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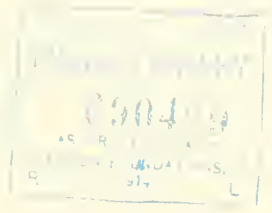

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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF NOTABLE AMERICANS.

H.

HABBERTON, John, author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1842. In 1850 he went to an uncle in Illinois, where he received a high school education. He returned to New York in 1859 and learned type-setting in the publishing house of Harper & Brothers and was promoted from the printing office to the counting-room, which he left in 1862 to enlist in the Union army. He served through the war and was mustered out as 1st lieutenant. He was reinstated by his former employers and continued with the establishment in various capacities till 1872, when he undertook the publishing business on his own account and failed. He was literary editor of the *Christian Union* 1874–77; a staff editor of the New York *Herald*, 1877–92; literary editor of *Godey's Magazine*, 1892–94; and on the staff of the *Illustrated American*, 1896–97. His first book, *Helen's Babies*, made the rounds of the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago publishing houses and was repeatedly returned as "too short," "too childish" and "of bad moral tendency." It was finally accepted by a Boston publisher, who issued it in cheap form in 1876 and sold over 250,000 copies in the United States. Eleven different English publishers reprinted it, and it was also reproduced in the British colonies and translated into the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Danish and Bohemian languages. He edited: *Writings of the English Essayists of the Seventeenth Century*; and is the author of: *The Barton Experiment* (1877); *The Jericho Road* (1877); *The Scripture Club of Valley Rent* (1877); *Other People's Children* (1877); *Some Folks* (1877); *The Crew of the Samweller* (1878); *Canoeing in Kanuchia* in collaboration with Commodore C. L. Norton (1879); *The Worst Boy in Town* (1880); *Just One Day* (1880); *Who was Paul Greyson?* (1881); *The Bowshan Puzzle* (1883); *Life of Washington* (1883); *One Tramp* (1884); *Brueton's Bayou* (1886); *County Luck* (1888); *Couldn't Say No* (1889); *All He Knew* (1890); *Out at Twinnett's* (1891); *Well Out of It* (1891); *Honey and Gall* (1892); *The Lucky Lover* (1892); *Trif and Trixy* (1897). In 1880 he wrote a four-act drama, *Deacon Crankett*, which was played more than 500 times.

HABERSHAM, James, governor of Georgia, was born in Beverley, Yorkshire, England, in 1712. He came to America with George Whitefield, and reached Savannah, Ga., May 7, 1738. He joined Whitefield in his mission work, founding an orphan house at Bethesda, ten miles from the city. He was president of this institution, 1739–44. He founded the commercial house of Harris & Habersham in 1744, and conducted a large trade with Philadelphia, New York, the New England ports and England. He raised the first cotton in the colony and exported it to England, and this led to a large shipping trade in English bottoms. He became interested in introducing silk-worm culture in the colony and was appointed a commissioner to promote the industry in 1750. He was secretary of the colony in 1754. He also served as councillor; was president of the upper house of the general assembly, 1767–71; and acting governor, 1771–73, and he dissolved the assembly because that body had thrice elected Dr. Noble W. Jones as speaker in opposition to his decision and refused to recognize Archibald Bulloch who was chosen by him. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Bolton of Bethesda, Dec. 28, 1740.

His letters on silk culture are preserved among the colonial documents in the Georgia state historical society. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Aug. 28, 1775, and his body was temporarily placed in a vault of Trinity church, New York, and on Nov. 14, 1775, was deposited in the family vault in the cemetery at Savannah, Ga.

HABERSHAM, John, soldier, was born at "Beverley," near Savannah, Ga., Dec. 23, 1754; third son of Gov. James and Mary (Bolton) Habersham. He was prepared for college at home and probably matriculated at the College of New Jersey, but there is no record in the catalogue of his having graduated. He joined the Sons of Liberty and entered the Continental service, Jan. 7, 1776, as 1st lieutenant of the first company raised toward forming a battalion authorized by the united colonies for the protection of Georgia, his brother Joseph being major; and he served with distinction in the defence of the plantations on the Savannah. He was promoted brigade-major of the Georgia forces in the Continental army, commanded by Lachlan McIntosh. He accompanied the expeditions under the successive commands of General Lee, President Gwinnett, Gen. Robert Howe and Gov. John Houstoun, for the reduction of St. Augustine and the subjugation of Florida, and was a member of the council of war that determined to abandon the unfortunate expedition. He was active in the defence of Sunbury and when St. John's parish was being ruthlessly pillaged by the British, Major Habersham was commissioned to meet Colonel Prevost and endeavor to persuade him to stay the indiscriminate and wanton destruction, but without avail. In the evacuation of Savannah he was the last to leave the guns and in crossing Musgrove creek in the retreat he he was captured. He was released, defeated by Colonel Prevost at Brier creek and again made a prisoner. He was exchanged and in September and October, 1779, participated in the disastrous siege of Savannah. He then served as commissioner to the Creek and Cherokee Indians, but he was thwarted in his purpose to secure a treaty by indiscreet subordinate officers. When the order to evacuate Savannah was issued by Sir Guy Carleton, May 23, 1782, Major Habersham was entrusted with the negotiations for the peaceable carrying out of the embarkation of the British troops, in behalf of the patriots and on July 11, 1782, General Wayne occupied Savannah and Lieut.-Col. James Jackson and Major Habersham took charge of the city until civil government should be regularly established. He was president of the executive council in 1784 and in that capacity opened the land office in Augusta. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1785–86; concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians, Nov. 3, 1786; and settled a boundary line dispute with South Carolina in April, 1787. He was one of the original trustees of the University of Georgia, 1785, and collector of the port of Savannah, 1789–99. He was married, Feb. 18, 1782, to Ann Sarah Camber at Belfast, Ga. His son, Joseph Clay Habersham (1790–1855), was a physician in Savannah, 1815–55; and his daughter Josephine Clay married William, son of Robert and grandson of Joseph Habersham. Maj. John Habersham died at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 17, 1799.

HABERSHAM, Joseph, cabinet officer, was born in Savannah, Ga., July 28, 1751; son of Gov. James and Mary (Bolton) Habersham. He was educated at the College of New Jersey; was a member of the "sons of liberty," and when the news reached Savannah of the battle of Lexington, May 11, 1775, he helped to seize the powder in the royal magazine in the name of the patriots and is said to have forwarded part of it to Washington's army at Cambridge. He was made a member of the council of safety in June, 1775, and the next month commanded the party that captured the British ship sent to Savannah with munitions of war, including 15,000 pounds of powder, of which 5000 pounds were sent to Philadelphia by order of congress and the balance supplied the magazines of Georgia and South Carolina. He was elected to the provincial congress that convened at Savannah, July 4, 1775, and while a member raised the body of volunteers which captured Sir James Wright, the governor, and held him under guard in his own house for nearly a month when he escaped. As major of the 1st Georgia battalion he defended Savannah from the British naval attack in September and October, 1779, and when the British captured the city he removed his family to Virginia, but he returned and aided D'Estaing in his unsuccessful effort to recapture the city. He continued to serve in the American army and at the close of

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW YORK.

the war held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was delegate to the Continental congress, 1785–86; speaker of the state assembly, 1785–90; a member of the state convention that ratified the Federal constitution, 1788; mayor of the city of Savannah, 1792; and postmaster-general in the cabinets of Presidents Washington, Adams and Jefferson, 1795–1801. He resigned, Nov. 28, 1801, on receiving the offer of the office of U.S. treasurer from President Jefferson, which he declined. He was president of the Savannah branch of the U.S. bank, 1802–15. He married, May 19, 1776, Isabella Rae. He died in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 17, 1815.

HABERSHAM, Richard Wylly, representative, was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1786; son of James Jr., and Esther (Wylly) Habersham; and grandson of Gov. James and Mary (Bolton) Habersham. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808; practised law in Savannah, Ga.; was U.S. district attorney and resigned in 1825 to prevent a disruption between the administration and Governor Troup, and in 1835 removed to Habersham county and worked gold mines owned by his family. He was a representative in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839–42. In congress he induced the Georgia delegates to vote for the appropriation that enabled S. F. B. Morse to construct his first telegraph line. He opposed the tariff bill of 1842. His sister Esther married Stephen Elliott of Charleston. He died in Clarkesville, Ga., Dec. 2, 1842.

HACKETT, Horatio Balch, clergyman, was born in Salisbury, Mass., Dec. 27, 1808. He was graduated from Amherst in 1830 and from Andover theological seminary in 1834, afterward continuing his theological studies in Germany. He was a tutor at Amherst, 1831–32, and in 1835 accepted the chair of Latin and Greek languages and literature. He was transferred to the chair of Hebrew literature in 1838 and in 1839 resigned to become professor of biblical literature in Newton theological institution. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry, Dec. 8, 1839. He made several trips abroad and in 1868 resigned his chair at Newton to engage in literary work. In 1870 he became professor of Biblical literature and New Testament exegesis in the theological seminary at Rochester, N.Y. He received the degree of S.T.D. from the University of Vermont in 1845 and from Harvard in 1861; and that of LL.D. from Amherst in 1862. He published Plutarch's *De Sera Numinis Vindicta*, with notes (1844); translation of Winer's *Chaldee Grammar* (1845); *Hebrew Grammar* and *Hebrew Reader* (1847); *Commentary on the Acts* (1851); *Illustrations of Scripture Suggested by a Tour Through the Holy Land* (1855); *Memorials of Christian Men in the War* (1864); and several translations. He died at Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1875.

HACKETT, James Henry, actor, was born in New York city, March 15, 1800. His father was a native of Holland who had been a lieutenant in the life guards of the Prince of Orange, and his mother was the daughter of the Rev. Abraham Keteltas, a New York clergyman. He fitted for college at a Long Island academy and in 1815 entered Columbia, where he remained but a year, leaving to study with a New York lawyer. In 1819 he was married to Katherine Duffield Lee Sugg, an actress and the daughter of an English ventriloquist. Miss Lee Sugg at the time was playing at the Park theatre in New York city.

After her marriage she retired from the stage and removed with her husband to Utica, N.Y., where for several years he engaged in business on a large scale, having a branch in New York city, and finally failed. This failure caused Mrs. Hackett to return to her profession. She reappeared at the New York Park theatre on Feb. 27, 1826, as the countess in "Love in a Village." Mr. Hackett, having a fondness for the drama, applied to the management for a trial as an actor and on March 1, 1826, he made his début as Justice Woodcock in "Love in a Village," a benefit to Mrs. Hackett. His second appearance, in which he made his first great hit, was as one of the Dromios in the "Comedy of Errors" in October, 1826, John Barnes playing the twin brother, his imitation of Barnes's voice and mannerisms being so nearly perfect that the audience were unable to tell them apart. He next appeared in the title role of "Sylvester Daggerwood" and introduced in the part successful impersonations of Charles Mathews, Edmund Kean and other actors. In November, 1826, his success became assured by his impersonation of a Yankee and a Frenchman. In December he sailed for England and on April 6, 1827, appeared at the Covent Garden theatre, London, as Sylvester Daggerwood, playing the part as he had played it in New York. His success was indifferent, though his imitations were commented upon as good. Before returning home he made his success substantial by playing the whole character of Richard III. in imitation of Edmund Kean. In 1830 Hackett joined for a short time with Thomas S. Hamblin in the management of the Bowery theatre and subsequently

mauaged the Chatham Street theatre. In 1837 he managed the National theatre in New York and was lessee and manager of the Astor Place theatre at the time of the Macready riot. He introduced to the United States the Italian singers Grisi and Mario at Castle Garden in 1854. As a star actor he toured season after season and made a number of visits to England. He was married a second time, March 27, 1864, to Clara C. Morgan. His last public engagement was previous to 1871. His best known characters were Falstaff, which he first played, May 13, 1828; Rip Van Winkle, first played in April, 1830; Morbleau in "Monsieur Tonson"; Solomou Swop in "Jonathan in England"; Col. Nimrod Wildfire in "Colonel Wildfire"; Monsieur Mallett, and Dromio. He died at Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1871.

HACKETT, James Keteltas, actor, was born at Wolfe Island, Ontario, Sept. 6, 1869; son of James Henry and Clara C. (Morgan) Hackett. He was educated in the College of the city of New York and studied law in the New York law school. He made his début on the stage in Palmer's stock company in 1892 and was leading man at the New York lyceum in 1895, being then but twenty-six years old, and the youngest leading man in the stage history of New York. He made a notable success in the "Prisoner of Zenda," 1896–97, and its sequel, "Rupert of Hentzau," 1898–99, under the management of Daniel Frohman.

HACKLEMAN, Pleasant Adam, soldier, was born in Franklin county, Ind., Nov. 15, 1814; son of Maj. John Hackleman, an officer in the war of 1812. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, practised in Rushville, Ind., was judge of the probate court of Rush county, 1837–41; clerk of the state house of representatives, and clerk of Rush county, 1841–47; and in 1848 and 1858 was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in congress. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, 1860, and to the peace conference in Washington in 1861. In May, 1861, he entered the Union army as colonel, 16th Indiana regiment, served in the first battle of Bull Run and later on the staff of General Banks in Virginia; and on April 28, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general. In June, 1862, he was ordered to the southwest under General Grant. He participated in the battles of Iuka and Corinth and was killed in the latter battle near Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4 1862

HACKLEY, Charles Elihu, physician, was born in Unadilla, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1836; son of Archibald and Eliza (Stott) Hackley. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1856, M.D., 1860. He was surgeon in the 2d N.Y. volunteer cavalry, 1861–64, and surgeon-in-chief of the 3d cavalry division of the army of the Potomac, 1864–65, during the last eighteen months of the civil war. On leaving the army he returned to the practice of his profession in New York city, where he was visiting physician of the New York hospital, 1867–86, and consulting physician to the same, 1886. He was also surgeon to the New York eye and ear infirmary, 1865–75, and clinical professor of the diseases of the eye and ear at the Women's medical college, 1870–76. He was married, Dec. 16, 1867, to Emma Wetherby, daughter of Gabriel Kent of New York city. His literary work includes: a translation of *Diseases of the Eye*, by Stellwag (1867), of *Surgical Pathology* by Billroth (1871), and of Niemeyer's *Textbook of Practical Medicine*, in collaboration with George H. Humphreys, M.D. (1869); besides contributions to periodicals and to Wood's *Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences*. He retired from the practice of medicine in 1896 and made his residence at Unionville, Conn.

HACKLEY, Charles Henry, lumberman, was born in Michigan City, Ind., Jan. 3, 1837; son of Joseph H. and Salina (Fuller) Hackley. When quite young his father removed from New York state to Indiana and became a contractor and railroad builder. About 1840 the family removed to Southport, afterward known as Kenosha, Wis., and when fifteen years old Charles Henry left the district school and engaged with his father in railroad building. In 1856 he left home and by working his passage on a schooner reached Muskegon, Mich., where he was employed in a lumber yard and in the fall went into the woods scaling logs. He then took a course at a commercial college at the expense of his employers and in 1858 he was made their book-keeper. In 1859 with his father and his employer he purchased the property of the former firm, then in the hands of a receiver, and established the firm of J. H. Hackley & Co., and in 1866, with his father and brothers Edwin and Porter, organized the firm of Hackley & Sons In 1874 his father died and the firm of C. H. Hackley & Co. succeeded to the business and in 1880 was changed to Hackley & Hume and their mills were the largest on Muskegon Lake and soon became the

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largest in the state of Michigan. Mr. Hackley became vice-president of the Muskegon shingle and lumber company; president of the Muskegon national bank; vice-president of the Lumberman's national bank of Muskegon; and a director of various other financial institutions. He was a member of the board of education of Muskegon and placed in the hands of the board the sum of $100,000 for the erection and maintenance of a public library and reading room in the city of Muskegon, and on the completion of the building he made an additional donation of $25,000 to furnish the building and purchase books. The institution became known as the Hackley public library and it was opened and dedicated on Oct. 16, 1890.

HACKLEY, Charles William, educator, was born in Herkimer county, N.Y., March 9, 1809. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1829, was brevetted and promoted 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery, and remained there as an assistant professor from Aug. 30, 1829, to Aug. 28, 1831, and from Jan. 8, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833, when he resigned. He was an assistant in mathematics at the University of the city of New York, 1833–34, and professor of the same, 1834–38. He was president of Jefferson college, Washington, Miss., in 1839. Meanwhile he studied law and then theology, was admitted to orders in the P.E. church in 1835, and officiated occasionally till 1843. He was professor of mathematics and astronomy in Columbia college, 1843–47, and of astronomy, 1847–61. He was a frequent contributor to various periodicals and is the author of: *A Treatise on Algebra* (1846); *Elementary Course in Geometry* (1847); and *Elements of Trigonometry, with Their Practical Application to Navigation and Nautical Astronomy* (1850). He died in New York city, Jan. 10, 1861.

HADDOCK, Charles Bricket, educator, was born in Franklin, N.H., June 20, 1796; son of William and Abigail Eastman (Webster) Haddock. His mother was a sister of Daniel Webster. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1816 and studied two years at Andover theological seminary. He was married in 1819 to Susan Saunders, daughter of Richard and Susan Lang of Hanover, N.H., and in 1841 to Mrs. Caroline (Kimball) Young, daughter of Richard and Mary Kimball of Lebanon, N.H. In November, 1824, he was ordained to the ministry at Windsor, Vt. He was professor of rhetoric in Dartmouth, 1819–38; librarian of the college, 1826–51; and professor of intellectual philosophy and political economy, 1838–54, when he resigned. During his connection with Dartmouth college he served, 1844–46, as a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, where he interested himself in the public school system and secured the adoption of a modernized school system. He was appointed state commissioner of common schools and also originated the railroad system of New Hampshire. He was appointed *chargé d'affaires* at Lisbon, Portugal, in 1850, by President Fillmore, and returned to the United States in 1856, after which he resided in West Lebanon, N.H., occasionally supplying the pulpits of neighboring churches until his death. Bowdoin gave him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1843. He was for several years secretary of the New Hampshire education society, to which he contributed valuable reports. He also published a volume of addresses, essays and occasional sermons (1846). He died in West Lebanon, N.H., Jan. 15, 1861.

HADLEY, Arthur Twining, educator, was born at New Haven, Conn., April 23, 1856; son of Prof. James and Annie (Twining) Hadley; and grandson of Dr. James and Maria (Hamilton) Hadley. He was prepared for college at the Hopkins grammar school and was graduated at Yale with the highest honors in 1876. He studied history and political science at Yale, 1876–77; at the University of Berlin, 1878–79; was tutor at Yale, 1879–83; university lecturer on railroad administration, 1883–86; and professor of political science, 1886–91, and of political economy, 1891–99. On May 25, 1899, he was elected president of Yale university to succeed Timothy Dwight, resigned. He was the thirteenth president, the first layman to hold the position, and the youngest man so elected. He was commissioner of labor statistics in Connecticut, 1885–87; associate editor of the New York *Railroad Gazette*, 1887–89, having charge of the foreign railroad department; and a frequent contributor on railroad economics and allied topics to the popular and scientific magazines. He was president of the American economic association in 1899 and 1900, and a member of the International institute of statistics, of the American historical association, and of the American academy of arts and sciences. He was married, June 30, 1891, to Helen Harrison Morris, a Vassar graduate, and daughter of Gov. Luzon B. Morris of New Haven, Conn. In 1900 he made an extended tour of the United States, meeting in the various cities visited the alumni of Yale and paving the way for a liberal endowment fund for the university. Yale con-

ferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1887; and he received from Harvard and Wesleyan the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1899. He published *Railroad Transportation: Its History and Its Laws* (1885); *Report on the Labor Question* (1885); *Report on the System of Weekly Payments* (1886); *The Education of the American Citizen* (1902); and contributed to the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* articles on railroads, and to Lalor's *Cyclopædia of Political Science* a series of articles on transportation. In 1899 he accepted the American editorship of the supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

HADLEY, Henry Hamilton, educator, was born in Fairfield, N.Y., July 19, 1826; son of James and Maria (Hamilton) Hadley, and grandson of Capt. George Hadley of Weare, N.H. He was graduated from Yale in 1847. He studied theology at Andover, and afterward at New Haven, and in 1858 was appointed instructor in sacred literature at Union theological seminary, being advanced to the chair of Hebrew in 1862. He was professor of Hebrew at Yale in 1861. In 1864 he volunteered to join the U.S. sanitary commission and was sent to City Point, Va., where he was taken ill with a fever. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 1, 1864.

HADLEY, James, educator, was born at Fairfield, Herkimer county, N.Y., March 30, 1821; son of Dr. James and Maria (Hamilton) Hadley, and grandson of Capt. George Hadley of Weare, N.H. His father was graduated from Dartmouth in 1809; was professor of chemistry in the College of physicians and surgeons at Fairfield, 1813–36, and at the General medical college, 1840–69, and died in 1869. The son was prepared for college by the principal of Fairfield academy, and was graduated at Yale in 1842. He remained in the college as a graduate student one year, attended the theological seminary two years, and was tutor at Yale, 1845–48. He was assistant professor of Greek language and literature, 1848–51, and in the latter year succeeded the Rev. Dr. Theodore Dwight Woolsey to the full chair. He was appointed a member of the American committee for the revision of the New Testament. He was one of the original members of the American oriental society, a member of the National academy of sciences and of the American philological society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan university in 1866. Among his works are: *A Greek Grammar for Schools and Colleges* (1860); *A Brief History of the English Language* (1861); *Elements of the Greek Language* (1869); and two posthumous works: *Twelve Lectures on Roman Law* edited by President Theodore D. Woolsey (1873), and twenty *Philological and Critical Essays*, edited by William D. Whitney (1873). He died in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 14, 1872.

HADLEY, William Flavius Leicester, representative, was born near Collinsville, Ill., June 15, 1847; son of William and Diadama (McKinney) Hadley, and grandson of John and Priscilla (Guthrie) Hadley. He was graduated from McKendree college, A.B., 1867, and from the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1871, and practised law in Edwardsville, Ill. In 1874 he formed a law partnership with Judge W. H. Krome, which continued until 1890. In 1886 he was elected as a Republican to the state senate and was renominated for a second term, but declined to stand. He was a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1888; was a representative in the 54th congress, 1895–97, and in 1896 was defeated for the 55th congress by his Fusion opponent.

HAGAR, George Jotham, editor, was born in Newark, N.J., Sept. 12, 1847; son of Jotham Meeker and Harriet Denman (Ross) Hagar; grandson of Jesse Hagar and of Samuel Ross, and a descendant of Annetje Jansen, born in Holland, and of John Ross a native of Scotland. He attended the public schools and became a stenographer. He was in the U.S. hospital service and the auxiliary field relief corps of the U.S. sanitary commission during the civil war, 1861–65; was news editor for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, 1867–82, and contributed to various cyclopædias after 1882. He collected a library of reference books and a collection of clippings covering the periods from 1867 to 1900 and including over 500,000 subjects. He was one of the revisers of the Columbian, of Johnson's and of the International cyclopædias. He compiled (with B. J. Lossing) *Our Great Continent* (1886); and alone the greater part of *The History of the United States in Chronological Order* (1886). He edited *What the World Believes* (1886); *The Columbian Annual for 1892* and the *Appendix to the Encyclopædia Britannica* (1898); wrote the American obituaries in the successive annual cyclopædias supplemental to Appleton's *American Cyclopædia* from 1886, also compiled for the same work the department of *Gifts and Bequests* from 1893; and revised the *American Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica* (1900).

HAGEN, Hermann August, entomologist, was born in Königsberg, Prussia, May 30, 1817. He was graduated from the gymnasium of his native town in 1836, and from the medical department of the University of Königsberg in 1840. Subsequently he studied at other European universities, making a specialty of entomology. In 1843 he took up his residence in Königsberg, where he practised his profession, acted as first assistant at the surgical hospital for several years, and was vice-president of the city council and a member of the school board, 1863–67. In 1867 he

came to the United States and by the invitation of Lonis Agassiz was made assistant in entomology at the Mnsenm of comparative zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., and was professor of entomology at Harvard, 1870–93. He was a member of the American philosophical society and a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was given him by the University of Königsberg in 1863, and that of S.D. by Harvard in 1887. His numerous publications include: *Prussian Odontata* (1834); and *Bibliotheca Entomologica* (1862). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1893.

HAGEN, John George, educator, was born in Bregenz, Anstria, March 6, 1847; son of Martin and Teresa (Schick) Hagen. He received his education at the gymnasium in Feldkirck, Austria, and at the Universities of Münster and Bonn in Germany and took his course of ecclesiastical studies in England, entering the Jesuit order in 1863. He was sent to the United States in 1880, and accepted the position of director of the observatory of Georgetown university, Washington, in 1888. He is the author of: *Synopsis der Höhern Mathematik* (4 vols., 1891); *Index Operum Leonardi Euleri* (1896); and *Atlas Stellarum Variabilium* (5 vols., 1899).

HAGER, Albert David, geologist, was born in Chester, Vt., Nov. 1, 1817. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native town. He was assistant state naturalist of Vermont, 1856–57; assistant state geologist with Prof. Edward Hitchcock, 1857–61; state geologist and curator of the state cabinet of natural history, 1862–70; state geologist of Missouri, 1870–72, and librarian of the Chicago historical society, 1877–88. In 1867 he was sent from Vermont as a commissioner to the Paris exposition. In collaboration with Professor Hitchcock, he is the author of *Geology of Vermont* (2 vols., 1861). He also published the reports of the Vermont fish commission (1866–69); *Economic Geology of Vermont;* and report on the geological survey of Missouri (1871). He died in Chicago, Ill., July 29, 1888.

HAGER, Alva Licander, representative, was born near Jamestown, N.Y., Oct. 29, 1850, son of William B. and Elmina (Baker) Hager, and grandson of William and Polly Hager, and of Seth and Julia Baker. He removed with his father's family to Iowa in 1859 and settled in Jackson county. In 1863 he engaged in farming near Langworthy, Jones county. He was graduated from the Iowa City law school in 1875, practising in Greenfield. He was elected to the state senate in 1891, was chairman of the Iowa Republican state convention in 1892; and was a Republican representative from the 9th district of Iowa in the 53d, 54th and 55th congresses, 1893–99.

HAGER, John Sharpenstein, senator, was born in Morris county, N.J., March 12, 1818. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1836; A.M., 1839, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He practised in Morristown, N.J., till 1849, and then removed to California. He was a state senator, 1852–54, and again, 1867–73; was state district judge for San Francisco, 1855–61, and in 1874 was elected to the U.S. senate to complete the term of Senator Eugene Casserly, resigned, serving from Feb. 9, 1874, to March 3, 1875. He was instrumental in founding the University of California in 1868, and in 1871 was elected to the board of regents. After his service in the U.S. senate he was a member of the state constitutional convention and of the San Francisco charter convention, and collector of customs for the port of San Francisco, 1885–89. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1879. He died in San Francisco, Cal., in 1897.

HAGERTY, George James, educator, was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, June 26, 1861; son of John and Eliza (McCollum) Hagerty; grandson of William and Mary (Bradford) Hagerty, and of Joseph and Mary (Colfax) McCollum, and a descendant of William Bradford, the colonial governor. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1885; was professor of Latin and Greek at Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill., 1885–86, and superintendent of public schools at Abingdon, 1886–91. He removed to Kansas and became professor of Greek and Latin in the Kansas Wesleyan university in 1891; vice-president, 1895–99, was acting president of the university, 1897–99, and was elected president in 1899, with leave of absence for 1899–1900, for travel in Europe.

HAGNER, Alexander Burton, jurist, was born in Washington, D.C., July 13, 1826; son of Peter and Frances (Randall) Hagner, and a brother of Peter Valentine Hagner. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1845; was admitted to the bar at Annapolis, and began practice there in 1848. He was chairman of the committee on ways and means in the Maryland legislature of 1854, to which he was elected as a Whig; was Independent Union candidate for representative in congress in 1858, and in 1874 was endorsed by the Republican convention in a district strongly Democratic, and in both instances unsuccessful. In 1850 he was judge advocate of a naval court of inquiry to investigate the capture of Alvarado. In 1858 he married Louisa, youngest daughter of Randolph Harrison of Elk Hill, Goochland county, Va. In 1876 he served as judge advocate of a naval general court-martial convened in San Francisco for the trial of Pay-Inspector Spalding. In 1864 he was appointed special judge to try a large number of

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causes in Prince George's county, Maryland, in which the circuit judge was disqualified to act, and was engaged during several years in that capacity. In January, 1879, he was commissioned associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and still had that office in 1900.

HAGNER, Peter Valentine, soldier, was born in Washington, D.C., Aug. 28, 1815; son of Peter and Frances (Randall) Hagner, and grandson of John Valentine Hagner of Philadelphia, and of John Randall of Annapolis, Md., an officer in the Revolution. His father was appointed in 1793 a clerk in the office of the accountant of war, and in 1817 became the first third auditor of the U.S. treasury and held that office until 1850. The son was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1836; was appointed brevet 2d lieutenant in the 1st U.S. artillery; served on topographical duty; was promoted 2d lieutenant in August, 1836; was in the Florida campaign, 1836–37, with a field battery; on frontier duty on the Canada border, 1837–38; in the ordnance corps, 1838–40, and was made 1st lieutenant of ordnance in 1840. In the Mexican war he was brevetted captain, for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847, and major for Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847. He was wounded in the assault on the San Cosme gate of the City of Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847. He was sent to Europe, 1848–49, to study the latest appliances of war, and after his return was promoted captain of ordnance, July 10, 1851; major of ordnance, Aug. 3, 1861; lieutenant-colonel of ordnance, June 1, 1863; brevet colonel and brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for services in the ordnance department; colonel of ordnance, March 7, 1867, and was retired at his own request after over forty years' service, June 1, 1881. During the civil war he was inspector of factories making small arms, inspector and purchaser of arms and ordnance stores, and after Dec. 25, 1863, commanded the Watervliet arsenal, Troy. He died in Washington, D.C., March 11, 1893.

HAGOOD, Johnson, soldier, was born in Barnwell district, S.C., Feb. 21, 1829. He was the son of an extensive planter, and grandson of Johnson Hagood (1771–1816), lawyer, scientist and planter. He was graduated at the South Carolina military academy in 1847, and was a master in equity, 1847–61. He entered the service of the state of South Carolina as colonel of the 1st regiment and served under General Beauregard in the assault and capture of Fort Sumter, April 13, 1861. He then commanded the 1st South Carolina regiment at Manassas, Va., July 21, 1861; was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in May, 1862, and served in the defence of the coast and in the siege of Morris Island, where he commanded the Confederate defences and directed siege operations from time to time, relieving Generals Taliaferro and Colquitt in August and September, 1863. In 1864 he was ordered to Virginia and assigned to the command of the first brigade, Gen. R. F. Hoke's division, Anderson's corps, army of Northern Virginia. He took part in the battles of Walthall Junction, May 6; Swift Creek, May 9; Drewry's Bluff, May 13, 14 and 16; Cold Harbor, June 1–3, and Bermuda Hundred, June 16–17, 1864. He then returned to Beauregard's command and took part in the defence of Petersburg, June 19–Dec. 20, 1864, including the actions of Weldon railway, June 22–30, 1864. Hoke's division started for Wilmington, N.C., Dec. 20, 1864, and took part in the defence of Fort Fisher, N.C., Dec. 25, 1864, and Jan. 13–15, 1865, and in the battle of Bentonville, N.C., March 19, 1865. After the surrender at Durham station, N.C., April 17, 1865, he returned to his plantation in Barnwell district and entered into the struggle for agricultural supremacy under the new order of labor. He was foremost in introducing and advocating an improved system of planting, and when governor of South Carolina, 1880–81, directed his efforts to encouraging agricultural pursuits and widely published the results achieved in the fifteen years under free labor. He was president of the South Carolina state agricultural society for many years and a member of the board of visitors of the South Carolina military academy and president of the board. He died in Barnwell county, S.C., Jan. 4, 1898.

HAGUE, Arnold, geologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, 1840; son of William and Mary Bowditch (Moriarty) Hague, and brother of James D. Hague. He was graduated at Yale, Ph.B. in 1863; studied at the Universities at Göttingen and Heidelberg and at the Royal school of mines, Freiberg, 1864–67; was with the U.S. geological exploring expedition under Clarence King, 1867–77; was government geologist of Guatemala, 1877; was engaged by the Chinese government in exploring the mining regions of Northern China, 1878–79; was geologist to the U.S. geological survey, 1879–83, and on special duty in charge of the Yellowstone Park division. He was elected to membership in the National academy of sciences in 1885, and was a member of the National forestry commission of 1896 under Professor Sergeant. He is the author of: *The Volcanoes of California, Oregon and Washington Territory* (1883); *The Volcanic Rocks of the Great Basin* (1884); *On the Development of Chrystalization in the Igneous Rocks of Washoe* (1885); *Volcanic Rocks of Salvador* (1886); and numerous other geological works.

HAGUE, James Duncan, mining engineer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1836; son of the Rev. William and Mary Bowditch (Moriarty) Hague; and grandson of James and Ann (Bayley) Hague, and of John and Abigail (Moseley)

Moriarty. He was educated at the schools of Boston, Mass., and Newark, N.J., at the Lawrence scientific school, Harvard, at the University of Göttingen, and the Royal school of mines, Freiberg, Saxony. He was sent by W. H. Webb of New York city in 1859 to explore coral islands in the Pacific ocean for phosphatic deposits and included in his exploration tour of three years many of the South Sea islands rarely visited. Returning to New York he went in 1862 to Port Royal, S.C., in the U.S. naval service, and by appointment of Admiral Dupont served as judge advocate of courts martial in the South Atlantic squadron. He was in the copper region of Lake Superior, 1863–66, in the interest of eastern capitalists, in the meantime being elected professor of mining in the Massachusetts institute of technology, Boston, which chair he temporarily accepted without service, but ultimately declined. He visited the West Indies and explored for phosphatic deposits in 1866–67, and was first assistant geologist to the U.S. geological exploration of the Fortieth parallel, 1867–70. He was professional adviser in mining operations on the Pacific coast and in Mexico, and was a U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition, 1878, where he served as an international juror on mining industries. He made his residence in New York city in 1879, directing mining enterprises in the west and contributing to scientific literature mainly on the subject of mining.

HAGUE, William, clergyman, was born in Pelham, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1808; son of Capt. James and Ann (Bayley) Hague; grandson of William Hagne, a celebrated Baptist clergyman of Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, and of Capt. William and Sarah (Pell) Bayley; great-grandson of Joseph Pell, fourth and last lord of Pelham Manor, Westchester, N.Y., and a descendant of Sir John Pell (born in London, 1643; died in 1702), who came to America as second lord of Pelham Manor. Through the Pell family he descended from a long line of English ancestry, and by the marriage of the third lord of Pelham Manor with Anna, daughter of the reigning chief of the Westchester Indians, he had a notable strain of native American blood. William Hague was graduated at Hamilton college in 1826; was a theological student at Princeton, N.J., 1826–27, and Newton,

Mass., 1827–29, and was graduated at the Newton theological institution in 1829. He was ordained pastor of the Second Baptist church, Utica, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1829, and served, 1829–30; was professor of Latin and Greek in Georgetown college, Ky., 1830; was pastor of the First Baptist church, Boston, Mass., 1831–37; of the First Baptist church, Providence, R.I., 1837–40; of the Federal Street and the Rowe Street churches, Boston, 1840–48; at Jamaica Plain, 1848–50; at Newark, N.J., 1850–53; of the Pearl Street church, Albany, N.Y., 1853–58; of the Madison Avenue church, New York city, 1858-62; of the Charles Street church, Boston, 1862–64, and of the Shawmut Avenue church, Boston, 1865–69. He was professor of homiletics in the Chicago theological seminary and pastor of the University Place church, Chicago, 1869–70; was pastor of the First Baptist church, Orange, N.J., 1870–74; travelled in Europe, 1874–76, and was pastor at Wollaston Heights, Mass., 1877–87. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1837–87; of Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1861–87, and an overseer of Columbian university, Washington, D.C., 1874–87. He received the degree of D.D. from Brown in 1849 and from Harvard in 1863. He is the author of: *Conversational Commentaries on the Gospel of Matthew* (1835); *Guide to Conversation on the Gospel of John* (1840); *Eight Views of Baptism* (1841); *Conversational Commentaries on the Acts of the Apostles* (1845); *The Baptist Church Transplanted from the Old World to the New* (1846); *Review of Drs. Fuller and Wayland on Slavery* (1855); *Home Life* (1855); *The Authority and Perpetuity of the Christian Sabbath* (1863); *The Self-Witnessing Character of New Testament Christianity* (1871); *Christian Greatness in the Minister* (1880); *Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1884); and *Life Notes* (1888). He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1887.

HAHN, Michael, governor of Louisiana, was born in Bavaria, Nov. 24, 1830. His widowed mother removed to America when he was a child, landing in New York, and after a few years there and in Texas settled in New Orleans. He was graduated at the New Orleans high school, and at the University of Louisiana LL.B. in 1851, his diploma admitting him to practice in all the courts of the state. He was elected school director in 1852, serving several years, and was president of the board for a time. He advocated the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas for president in 1860, and canvassed the state, 1860–61, against secession. He acted under the Confederate government as a notary and when General Butler took military possession of New Orleans, he took the oath of allegiance to the United States and was elected a representative in the 37th congress, taking his seat in that body Feb. 17, 1863. On his return to New Orleans after March 3, 1863,

he was made prize commissioner and advocated the reopening of the U.S. courts and in January, 1864, purchased and conducted the *New Orleans True Delta* in the interest of emancipation. He was elected and inaugurated the first free state governor of Louisiana March 4, 1864, and was recognized by the U.S. congress. He was appointed military governor by President Lincoln March 15, 1864. Henry F. Allen exercised authority as governor over the portions of the state under Confederate control, and Governor Hahn continued in office till January, 1865, when he was elected U.S. senator, and he resigned the governorship, but did not press his claim to a seat in the senate, and B. F. Flanders was appointed military governor. In 1867 Hahn became editor of the *New Orleans Republican* and was made administrator of the charity hospital of New Orleans. In 1871 he removed to a sugar plantation in St. Charles parish where he founded the village of Hahnville. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1872–76; superintendent of the U.S. mint at New Orleans, 1878; U.S. district judge, 1879–85, and representative from the second district in the 49th congress, 1885–86. He died in Washington, D.C., March 15, 1886.

HAID, Leo, R.C. bishop, was born in Unity township, Westmoreland county, Pa., July 15, 1849. He received his primary education at St. Vincent's college, Beatty, Westmoreland county, and pursued his theological course at St. Vincent's Abbey, where he entered as a novitiate, Oct. 5, 1872, and was ordained a priest, Dec. 21, 1872, by Bishop Domenec of Pittsburg. He was made chaplain and instructor of lay-brothers, and professor of theology. On July 14, 1885, he was elected abbot of Mary Help abbey, Belmont, Gaston county, N.C., the election being confirmed by Rome, Aug. 30, 1885, and he also filled the chair of moral theology. He was consecrated as a mitred abbot, Nov. 26, 1885, by Bishop Northrop of Charleston. He was appointed vicar apostolic of North Carolina by brief dated, Dec. 7, 1887, and was consecrated at Baltimore, July 1, 1888, by Cardinal Gibbons, his title being Bishop of Messene. He erected St. Benedict's church and school for colored persons at Belmont and greatly extended the work of the church in North Carolina where Cardinal Gibbons first broke the ground in 1868, on the erection of the vicariate-apostolic. He was elected præses of the American Congregation, O.S.B., Aug. 19, 1890, and was re-elected in 1893.

HAIGHT, Albert, jurist, was born in Ellicottville, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1842; son of Henry and Sarah (Sisson) Haight; grandson of Ambrose and Clarinda (Laphan) Haight, and a descendant of Simon Haight, who came to America from Dorchester, England, in 1628. He was educated at Springville academy, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1863. He held several local offices and was elected county judge of Erie county in 1872; justice of the supreme court of the 8th judicial district, 1876, for a term of fourteen years, and was re-elected in 1890. During his service in the supreme court he was appointed successively associate justice of the general term of the supreme court for the 5th department by Governor Cleveland in 1884, and associate judge of the second division of the court of appeals by Governor Hill in 1892. In 1894 he was elected to the office of associate judge of the court of appeals for a term of fourteen years.

HAIGHT, Benjamin Isaacs, clergyman, was born in New York city, Oct. 16, 1809. He was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831, and from the General theological seminary, B.D., 1831. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1831, and a priest in 1833; was rector of St. Peter's church, New York, 1831–34; of St. Paul's, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1834–37, and of All Saints', New York city, 1837–46; was instructor of pastoral theology and pulpit eloquence in the General seminary, 1837–39, and professor of the same, 1841–55; and assistant minister of Trinity church, New York city, 1855–77. He was a delegate to the general conventions of 1868, 1871 and 1874, secretary of the New York convention for twenty years, and a member of the standing committee of the diocese of New York ten years. He served as a trustee of Columbia college, 1843–79; and was elected bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts in 1872, but declined on account of ill health. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1846, and that of LL.D. from Hobart in 1873. His son, Charles Coolidge, was graduated at Columbia in 1861, was a captain in the U.S. volunteers, 1861–65, became an architect and designed the General theological seminary and Columbia university buildings. Dr. Haight died in New York city, Feb. 21, 1879.

HAIGHT, Henry Huntley, governor of California, was born in Rochester, N.Y., May 20, 1825; son of Fletcher M. Haight, judge of the U.S. district court for the southern district of California, 1850–61. The son was graduated at Yale in 1844, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where his father resided, and where he was admitted to the bar in

1846. When his father was appointed U.S. district judge in 1850, by President Fillmore, Henry went with him to California and practised law in San Francisco, 1850–62. President Lincoln appointed him U.S. district judge in 1862, and he resigned in 1867 to accept the governorship of the state to which he was elected by the Democratic party. He served as governor, 1867–71, and in the election of 1870 was defeated by Newton Booth. He opposed the granting of railroad subsidies, sustained the position of President Johnson, objected to the passage of the 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States, and opposed the immigration of Chinese into California. He was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1878. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 2, 1878.

HAILANDIERE, Celestine René Lawrence Guymeyer de la, R.C. bishop, was born in Friaudin near Cambourg (Brittany) France, May 2, 1798. He was ordained priest at Paris, France, May 28, 1825, by Archbishop Hyacinth Ludovicus Quelin of Paris. He was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Bruté of Vincennes, Ind., U.S.A., with the title of Bishop of Axierne, May 13, 1839, at Sacred Heart chapel, Paris. Bishop Bruté died June 26, 1893, before Father Hailandiere was consecrated and on Aug. 18, 1839, he was consecrated Bishop of Vincennes. He resigned his bishopric July 16, 1847, and returned to his birthplace in France, where he died May 1, 1882.

HAINER, Eugene Jeremiah, representative, was born at Funfkirchen, Hungary, Aug. 16, 1851. He came to the United States with his parents in 1854, and in 1855 they removed to the Hungarian colony at New Buda, Iowa, where they continued to reside, with the exception of the years 1857–60, when they lived in Columbia, Mo. He attended Garden Grove seminary and Iowa agricultural college and was graduated from the law department, Simpson Centenary college, Indianola, Iowa, in 1876. He engaged in the practice of law in Aurora, Neb. He was a Republican representative from Nebraska in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97, and was the defeated candidate for the 55th congress in 1896. While in congress he was a member of the committee on appropriations and was chairman of the committee on fortifications and sea coast defences. During this period the congressional policy which had obtained since the civil war of making practically no provision for these defences was changed and adequate modern sea coast defences were provided. He led the successful fight in the 54th congress against sectarian appropriations, was chairman of the Republican state central committee of Nebraska in its successful campaign in 1895, and was re-elected chairman in 1899, but for business reasons declined.

HAINES, Daniel, governor of New Jersey, was born in New York city, Jan. 6, 1801; son of Elias Haines and grandson of Stephen Haines of Revolutionary fame, a prisoner of war confined in the "Old Sugar House," New York. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823, and was a lawyer in Hamburg, N.J., 1824–77. He was a member of the state council, 1837; governor of the state, 1843–44, 1847–51, and judge of the state supreme court, and court of errors and appeals, 1852–61. He was a member of state boundary commissions, 1870–76; a commissioner to the national prison reform association at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1870; a delegate to London, England, in 1872, to organize an international congress of prison discipline, and a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1845–48, and 1853–77. He was the founder of the state normal school, 1843; defended the Goodyear patents in association with Daniel Webster; was presiding judge of the Newark circuit; a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church and a member of the committee on reunion of the north and south branches of that denomination; a prominent member of the American Bible society; a member of the committee to select a site for the state lunatic asylum at Trenton, N.J., 1845, and a member of the first board of managers; a manager of the Home for disabled soldiers; a trustee of the state reform school; and vice-president of the National prison reform association. His son, Capt. Thomas Ryerson, 1838–62, College of New Jersey, 1857 A.M., 1860; captain, U.S. volunteers, 1861–62, was killed in battle at Harrisonburg, Va.; another son, the Rev. Alanson Austin, born in 1830, was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.M., 1857; from Princeton theological seminary, 1858; was chaplain 15th N.J. volunteers, 1861–65, being present at thirty-six battles and skirmishes; was engineer of the Palestine exploring expedition, 1873–74; and the author of "History of the 15th New Jersey volunteers" (1883). Governor Haines died in Hamburg, N.J., Jan. 26, 1877.

HAINES, Thomas Jefferson, soldier, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 26, 1827. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1849, served at Fort Monroe as brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st U.S. artillery; was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. military academy; was acting assistant adjutant-general in the Seminole war, and was promoted lieutenant, and in 1861 was made assistant adjutant-general in the department of Virginia, with the rank of captain. He was chief commissary of the department of Missouri, 1861–68; purchasing and supervising commissary in departments in the northwest, 1862–65; was promoted major, and after the close of the war was commissary for the central territory west of the Mississippi river,

1865–68; chief of the commissariat department of the south, 1868–73; stationed at Boston, Mass., 1873–75, and assistant to the commissary-general at Washington, D.C., 1875–83. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. He died at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 14, 1883.

HAINS, Peter Conover, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 6, 1840; son of Reuben and Amanda Mary (Green) Hains, and grandson of John and Margaretta (Enen) Hains, and of Daniel and Mary (Carr) Green. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1861 and appointed 2d lieutenant and 1st lieutenant, 2d artillery, June 24, 1861. He was transferred to the corps of topographical engineers, July 24, 1862, and to the corps of engineers, March 3, 1863. He was promoted captain July 18, 1863; major Sept. 22, 1870; lieutenant-colonel Sept. 16, 1886, and colonel Aug. 13, 1895, and was several times brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct. He served on lighthouse duty and as engineer-secretary of the lighthouse board. He had charge of the Potomac Flats improvement at Washington, and of many other harbor and river improvements and fortifications. He was a member of the board of engineers, a member of the board of ordnance and fortifications, engineer of the Nicaragua canal commission, division engineer of the southeast division, and member of the Isthmian canal commission. He was commissioned brigadier-general U.S.V. in the Spanish-American war, May 27, 1898, and commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, 1st army corps, under General Brooke at Porto Rico. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, Nov. 30, 1898.

Peter C. Hains

HALDERMAN, John Adams, diplomatist, was born in Kentucky, April 15, 1833. He was educated and admitted to the bar in his native state, and in 1854 went to Kansas, where he was private secretary to Governor Reeder; judge of the probate court; mayor of Leavenworth for two terms; a senator and representative in the state legislature and a regent of the state university. In 1861 he joined the Federal forces as major of the 1st Kansas infantry, the pioneer regiment of the state; was appointed provost-marshal-general of the army of the west by General Lyon in July, 1861; took part in the battles of Dug Spring, Aug. 2, 1861; and Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861; succeeded Colonel Deitzler to the command of the regiment when that officer was wounded, and received honorable mention for soldierly conduct in general orders and in the official report of the battle. He was major-general commanding the state troops of Kansas under Governor Robinson in 1862–63, and organized, armed and equipped the northern division of Kansas militia for active service. He engaged in the battle of Westport, Mo., Oct. 23, 1864, and was mustered out of the volunteer service at the close of the war. He travelled extensively in western Europe, Greece, Turkey, Egypt and the Holy Land, and in 1880 was appointed by President Hayes U.S. consul at Bangkok, Siam. He was advanced by President Garfield to the position of U.S. consul general and by President Arthur, in 1882, to that of minister-resident in Siam, through suggestion from General Grant, and his presentation at the Siamese court was the occasion of an imposing Oriental pageant. He resigned his position in August, 1885 and returned to the United States. The Universal postal union accorded him a vote of thanks for his efforts in behalf of civilization in the far east. He was decorated knight commander of the most exalted order of the White Elephant by the King of Siam for "faithful observance of treaty relations" and for his efforts to suppress the traffic in spirits carried under cover of the American flag; and he was made commander of the royal order of Cambodia by King Norodom and by the French government in appreciation of his efforts to introduce post-offices and telegraphs into Cambodia and Cochin-China. His ministerial career in Asia was characterized by General Grant as "one of the highest successes in American diplomacy." Highland university, Kan., conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1885. He became a resident of Washington, D.C.

HALDEMAN, Samuel Stehman, naturalist, was born in Locust Grove, Pa., Aug. 12, 1812; son of Henry and Frances (Stehman) Haldeman; grandson of John B. Haldeman, member of the general assembly of Pennsylvania in 1795, and great-grandson of Jacob Haldeman, a member of the committee of safety in the Revolution. His first ancestor in America came from Switzerland. He was educated at the public schools, at a classical academy at Harrisburg, and at Dickinson college, remaining in college two years. He afterward continued his education by extensive reading and by attending lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, 1833–34. For some years following he was interested in a saw mill and blast furnace and later in the iron business. Meanwhile he was collecting a scientific library, and was contributing frequently to scientific

periodicals. He was married in 1835 to Mary A. Hugh of Bainbridge, Pa. In 1836 he was an assistant on the state geological survey of New Jersey, and occupied a similar position on the Pennsylvania survey, 1837–42. He was elected professor of zoölogy in the Franklin institute of Philadelphia in 1841; became chemist and zoölogist of the Pennsylvania agricultural society in 1852, and was professor of natural history in Delaware college, 1851–55. He was professor of geology and chemistry in the Agricultural college of Pennsylvania, 1855–69, and professor of comparative philology in the University of Pennsylvania, 1869–80. He was founder and president of the Philological society; a member of the National academy of sciences; editor of the *Pennsylvania Farmer's Journal*, 1851–52, and a member of the American philosophical society and the Boston society of natural history. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1876. In 1860 he was awarded the prize offered by Sir Walter Trevelyan of England for his "Analytical Orthography," sixteen prominent European philologists having competed. The essay contains specimens of about seventy languages and dialects. He is the author of about thirty works on philology and about 120 on natural science, chiefly zoölogy, entomology and geology. Among the more notable are: *Monograph of the Fresh-Water Univalve Mollusca of the United States* (1840–45); *Zoölogical Contributions* (1842–43); *Elements of Latin Pronunciation* (1851); *Tours of a Chess Knight* (1864); *Affixes in Their Origin and Application* (1865); *Rhymes of the Poets* (1868); *Pennsylvania Dutch* (1872); *Outlines of Etymology* (1877); and *Word Building* (1881). He died at Chickies, Pa., Sept. 10, 1880.

HALE, Albert Cable, educator and chemist, was born in Adams, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1845; son of Abner Cable and Sally Ann (Barton) Hale; grandson of David and Sally (Cable) Hale, and of Ozias and Sally (Lamson) Barton, and a descendant of Thomas Hale, who with his wife Thomasine and son Thomas came to Newbury, Mass., from the parish of Watton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, and removed to Haverhill, Mass., in 1645, where he was a land owner, a selectman in 1646, and in 1647 was chosen by the town "to try small causes." In 1648 he was appointed to keep a ferry and in 1649 was elected constable, the first chosen in Haverhill. He returned to Newbury in 1652 and in 1657 removed to Salem, Mass., where he remained until shortly before his death. In 1659 his name appears among the glovers in the "Annals of Salem." He died in Newbury, Dec. 21, 1682. David Hale was senior member of the first mercantile firm in Adams, N.Y., and captain of a troop of cavalry in the war of 1812. Albert C. Hale was graduated from the University of Rochester, N.Y., in 1869; was teacher of Latin and Greek in Holbrook's military school, Sing Sing, N.Y., 1869–70; teacher of the sciences in Peddie institute, Hightstown, N.J., 1870–73; and at the same time did special work in mineral analysis at Rutgers college, and field work in geology and mineralogy in New Jersey, and was vice-principal of the high school, Jersey City, N.J., 1873–77. In 1876 he pursued a summer course in analytical chemistry at Harvard. On resigning his position as vice-principal of the Jersey City high school he spent a year and a half as a student at the Columbia school of mines, New York city, and studied at the universities of Paris, Berlin and Heidelberg, 1878–80, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg in 1880. He was president of the State school of mines of Colorado, 1880–83, and made a report upon the mining interests of the state. He also had charge of important gold mining property in Gilpin county, and made an examination and report upon the water supply of the city of Denver. In 1883 he became head teacher of the physical science department in the Central school (now the Boys' High school), Brooklyn, N.Y. He was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science in 1880, and a fellow of that association in 1886; vice-president of the American chemical society in 1889, and secretary of that society in 1890; also a member of various other scientific societies at home and abroad. He was married, Dec. 23, 1889, to Carrie Helen Angell of Brooklyn, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of E.M. from the University of Rochester in 1881.

HALE, Benjamin, educator, was born in Newbury, Mass., Nov. 23, 1797; son of Thomas and Alice (Little) Hale, and grandson of Benjamin and Lydia (White) Hale. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1818, studied at the Andover theological seminary one year, and in 1822 was licensed to preach as a Congregational clergyman. He was ordained deacon in the P.E. church Sept. 28, 1828, and priest, Jan. 6, 1831. He was a tutor at Bowdoin, 1820–22; principal of the Lyceum, Gardiner, Maine, 1822–27, and professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Dartmouth, 1827–35. He was married, April 9, 1823, to Mary Caro-

line, daughter of the Hon. Cyrus and Hannah (Storer) King of Saco, Maine. He spent the winter of 1835–36 at St. Croix, W.I., and returned to the United States to take the presidency of Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., which he resigned in 1858, on account of ill health. The remainder of his life he resided at Newburyport, Mass. He was president of the standing committee of the diocese of western New York, 1848–58, and a trustee of Hobart college, 1836–60. He received the degrees of A.M. and M.D. from Dartmouth in 1827, and that of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1836. Besides contributions to periodicals he is the author of: *Introduction to the Mechanical Principles of Carpentry* (1827); *Scriptural Illustrations of the Liturgy* (1835); and *Sermons, 1836–58* (1883). He died in Newburyport, Mass., July 15, 1863.

HALE, Charles, editor and diplomatist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 7, 1831; son of Nathan and Sarah Preston (Everett) Hale. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853. He engaged in journalism, first as a reporter on the Boston *Advertiser*, of which his father was proprietor and chief editor. He subsequently established *To-day*, a Boston literary journal, which had a short life, and then became junior editor of the *Advertiser* and a contributor to the *Nautical Almanac* and to the *North American Review*. He was a representative in the Massachusetts state legislature, 1855–60, and was speaker during his last term. In 1864 he was appointed by President Lincoln U.S. agent and consul-general to Egypt, and in 1871 he returned to the United States and served one term as state senator where as chairman of the railroad committee he drew up the general railroad act that became a law that year. He was assistant secretary of state under Hamilton Fish, 1872–73; was admitted to the bar in 1874; was a representative in the state legislature, 1875–79 and was elected a member of the American philosophical society. He died in Boston, Mass., March 1, 1882.

Charles Hale

HALE, Charles Reuben, bishop coadjutor of Springfield, Ill., and 161st in succession in the American Episcopate, was born in Lewistown, Pa., March 14, 1837; son of Reuben Charles and Sarah Jane (Mills) Hale. He entered the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania in 1855, and was graduated in 1858 receiving his A.M. degree in 1861. He was ordained a deacon in the P.E. church in 1860, and priest in 1861; was assistant minister of Christ church, Germantown, Philadelphia, 1860; of All Saints', Lower Dublin, Pa., 1861–63; chaplain in the U.S. navy, 1863–70; rector of St. John's, Auburn, N.Y., 1870–75; rector of the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Baltimore county, Md., 1875–77; assistant minister of St. Paul's church, Baltimore, 1877–86; dean of Grace cathedral, Davenport, Iowa, 1886–92; and was consecrated assistant bishop of Springfield, Ill., with the official title of Bishop of Cairo, July 26, 1892. He was secretary to the Italian church reformation commission, 1869; secretary of the Russo-Greek committee, 1871; clerk of the commission of the house of bishops on correspondence with the hierarchs of the Eastern churches, 1874, and with the Old Catholics, 1874; American secretary of the Anglo-Continental society of England, 1874, and secretary to the commission of the general convention on ecclesiastical relations, 1877. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Hobart college in 1876, and that of LL.D from Griswold college, Iowa, in 1889. He was elected a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He married, Jan. 12, 1871, Anna McKnight, daughter of Maj. Levi Twiggs, U.S.M.C. While at college together with the late Henry Morton and another student, forming a committee of the Philomathean society of the University of Pennsylvania, he wrote a treatise on the Rosetta stone, giving original translations of its various hieroglyphic and demotic inscriptions. This attracted wide attention and was published (1858–1859). His other works include: *The Russian Church* (1880); *Mozarabic Collects, translated and arranged from the ancient Liturgy of the Spanish Church* (1881); *The Universal Episcopate*; *A List of the Sees and Bishops of the Holy Catholic Church Throughout the World* (1882); *The Book Annexed and the Bishops* (1882); *A Visit to the Eastern Churches in the Interest of Church Unity* (1886); *An Office for the Centennial Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington* (1889); *An Order of Series for Days of National Observance* (1889); *The American Church and Methodism* (1889). He died in Cairo, Ill., Dec. 25, 1900.

Chas. R. Hale

HALE, Edward Everett, author and clergyman, was boru iu Boston, Mass., April 3, 1822; sou of Nathau and Sarah Preston (Everett) Hale; grandson of the Rev. Enoch aud Octavia (Throop) Hale; great-grandson of Deacon Richard and Elizabeth (Strong) Hale; and a descendant (in the seventh generation) of Deacon Robert Hale, who came to Massachusetts from Hertfordshire, England, iu 1632. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latiu school and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842. He was an usher in the Bostou Latin school, 1839–41; read theology aud church history, worked iu his father's printing office, in the editorial rooms, and as secretary to his father in his railroad work. Iu 1842 he was licensed to preach by the Boston association of Unitarian Congregational ministers aud had no permanent charge till 1846, when he was settled over the Church of the Uuity, Worcester, Mass., where he remaiued for ten years. In 1856 he accepted the pastorate of the South Congregational church, Boston, Mass., and remained in charge of that congregation until Oct. 1, 1899, when he resigned and became pastor emeritus. He originated the "Harry Wardsworth Clubs" through an incideut iu "Ten Times One is Teu," aud these organizations, devoted to charity, exteuded with the world's civilization aud had a membership of over 50,000. Their motto is: "Look up aud not down; look forward and not back; look out and not in; lend a hand." He also assisted in the organization of the "Look-up Legion" iu the Suuday schools and it extended as did the "Lend a Hand" clubs and fiually became the Epworth League. He was elected a counsellor of the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle. He was president of the National conference of Unitariau aud other Christiau churches, 1894–95, and a member of its council from its organization; overseer of Harvard, 1866–75, and 1876–87; was elected a member of the American philosophical society and the Massachusetts historical society; a fellow of the Americau academy of arts and sciences and an honorary member of the Geographical society of the Republic of Mexico. He helped to fouud the Worcester public library, was a member of the executive committee of the New England Emigrant Aid company, organized to secure a free-state government for Kansas; was an officer of Salignac's drill corps, 1861–62; edited the *Monthly Chronicle*, the *Boston Miscellany*, the *Christian Examiner*, the *Sunday-School Gazette*, *Old and New*, *Lend a Hand* and the *Lend a Hand Record*, and assisted in editing the *New England Magazine* and *Commonwealth*. He received from Harvard the degree of S.T.D in 1879. His books include: *The Rosary* (1848); *Margaret Percival in America* (1850); *Sketches of Christian History* (1850); *Letters on Irish Emigration* (1852); *Kansas and Nebraska* (1854); *Ninety Days' Worth of Europe* (1861); *A Man Without a Country* (1864); *If, Yes and Perhaps* (1868); *The Ingham Papers* (1869); *How To Do It* (1870); *Ten Times One is Ten* (1870); *His Level Best and Other Stories* (1870); *Daily Bread and Other Stories* (1870); *Ups and Downs: an Every Day Novel* (1871); *Sybaris and Other Homes* (1871); *Christmas Eve and Christmas Day* (1874); *In His Name* (1874); *A Summer Vacation: Four Sermons* (1874); *Working Men's Homes: Essays and Stories* (1874); *The Good Time Coming, or Our New Crusade* (1875); *One Hundred Years* (1875); *Philip Nolan's Friends* (1876); *Gone to Texas, or the Wonderful Adventures of a Pullman* (1877); *What Career?* (1878); *Mrs. Merriam's Scholars* (1878); *The Life in Common* (1879); *The Bible and its Revision* (1879); *The Kingdom of God* (1880); *Crusoe in New York* (1880); *Stories of War* (1880); *June to May* (1881); *Stories of the Sea* (1881); *Stories of Adventure* (1881); *Stories of Discovery* (1883); *Seven Spanish Cities* (1883); *Fortunes of Rachel* (1884); *Christmas in a Palace* (1884); *Christmas in Narragansett* (1884); *Stories of Invention* (1885); *Easter* (1886); *Back to Back* (1887); *Franklin in France* (1887); *The Life of Washington* (1887); *The History of the United States* (1888); *How They Lived in Hampton* (1888); *My Friend the Boss* (1888); *James Freeman Clarke* (1891); *Story of Massachusetts* (1891); *Sybil Knox* (1892); *East and West, or the New Ohio* (1892); *For Fifty Years* (poems, 1893); *A New England Boyhood* (1893); *Sermons of the Winter* (1893); *If Jesus Came to Boston* (1894); *Susan's Escort, and Others* (1897); *Historic Boston and Its Neighborhood* (1898); *James Russell Lowell and His Friends* (1899). A uniform edition of his works was published in 1898.

Edward E Hale

HALE, Edwin Moses, educator, was boru at Newport, N.H., Feb. 2, 1829; son of Syene and Betsy (Dow) Hale; and grandson of David and Hannah (Emerson) Hale, and of Moses and Sarah Dow. His paternal graudfather fought at Bunker Hill. He was married, Oct. 13, 1852, to Abba Ann Wilson, daughter of Austin and Roxanna (Smith) George. He was graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic medical college in 1859 and practised in Jonesville, Mich., until 1863. He was professor of materia medica in the Hahnemann medical college, Chicago, 1863–70;

professor of medical botany and pharmacology, 1870–71; lecturer on diseases of the heart, 1871–80; professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Chicago Homœopathic college, 1880–84, and professor emeritus there, 1884–99. He is the author of many contributions to medical journals; of numerous monographs, and of several volumes, including: *New Remedies* (1862; 3d ed., 1867); *On Sterility* (1868); *Lectures on Diseases of the Heart* (1871); *Treatise on Cerebro Spinal Meningitis* (1875); and *The Practice of Medicine* (1894). He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1899.

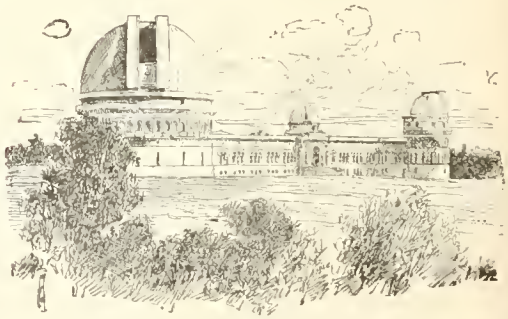
HALE, Ellen Day, painter, was born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 11, 1855; daughter of Edward Everett and Emily (Perkins) Hale. She was educated under the direction of her aunt, Susan Hale, early evinced a taste for art and was instructed by Dr. William Rimmer, by William M. Hunt, by Helen M. Knowlton, and in Julian's art school, Paris. She travelled extensively in company with her aunt and was for some time a resident of Paris and London, where she studied in the art galleries. She established her studio in Boston and had the honor of a place for "Un Hiver Americain" and "Beppo" in the Paris Salon, and "A New England Girl," a portrait, in the Royal academy, London.

HALE, Eugene, senator, was born in Turner, Maine, June 9, 1836; son of James Sullivan and Betsey (Staples) Hale; and grandson of David and Sarah (Kingsbury) Hale. He attended an academy and was admitted to the bar in 1857, practising in Ellsworth, Maine, and for nine consecutive years was attorney for Hancock county. He was a member of the state legislature of Maine in 1867, 1868 and 1880; was a Republican representative in the 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th and 45th congresses, 1869–79; declined the appointment of postmaster-general offered by President Grant in 1874; and in 1876 declined the portfolio of the navy, offered by President Hayes. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions at Cincinnati in 1876 and Chicago in 1868 and 1880. In 1881 he was elected to the U.S. senate as a Republican to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, and was re-elected in 1887, 1893 and 1899. In the senate he served as chairman of the committees on census, private land claims and naval affairs and continuously as a member of the committee on appropriations. He was married, Dec. 20, 1871, to Mary Douglas, only daughter of Zachariah Chandler of Michigan, and their oldest son, Chandler, became in 1897 secretary of the American embassy at Rome. Senator Hale received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin in 1869 and that of LL.D. from Bates in 1882, and from Colby in 1886.

Eugene Hale

HALE, George Ellery, astronomer, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1868; son of William Ellery and Mary Scranton (Browne) Hale; and grandson of the Rev. Benjamin Ellery Hale and of Dr. Gardiner S. Browne. He studied at Harvard College observatory, 1889–90, and was graduated at the Massachusetts institute of technology, S.B., in 1890. He was director of the Kenwood Astrophysical observatory, 1890–96, professor of astronomical physics at Beloit college, 1891–93; lecturer, 1893; lecturer in astrophysics at Northwestern university, 1891–93; studied at the University of Berlin, 1893–94; was associate professor of astrophysics at the University of Chicago, 1893–97; became director of the Yerkes observatory in 1894, and professor of astrophysics in 1897. He was joint editor of *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, 1892–95, and became editor of the *Astrophysical Journal* in 1895. He was awarded the Janssen medal of the Paris academy of sciences in 1893, and was made foreign associate of the Royal astronomical society and vice-president of the Astronomical and Astrophysical society of America in 1899. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from the Western university of Pennsylvania in 1897.

YERKES OBSERVATORY



HALE, George Silsbee, lawyer, was born in Keene, N.H., Sept. 24, 1825; son of Salma (1787–1866) and Sarah Kellogg (King) Hale. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847; taught in Richmond, Va., 1845–46; studied law in Boston, Mass., was admitted to the bar in 1850 and practised in Boston, 1850–97. He was a representative in the state legislature for two terms, was prominent in charitable, municipal, literary and church organizations and served as trustee

of various institutions. He was president of the board of trustees of Phillips Exeter academy, president of the Massachusetts reform club, a member of the Masachusetts and New Hampshire historical societies and of the New England historic, genealogical society, and president of the Children's aid society and of the American Unitarian association. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1885. He assisted in editing the *Boston Law Reporter;* edited the 16th, 17th and 18th volumes of the "United States Digest," and assisted in editing other volumes. He published memoirs of *Joe Parker* (1876), and *Theron Metcalf* (1876); and contributed to the "Memorial History of Boston" an historical sketch of the charities of that city. He died at Schooner Head, near Bar Harbor, Maine, July 27, 1897.

HALE, Horace Morrison, educator, was born at Hollis, N.H., March 6, 1833; son of John and Jane (Morrison) Hale; grandson of David and Elizabeth (Holden) Hale of Hollis, and of John Morrison of Petersborough, N.H.; great-grandson of Col. John Hale, a surgeon on the staff of Colonel Prescott in the Revolutionary war; and a descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas and Thomasine Hale, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. His father was an inventor and mechanic and the son was employed in the machine shops until his father's death in 1852. He attended the district school about three months each year and by teaching school winters he was enabled to pay his way through college, graduating from Union, A.B., in 1856. He taught school at West Bloomfield, N.Y., 1856–57, and at Nashville, Tenn., 1857–61. In 1859 he was married to Martha Eliza, daughter of Leonard and Hannah (Reed) Huntington. Their only son, Irving, was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1884 with the highest honors that had ever been gained at that institution. In 1861 they removed to Detroit, Mich., where Mr. Hale taught English in a German school and read law. In 1863 he was admitted to the bar and removed to Colorado. He was principal of the Central City, Col., public schools, 1868–73; territorial superintendent of public instruction, 1873–76, and again principal at Central City, 1877–87. In 1878 he was elected regent of the State university of Colorado for a term of six years. He was mayor of Central City in 1883 and 1883; and in 1887 became president of the University of Colorado. He resigned the presidency of the university in 1892 and retired from the professional world. He received the degree of LL.D. from Iowa Wesleyan university. He died in Denver, Col., Oct. 24, 1901.

Horace Morrison Hale

HALE, Horatio, ethnologist, was born at Newport, N.H., May 3, 1817; son of David and Sarah Josepha (Buell) Hale. In his boyhood he made himself acquainted with several Oriental tongues, as well as with some Indian and Polynesian dialects. In 1834 he published a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Language of the St. Johns Indians, with a Penobscot vocabulary." He was graduated from Harvard in 1837 and was appointed a member of the scientific corps attached to the U.S. exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes. This expedition occupied the years 1838–42, and gave Mr. Hale an opportunity of studying many languages and dialects. He published a report of his department in 1846 under the title "Ethnology and Philology," which contains, according to the English philologist, Dr. R. G. Latham, "the greatest mass of philological data ever accumulated by a single inquirer." It contains among other information vocabularies and grammatical notices of more than thirty American aboriginal languages, of nearly twenty Oceanic languages, of several Australian tongues, and of some African dialects. He studied in Europe, 1846–55, and in the latter year was admitted to the bar in Chicago. In 1856 he removed to Canada West, making his home in Clinton, Ontario, where he practised law and pursued his ethnological researches. In 1884, at the meeting of the British association for the advancement of science, he was elected a member of a committee appointed to investigate the physical characters, languages and industrial and social condition of the northwestern tribes of Canada, and at the request of his colleagues he undertook the direction of the investigations. In 1886 he was elected a vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science and chairman of the section of anthropology. He was subsequently elected a member of many scientific and historical societies in America and Europe. He is the author of: *The Iroquois Book of Rites* (1883); *Indian Migrations as evidenced by Language* (1883); *The Development of Language* (1888); and many essays, reports and contributions to scientific periodicals. He died at Clinton, Ontario, Dec. 28, 1896.

HALE, Irving, soldier and scientist, was born in North Bloomfield, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1861; son of Horace Morrison and Eliza (Huntington) Hale; and grandson of John and Jane (Morrison) Hale,

and of Leonard and Hannah (Reed) Huntington. He removed to Colorado with his parents in 1865, attended the public school in Central City, Col., of which his father was principal; was graduated from the Denver, Col., high school in 1877, the youngest and highest in his class, and was graduated from the U.S. military academy, June 14, 1884, again standing first in the class with a total of 2070.4 out of a possible 2075, the highest record ever attained at the academy. He was lieutenant of engineers, U.S.A., June 15, 1884; was promoted 1st lieutenant Sept. 16, 1886; was quartermaster and commissary, battalion of engineers, 1886–87; instructor in engineering, U.S. military academy, 1888–89; and resigned his commission in the army, April 1, 1890. In 1888 he represented the battalion of engineers in the division of the Atlantic rifle competition, winning the first skirmish medal and also the first gold medal for highest total score at known distances and skirmishing. After leaving the army he was electrical engineer of the Edison general electric company and of the General electric company, and manager of the Rocky Mountain district of the latter company, 1890–98. He was successively lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general of the National Guard of Colorado, 1897–98, and on the call for volunteers in the war with Spain was made colonel of the 1st Colorado infantry, U.S. volunteers, May 1, 1898. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, to date from Aug. 13, 1898, "for gallant and distinguished services during the assault on Manila." He commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division, 8th army corps, from Sept. 7, 1898, to July 5, 1899, serving in the opening engagement of the insurrection in the Philippines, Feb. 4–5, 1899; the capture of the water-works; various engagements in the vicinity of Manila, and the campaign from Manila to Malolos, Calumpit and San Fernando. He returned to the United States in 1899. He was recommended for promotion to the rank of "major-general by brevet, U.S.V., for gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign against the Filipino insurgents from Feb. 4 to July 5, 1899." In 1899 he was elected first vice-president of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines, and was honorably discharged from the army in 1899. He married, June 14, 1887, Mary Virginia, daughter of Lieut.-Col. William R. King, U.S.A. He was elected a member of the Colorado scientific society, 1891; the University club, Denver, 1891; the American institute of mining engineers, 1892; the Sons of the American Revolution, 1897; and several other organizations. He received the honorary degree of Electrical engineer from the Colorado state school of mines in 1897, and that of LL.D. from the University of Colorado in 1899. He is the author of numerous papers on electrical subjects for the Colorado scientific society, the American institute of mining engineers and various magazines.

HALE, John Parker, senator, was born in Rochester, N.H., March 31, 1806; son of John Parker and Lydia Clarkson (O'Brien) Hale; and grandson of Samuel Hale, and of William O'Brien, an Irish exile, who captured the first armed British vessel in the war of the Revolution and died a prisoner of war at the age of twenty-three. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy and was graduated at Bowdoin in 1827. He studied law under J. H. Woodman at Rochester and Daniel M. Christie at Dover, N.H., and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He was married, Sept. 2, 1834, to Lucy Hill Lambert. He was a Democrat in politics, was a representative in the New Hampshire general court, 1834–38, and U.S. district attorney 1832–33, under appointment of President Jackson, being continued in office by President Van Buren. He was removed in 1841 by President Tyler, as a party measure. He was a representative in the 28th congress, 1843–45, and opposed the suppression of anti-slavery petitions to the house; supported James K. Polk as presidential candidate in 1844, and opposed the policy of President Polk in reference to the annexation of Texas. The state Democratic convention of 1845 substituted the name of John Woodbury for that of Mr. Hale on the general ticket for representative in congress, and he thereupon ran as an independent candidate. After repeated ineffectual attempts to secure a choice, March 11, 1845, Sept. 23, 1845, Nov. 29, 1845, and March 10, 1846, during which time he vigorously canvassed the state in his own behalf and held a notable debate with Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire continued throughout

the 29th congress with only three representatives. His efforts, however, defeated the Democratic candidate for governor by a combination of Whigs and Independent Democrats and secured an opposition majority in the general court of the state. Mr. Hale was elected to the general court and was chosen speaker, June 3, 1846, and on June 5, the legislatnre elected Anthony Colby, the Whig candidate, governor. The same legislature elected Mr. Hale to the U.S. senate from March 4, 1847, and on Oct. 20, 1847, the National Liberty party convened at Buffalo, N.Y., nominated him for President with Leicester King for Vice-President and he declined the nomination. He was a candidate before the Free-Soil Democratic convention at Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1848, and received 183 votes and when Martin Van Buren was nominated Mr. Hale gave him his unqualified support. In the 30th congress, that convened Dec. 6, 1847, he was the only avowed anti-slavery advocate in the senate, being followed, Dec. 3, 1849, by Salmon P. Chase and William H. Seward, and on Dec. 1, 1851, by Charles Sumner. He served in the U.S. senate until March 4, 1853, when he was succeeded by Charles G. Atherton, Democrat. His six years' service in the senate was marked by a gradual growth of the anti-slavery sentiment and his speeches and votes aronsed the admiration of the friends of freedom and the bitter hatred of the conservative party, not only in congress, but throughont the United States. He alone voted against a resolution thanking Generals Scott and Taylor for their victories in Mexico. He also met and defeated Senator Foote in a debate which gave to the Mississippian the epithet "Hangmau Foote." He also advocated the abolition of flogging in the navy and of spirit-rations to sailors and secnred the passage of the anti-flogging law, Sept. 23, 1850, and the anti-spirit-ration law, July 14, 1862. In 1851 he was counsel for Shadrach, a fugitive slave rescued from the U.S. marshal in Boston, and in 1852, as the representative of the Free-soil party, received the nomination of the national convention at Pittsburg, Pa., for President, with George W. Julian for Vice-President. In the general election held in November, 1852, the ticket received 156,-149 popular votes. On retiring from the senate on the accession of President Pierce, March 4, 1853, Mr. Hale determined to leave New Hampshire and find a broader field for his work as an agitator, and in the following winter he opened a law office in New York city. The overthrow of the Democrats in New Hampshire in 1853–54 determined him to return to his native state and on Jnne 13, 1855, he was elected by the legislature of the state to the U.S. senate to fill the four years' vacancy caused by the death of Senator Atherton. In the Repnblican national convention of 1856 he failed to secure the support his prominence had promised and he did not receive a single vote. He was re-elected to the U.S. senate in 1858 and on the expiration of his term, March 4, 1865, he was appointed by President Lincoln U.S. minister to Spain, receiving his commission, March 10, 1865. In his diplomatic life he was less snccessful than in his political career, and serious disagreements with Horatio J. Perry, U.S. secretary of legation, resulting from the abuse of official privileges, into which Hale had been led by the craft of a designing commission merchant through the intrigne of Perry (as charged by Mr. Hale), led to his recall, April 5, 1869, and he left Madrid, July 29, 1869. Mr. Perry was removed, Jnne 28, 1867, before Mr. Hale left Madrid. Mr. Hale was one of the numerous victims to the poisoning at the National Hotel, Washington, in 1857, and from that time his health gradually failed. His physical decline was aggravated by two serious accidents and both his mental and physical powers finally gave way. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1861. A statne executed by Ferdinand von Miller, Jr., was erected to his memory at Concord, N.H., and presented to the state by his son-in-law, the Hon. William E. Chandler. He died at Dover, N.H., Nov. 19, 1873.

HALE, Lucretia Peabody, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1820; daughter of Nathan and Sarah Preston (Everett) Hale. She was edncated at the celebrated schools of Elizabeth P. Peabody and George B. Emerson. She devoted her life to literature and served for two years on the Boston school committee. She became well known as a promoter of educational and charitable associations, kindergartens and the introduction of the science of cooking and sewing in public schools. She is the author of: *The Lord's Supper and Its Observance* (1866); *The Service of Sorrow* (1867); *The Struggle for Life* (1867); *The Wolf at the Door* (1877); *Seven Stormy Sundays* (1879); *The Peterkin Papers* (1882); *The Last of the Peterkins* (1886); *Stories for Children* (1892). She died in Boston, Mass., June 12, 1900.

HALE, Matthew, lawyer, was born at Chelsea, Vt., Jnne 20, 1829; the youngest son of Harry and Lucinda (Eddy) Hale; grandson of Col. Nathan Hale, who died while a prisoner in the hands of the British at New Utrecht, Long Island, Sept. 23, 1780; and a descendant from Thomas Hale, an English yeoman, who emigrated to America in 1635 and settled in Newbnry, Mass. Harry Hale was a leading merchant of Windsor, Vt., a captain of militia, represented Chelsea in the state legislatnre in 1828, 1832 and 1836; served as bank commissioner; and was foremost in founding the Congregational chnrch at Chelsea in

1810, which contains a stained glass window as a memorial. He was twice married: first to Phebe, daughter of David and Phebe (Spofford) Adams, who (1802–15) became the mother of eleven children, including Mark, Thomas and Henry Hale; and secondly to Lucinda, daughter of Ephram and Mary (Safford) Eddy, who bore him seven children, including Safford, Eddy, Robert Safford, William Bainbridge and Matthew. Matthew was prepared for college at Bradford academy and was graduated with honors at the University of Vermont in 1851. He studied law in the office of Kellogg & Hale, Elizabethtown, N.Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1855 and practised in Ponghkeepsie, N.Y., 1855–55, in partnership with his brother Henry, who removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1855 and with Gen. A. B. Smith, 1855–59. He removed to New York city in 1859 where he was a partner with Lot C. Clark, 1859–63. In 1863 he removed to Elizabethtown, N.Y., and became a partner with the Hon. A. C. Hand, his father-in-law, and Richard L. Hand, as Hand & Hale. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of June, 1867, at Albany, N.Y., and was a member of the judicial committee of that body. He was state senator, 1868–69, and removed to Albany in 1868 where he became a partner in the law firm of Hand, Hale & Swartz. He represented the interests of President Ramsey in his suit with Fisk & Gould for the control of the Albany & Susquehanna railroad; the English stockholders of the Erie railway in their contest with Fisk & Gould, and the people in the canal suits instituted by Governor Tilden, and in the trial of John F. Smyth before the state senate in 1878. He was also counsel for the Central national bank of Boston; the General Burt estate; the Delaware & Hudson canal company; the New York, Lake Erie & Western railway; the Western Union telegraph company, and various other corporations. He was the Republican candidate for justice of the supreme court in 1883; was a commissioner of appraisement of the Niagara Falls reservation in 1884; a commissioner to report upon the most humane method of capital punishment in 1887; president of the state bar association, 1890–91, and a charter member of the organization, and president of the New York state civil service reform league in 1893. He was a member of the leading clubs of Albany, and of New York city, including the Commonwealth, Reform and University. He was married in 1856 to Ellen S., daughter of Augustus C. Hand, and secondly in December, 1877, to Mary, daughter of Col. Francis L. Lee of Boston, Mass. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1883. He died in Albany, N.Y., March 25, 1897.

Matthew Hale

HALE, Nathan, patriot spy, was born in Coventry, Conn., June 6, 1755; son of Deacon Richard and Elizabeth (Strong) Hale; grandson of Samuel and Apphia (Moody) Hale; great-grandson of the Rev. John (Harvard, 1757) and Sarah (Noyes) Hale; and great[2] grandson of Deacon Robert Hale, who came to Massachusetts from Hertfordshire, England, in 1632, was among those who set off from the first church in Boston to form the first church in Charlestown in 1632; and was appointed surveyor of new plantations by the general court, serving until his death in 1659. Nathan Hale was educated for the ministry, but after graduating from Yale in 1773 and teaching for two years, while continuing his studies, the news of the battle of Lexington fired his patriotic spirit and he addressed a public meeting called to gain a knowledge of public sentiment, and in the course of his remarks he said: "Let us march immediately and never lay down our arms until we have gained our independence." When the speaking was over he was among the first to enroll as a volunteer in the cause of America. He was soon promoted lieutenant in the regiment of Col. Charles Webb, marched to Boston, and was an active participant in the siege of that city. He was promoted captain by brevet for gallantry in January, 1776. He restored order in his company by dividing among them his pay in order to secure their service for a month longer, was appointed to the 19th Continental regiment of foot, and when Boston was evacuated, March 17, 1776, he accompanied Washington's army to New York and took part in the battle of Long Island. While there, with a boat's crew of picked men, he defied the British man-of-war *Asia*, boarded a sloop under her guns, loaded with

provisions, secured the crew and brought the vessel and her cargo to shore, distributing the food among his famished companions. He was made captain of "Congress's Own," a company of Connecticut rangers, made up of picked men, and with this company took part in scouting duty. Learning that Washington had an important service for which he asked for volunteers, he was directed to the commander-in-chief at the house of Robert Murray, a Quaker merchant on Murray Hill. Here he was entrusted with a secret mission on which he volunteered despite the efforts of his friends to dissuade him. His reply to their warnings was: "Gentlemen, I owe to my country the accomplishment of an object so important and so much desired by the commander of our armies. I know no mode of obtaining the information but by assuming a disguise and passing into the enemy's camp. I am fully sensible of the consequences of discovery and capture in such a situation. I wish to be useful and every kind of service necessary for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary." He visited the British camp on Long Island disguised as a Tory school-teacher, obtained drawings of the fortifications, and retired across the island to Huntington on the north shore expecting there a boat to ferry him to Norwalk, Conn., when he was captured, carried to the *Halifax*, a British guard-ship, and taken before Gen. William Howe at the residence of James Beekman at Mount Pleasant, New York city, on the East river. The information he had gained was concealed between the soles of his shoes and when it was secured he was condemned as a spy and sentenced to be hanged the next morning. Committed to the care of the British provost marshal, William Cunningham, he was confined in the greenhouse of the Beekman mansion, and he was denied the attendance of a minister, the privilege of the possession of a Bible, or the assurance of the delivery of letters written to friends; and his last messages of love to mother, sister and betrothed were destroyed before his eyes. On Sunday morning, Sept. 22, 1776, he was taken to the apple orchard on the premises and with the fatal noose about his neck he was directed to mount a short ladder and from this he spoke his last message to mankind: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." His body was placed in an unmarked grave and its location was never disclosed. A rude stone was set up beside his father's grave in the Coventry churchyard and in 1837 the Hale monument association was organized and a monument of Quincy granite was erected in 1846 at a cost of $3,734. The state of Connecticut erected a statue of Hale in the capitol grounds, Hartford, at a cost of $5,000, and the Sons of the Revolution commissioned the sculptor McMonnies to execute a statue in bronze which was erected in City Hall Park, New York city, and unveiled Nov. 25, 1893. The place of his execution is located by the best authorities at the junction of Market street and East Broadway, New York city, and the date is Sept. 22, 1776.

HALE, Nathan, journalist, was born in Westhampton, Mass., Aug. 16, 1784; son of the Rev. Enoch and Octavia (Throop) Hale; and a nephew of Nathan Hale (1755–1776). His father, Enoch, was the first minister at Westhampton, Mass., 1779–1837. Nathan was graduated at Williams college, A.B., in 1804, A.M., 1810; tutored at Phillips academy, Exeter, N.H., 1804–06; studied law in Troy, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar in Boston, Mass., in 1810. He practised his profession there, 1810–14; edited the Boston *Weekly Messenger*, and in March, 1814, purchased the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, which he edited, 1814–63. It was the first daily newspaper published in Boston; was in politics Federal, Whig and Republican; opposed the Missouri and Nebraska bills, 1820 and 1854, and was the pioneer newspaper in the east to advocate the free colonization of Kansas. Mr. Hale also edited and published the *Monthly Chronicle*, 1840–42, and as a member of the Anthology club, helped in 1815 to found the *North American Review*. He also helped to found the *Christian Examiner* in 1823. As acting chairman of the Massachusetts board of internal improvements in 1828, he directed public thought toward railways as available methods of transportation, and he was made the first president of the Boston & Worcester railroad, the first organization in New England to use steam power in propelling cars over railways. He continued at the head of the affairs of the road for nineteen years and was first president of the Boston & Albany road. He also advocated the introduction of water into the city of Boston and was chairman of the first board of water commissioners. He served in both branches of the state legislature and as a delegate to the state constitutional conventions of 1820 and 1858. He was married in 1816 to Sarah Preston, sister of Edward Everett. They had children: Nathan, journalist; Lucretia Peabody, author; Susan, artist; Charles, diplomatist and editor; and Edward Everett,

Nathan Hale

author and clergyman. Mr. Hale was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences and of the Massachusetts historical society. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1853. He published a *Map of New England* (1825); *Journal of Debates and Proceedings in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention* (1821); besides pamphlets relating to transportation and the practicability of railroads as compared with canals and means of supplying transportation to internal inter-commerce. He was at the time of his death the oldest editor in Massachusetts and except the Hon. John Prentiss of Keene, N.H., the oldest in New England. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1863.

HALE, Nathan, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1818; son of Nathan and Sarah Preston (Everett) Hale. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1838, LL.B., 1840, and A.M., 1842. While an under-graduate he was one of the editors of *Harvardiana*. He was admitted to the bar and began to practise, but preferred literature and was editor of the Boston *Miscellany of Literature* in 1841. He became associated with his father in conducting the Boston *Daily Advertiser*. In 1853 he retired from daily journalism and was subsequently associated with his brother, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, in conducting the *Old and New*. He was acting professor of mental and moral philosophy in Marion college, 1869–71. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1871.

HALE, Philip, musical critic, was born in Norwich, Vt., March 5, 1854; son of William Bainbridge and Harriet Amelia (Porter) Hale; grandson of Harry Hale (born at Rindge, N.H., 1780, died at Chelsea, Vt., 1861); and a descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas Hale, who was born in Watton, England, in 1606 and settled in Newbury, Mass., about 1635. He was graduated from Yale college in 1876 and was admitted to the bar in Albany, N.Y., in 1880. He went to Europe in 1882 and studied music in Berlin under Haupt and Bargiel, 1882–84, at Munich, Stuttgart, and in Paris under Guilmant, 1885–87. He returned to America in 1887. He was organist at St. Peter's church, Albany, N.Y., 1879–82; at St. John's church, Troy, N.Y., 1887–89; and at Dr. James de Normandie's church, Roxbury district, Boston, Mass., after 1889. In December, 1891, he became one of the editorial staff of the Boston *Journal*, and its musical critic. He became editor of the *Musical Record*, Boston, in 1897.

HALE, Robert Safford, representative, was born in Chelsea, Vt., Sept. 24, 1822; son of Harry and Lucinda (Eddy) Hale. He was a brother of Matthew Hale. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1842 and after an interval of teaching he settled at Elizabethtown, N.Y., in January, 1844, and began the study of law. He was admitted to practice in January, 1847, and formed a partnership with the Hon. Orlando Kellogg, which continued until the fall of 1856, when he was elected surrogate of Essex county, N.Y. He served as such until January, 1865, when he resumed practice. He was a Lincoln presidential elector in 1861 and in 1865 was elected a representative in the 39th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his law partner, Orlando Kellogg. At the close of the session he was retained by Secretary Stanton as counsel in the controversy with President Johnson, occasioned by the removal of Secretary Stanton and the appointment of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas as secretary of war. He was employed by the U.S. treasury department in the claims for abandoned and captured cotton before the U.S. court of claims, 1868–70; and was Republican candidate for judge of the N.Y. court of appeals. In 1871 he was retained by the state department as counsel for the United States before the British and American claims commission under the treaty of Washington, which occupied him till December, 1873. He was a representative from New York in the 43d congress, 1873–75, and was a commissioner of the state survey in 1876. He was a regent of the University of the state of New York from March 29, 1859, till his death. He was married to Lovina Sibley, daughter of Jeremiah Stone of Elizabethtown, N.Y., and their son Harry became a practising lawyer. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1870. He died at Elizabethtown, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1881.

HALE, Salma, historian, was born in Alstead, N.H., March 7, 1787; son of David and Hannah (Emerson) Hale; grandson of Joseph and Abigail (Smith) Hale, and of Josiah and Sarah Emerson; and a descendant of Thomas Hale who came from Hertfordshire, England, to Newbury, Mass., in 1635. Salma was the third of fourteen children. He learned the trade of printer and prepared an English grammar which was published in Worcester, Mass., in 1804. He revised this work and republished it in New York city in 1831 as "A New Grammar of the English Language." He was married, Jan. 4, 1820, to Sarah Kellogg, daughter of Seth and Susan King of Suffield, Conn. He was editor of the *Political Observatory*, Walpole, N.H.; served as clerk of the court of common pleas, 1805–13; removed to Keene, N.H., and was clerk of the supreme judicial court, 1817–34. He was a representative from New Hampshire in the 15th congress, 1817–19, where he opposed the Missouri compromise. He declined a re-election. He was admitted to the bar in 1834. He was a member of the general court of New Hampshire in 1828 and 1844; of the

state senate, 1824–25; and served as secretary of the commissioners for determining the N.E. boundary line of the United States. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont, 1823–33; president of the New Hampshire historical society, 1830; an organizer of the first agricultural society in the state; and a prominent advocate of temperance, education, the abolition of slavery and the Unitarian movement. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1824 and from Dartmouth college in 1849. His published works include: *The History of the United States of America from Their First Settlement as Colonies to the Close of the War with Great Britain in 1815* (1821), continued to 1845 and then passed through many editions. This work gained a prize of $400, and a gold medal from the American academy of *belles-lettres* of New York as a text-book. He also published: *The Administration of John Quincy Adams and the Opposition by Algernon Sidney* (1826); *Conspiracy of the Spaniards Against Venice, translated from the Abbé Real and of John Lewis Fiesco against Genoa, translated from Cardinal de Retz* (1828); *Annals of the Town of Keene from its First Settlement in 1734 to 1790* (1826), continued to 1815 (1851); *An Oration on the Character of Washington* (1832); and addresses. He died in Somerville, Mass., Nov. 19, 1866.

HALE, Sarah Josepha (Buell), author, was born at Newport, N.H., Oct. 24, 1788; daughter of Capt. Gordon and Martha (Whittlesey) Buell; and granddaughter of Nathan and Thankful (Griffin) Buell, and of Joseph and Sarah (Whittlesey) Whittlesey. Her father held a commission in the Revolutionary army under Gen. Horatio Gates, and both her parents were of Puritan descent. She taught school from 1804 until 1813, when she was married to David Hale, a lawyer of Newport, N.H. The death of her husband in 1822 left her with five young children and with scanty means for their support. She collected her poems already printed in newspapers and elsewhere, and published them under the title "The Genius of Oblivion and other Poems" (1823). In 1828 she became editor of the newly established *Ladies' Magazine*, which in 1837 was united with *Godey's Lady's Book*. The circulation became very large and Mrs. Hale continued to edit the literary department until December, 1877, when she retired. Meanwhile she wrote many books and gave much time and thought to benevolent, educational and patriotic undertakings. She was one of the founders and the first president of the Seamen's aid society. She removed from Boston to Philadelphia in 1841 and in that city established the "Ladies' Medical Missionary society." After many years of effort she succeeded in having Thanksgiving day established as a national holiday, President Lincoln in 1864 responding to a direct personal appeal from herself. In every succeeding year during her lifetime she was accustomed to repeat this appeal and always with the same result. Among her published works are: *Northwood* (1827); *Sketches of American Character* (1830); *Traits of American Life* (1835); *Flora's Interpreter* (1835); *The Ladies' Wreath* (1835); *The Way to Live Well, and to be Well while We Live* (1838); *Grosvenor, a Tragedy* (1838); *Alice Ray* (1846); *Harry Gray, the Widow's Son* (1848); *Three Hours* (1848); *New Household Receipt Book* (1853); *A Dictionary of Poetical Quotations* (1854); *The Judge, a Drama of American Life* (1854); *Manners* (1868); and *Love, or Woman's Destiny* (1870). Her most important book *Woman's Record*, appeared in 1852 containing biographical sketches of more than 2500 women. She died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, 1879.

HALE, Susan, painter, was born in Boston Mass., Dec. 5, 1838; daughter of Nathan and Susan Preston (Everett) Hale. She was educated at the George B. Emerson school and engaged as a teacher. She finally devoted herself entirely to the art of painting in water-colors which she studied under English, French and German masters and she travelled extensively, sketching and visiting the galleries of the world. She was associated with her brother, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, in the publication of "The Family Flight" series, which included the several countries she had visited. She also exhibited her pictures of the White Mountains, N.H., of North Carolina scenery and of foreign scenes, in New York and Boston. She edited *Life and Letters of Thomas Gold Appleton* (1885), and contributed numerous articles to periodicals.

HALE, William Gardner, educator, was born in Savannah, Ga., Feb. 9, 1849; son of William Bradford and Elizabeth (Jewett) Hale; and grandson of William and Electa (Stoddard) Hale and of Ahimaaz and Eliza (Scott) Jewett. He was graduated at Harvard in 1870; was fellow in philosophy, 1870–71; and tutor in Latin there, 1874–76, and 1877–80; and non-resident fellow in classics and student in Leipzig and Göttingen, 1876–77. He was professor of the Latin language and literature at Cornell, 1880–92, and accepted the chair of Latin at the University of Chicago in 1892. He was married in 1883 to Har-

riet Knowles, daughter of Daniel and Harriet (Knowles) Swinburne of Newport, R.I. He was joint editor of the *Cornell University Studies in Classical Philology* and later became joint editor of the *Studies in Classical Philology* of the University of Chicago, and during the term of his professorship at Cornell university associate editor of the *Classical Review*. He was president of the American philological association, 1892–93; chairman of the managing committee of the American school of classical studies at Rome, 1894–99, and director of the school, 1895–96. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union in 1895 and from the College of New Jersey in 1896.

HALL, Abraham Oakey, journalist and lawyer, was born in Albany, N.Y., July 26, 1826; son of Morgan James and Elsie Lansing (Oakey) Hall. His mother at the time of his birth was at the home of her father, a descendant of the Dutch family of Oakeys, early settlers of the Hudson River valley, who had married a French lady. His father a resident of New York city and a descendant from the Halls of Hampshire, England, died in 1829 and Oakey was left to the care of his mother. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847, and was a journalist in Boston, New York and New Orleans, 1845–49, during which time he also studied law. He attended one year at Harvard law school and was admitted to the New York bar in 1848, where he was a member of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, 1853–79. He was assistant district attorney of New York city, 1850–53; district attorney, 1854–57 and 1861–68; mayor of New York city, 1869–72, and was in Paris, 1873–77. He returned to New York in 1877 and was placed on trial for participation in the Tweed Ring conspiracy, but was exonerated by the courts. He appeared on the Park theatre stage in his play "The Crucibles," in 1878; was city editor of the New York *World*, 1879–82; represented the New York *Herald* in London, England, 1883–88, and was London correspondent of the New York *Journal*, 1890–91. While in London he was admitted to the bar and practised in the English courts. He returned to New York city in 1891 and resumed the practice of law. He was a director of the Manhattan club, 1868–71; president of the Lotus club, 1870–73; a life member of the New York press club and of the Mercantile library association; trustee of Astor library and of the Sailors' Snug Harbor trust, 1869–72; and member of the council of the University of the city of New York, 1864–73. He was also a member of the New York historical society and a fellow of the Royal literary society of London. He was married, Nov. 1, 1849, to Katharine Louisa, daughter of Joseph N. Barnes, by whom he had six children; and secondly, in 1896, to the widow of Capt. John J. Clifton of Scranton, Pa. Mr. Hall was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but changed to the Swedenborgian belief, and in 1898 with his wife was received into the Roman Catholic church. In politics he was first a Whig, then a delegate to the national convention of 1855 which formed the Republican party; then supported the Know Nothing party, and in 1860 became a Democrat. He is the author of: *Sketches of Travel* (1859); *Old Whiley's Christmas* (1851); *Manhattaner in New Orleans* (1851); *Grand Juror's Guide* (1862); *Horace Greeley decently Dissected* (1863); *The Congressman's Christmas Dream* (1870); *Ballads* by *Hans Yorke* (1880), and *History of the Tweed Ring* (MS. 1898). He died in New York city, Oct. 7, 1898.

HALL, Alexander Wilford, evangelist, was born in Bath, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1819. He was a student for several years and then entered the Christian ministry as an evangelist. His knowledge of the Bible and ability as a debater brought him into prominence as a controversialist especially through his attack on Universalism and the theory of evolution. He established and became editor of *The Microcosm* in 1881. He was elected fellow of the Victoria institute and philosophical society of London in 1891, and was president of the Society for philosophical research in New York in 1893. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Lebanon Valley college, Pa., in 1882, and that of LL.D. from the Florida state university in 1885. He is the author of *Universalism Against Itself* (1843); *Problem of Human Life* (1878); *Immortality of the Soul*, and *Hygienic Secret of Health*.

HALL, Arethusa, author, was born in Norwich, Mass., Oct. 13, 1802; daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Richardson) Hall; granddaughter of Zacheus and Mary (Jenison) Hall and of Capt. John and Rebecca (Moore) Richardson; great-granddaughter of Percival and Jane (Willis) Hall; and great^2 granddaughter of John Hall, who came to Massachusetts from England about 1652 and finally settled in Medford, Mass. She fitted herself for teaching and in 1826 had charge of an academy at Greenland, N.H., and subsequently taught in Haverhill, Mass., where John Greenleaf Whittier was her pupil. She taught in the female academy, Brooklyn, N.Y. (afterward Packer institute), 1849–51, and was associate principal of the Brooklyn Heights seminary, 1851–60. She is the author of: *Thoughts of Blaise Pascal* (1846); *A Manual of Morals* (1849); *The Literary Reader* (1850); *Life of the Rev. Sylvester Judd* (1854) and *Memorabilia of Sylvester Judd, Sr.* (1882). She died in Northampton, Mass., May 24, 1891.

HALL, Arthur Crawshay Alliston, third bishop of Vermont and 173d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Binfield, Eng-

land, April 12, 1847. He was graduated at the University of Oxford (Christ church) B.A. 1869; M.A. 1872. He was ordained deacon in 1870 and priest in 1871 by the bishop of Oxford, as a member of the Society of the mission priests of St. John the Evangelist, better known as the "Cowley fathers," and was licensed to preach in the diocese of Oxford. The Cowley fathers take monastic vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, and live in communities devoting themselves especially to missionary and what might be called "revival" work in the Anglican communion. When the order decided to establish mission work in America he was sent over as one of the subordinate priests and in 1874 was made assistant minister in the Church of the Advent, Boston, and in 1882 became minister of the Mission church of St. John the Evangelist in that city and provincial superior of the society in the United States. He continued his work in Boston for ten years. In 1891, after Phillips Brooks was elected bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, Father Hall was recalled by the authorities of the society to England. This action raised a storm in the diocese of Massachusetts, and when the death of Bishop Brooks, Jan. 23, 1893, caused a vacancy Father Hall's name was put forward for election to the see, but without success. The diocese of Vermont however elected him bishop of that diocese and he was consecrated Feb. 2, 1894, by Bishops Neeley, Niles, Coleman, Grafton, and Lawrence and Archbishop Lewis of Ontario. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Oxford in 1893. He is the author of: *The Virgin Mother* (1894); *The Church's Discipline concerning Marriage and Divorce*, a charge delivered to the diocese (1896); *Christ's Temptation and Ours*, the Baldwin lectures at Ann Arbor (1897); many devotional and doctrinal publications, and contributions to church periodicals.

HALL, Asaph, astronomer, was born in Goshen, Conn., Oct. 15, 1829; son of Asaph and Hannah C. (Palmer) Hall: grandson of Asaph Hall, who was born in Wallingford, Conn., 1735, and of Esther McNair of Scotch birth; and a descendant of John Hall and Jane Woollen, who came from England to New Haven in 1638. He was given a common school education, worked on a farm and was a carpenter, 1845–53. He then studied at Norfolk academy and taught school in Ohio. He attended the University of Michigan, 1856–57, where he studied astronomy under Brunnow; was under Prof. W. C. Bond as student and assistant, 1857–59, and under Prof. George P. Bond, 1859–62; was aide at the U.S. naval observatory, Washington, D.C., 1862–63; was appointed professor of mathematics in the U.S. navy with relative rank of captain in 1863, and as professor in the U.S. naval observatory had charge of the great equatorial telescope, 1875–91. He observed the solar eclipse from Bering sea, 1869, and Sicily, 1870; and the transit of Venus at Vladisvostok, Siberia, 1874, and at San Antonio, Texas, 1882, where he was chief astronomer of the party. He discovered a satellite of Mars, Aug. 11, 1877, and a second satellite interior to the first the following week. These discoveries were made public by Admiral Rodgers, and Professor Hall named the two moons, Deimos and Phobos, "attendants of the god of war" according to Homer. He announced important observations of double stars and determination of the orbits of the moons to Saturn during 1880–91. He was retired from active service in the U.S. navy in 1891, having reached the age limit. He was lecturer on theoretical astronomy at Harvard, 1897–99. He was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1875; a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences; a member of the American philosophical society; honorary member of the New York academy of science; foreign associate of the Royal astronomical society, London, England; and corresponding member of the Academy of science (Institute de France) and of the Imperial academy of science (St. Petersburg). He was made home secretary of the National academy of science in 1883, succeeding Gen. Francis A. Walker as vice-president in 1897; was elected a member of the Washington national monument society in 1888; and was associate director of the Washburn observatory, Madison, Wis., 1878–79. In 1879 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal astronomical society of London and the Lalandi prize of the French academy for his discovery and observations of the satellites of Mars and his determination of their orbits. He was also awarded the Arago gold medal of the French academy, and was made a member of the Legion of Honor in 1896. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton in 1878; that of LL.D. from Yale in 1879, and from Harvard in 1886, and that of A.M. from Harvard in 1879. He is the author of contributions to scientific periodicals.

HALL, Baynard Rush, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1798; son of Dr. John Hall, a surgeon on the staff of General Washington. He was graduated from Union college in 1820,

and from Princeton theological seminary in 1823, and was ordained a Presbyterian minister, April 13, 1825. He was elected first principal of the Indiana seminary, Bloomington, Ind., in 1824, and when the seminary received the college charter in 1828 he was elected professor of ancient languages, which position he resigned in 1831. He was stated supply at Bloomington, Ind., 1826–30; and removed to Bedford, Pa., in 1831, where he opened an academy and became the supply of the church in that place. In 1838 he removed to Bordentown, N.J., thence in succession to Trenton, N.J., Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and Newburgh, N.Y., in all of which places he taught school and preached. In 1846 he became principal of Park institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., and pastor of the Reformed (Dutch) church. Rutgers conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1848. He is the author of a *Latin Grammar* (1828); *The New Purchase* (1843); *Something for Everybody* (1843); *Teaching a Science* (1848); *The Teacher, an Artist*, and *Frank Freeman's Barber Shop* (1852). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1863.

HALL, Benjamin Homer, author, was born in Troy, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1830; son of Daniel and Anjinette (Fitch) Hall; grandson of Lot and Mary (Homer) Hall; and brother of Fitzedward Hall. He was prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard in 1851. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar and practised in Troy, N.Y., 1856–93. He was city clerk and city chamberlain of Troy and editor of the *Morning Whig*, 1878–80. He was married June 1, 1859, to Margaret McCoren, daughter of Jacob L. Lane of Troy, N.Y. His literary work began while a senior at Harvard, where he published anonymously *A Collection of College Words and Customs*, and on the authorship becoming known, Jared Sparks, president of Harvard, presented him with the three histories of Harvard, then extant, inscribing in each volume these words: "Presented to Mr. Benj. H. Hall by the Corporation of Harvard University, June 18, 1851, Jared Sparks, president." Mr. Hall revised the work in 1856. He published: *A History of Eastern Vermont* (1858, new ed., 1865); *Bibliography of the United States: Vermont* (1860); *A Tribute of the Citizens of Troy to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln* (1865); and articles in the *Harvard Book* (1875), and in Sylvester's *History of Rensselaer County, N.Y.* (1880). He died at Troy, N.Y., April 6, 1893.

HALL, Bolton, teacher, was born in Armagh, Ireland, Aug. 5, 1854; son of the Rev. Dr. John and Emily (Bolton) Hall. He was educated in Dublin until 1867, when he removed with his parents to America and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1875. He was in business for ten years, importing European goods, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He advocated the restoring of land to the people and also wrote and lectured on fundamental reforms. He was active in the New York tax reform association; in the promotion of the cultivation of vacant land by the unemployed, and as an agitator; and was a university extension lecturer. He is the author of: *Even as You and I* (1897); *Things as They Are* (1899), and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

HALL, Charles Cuthbert, educator, was born in New York city, Sept. 3, 1852; son of William Cooper and Jane Agnes (Boyd) Hall, and grandson of Robert and Mary Boyd of Albany, N.Y. He was graduated from Williams college in 1872, and was a student at the Union theological seminary, 1872–74, at the Presbyterian college in London, England, and at the Free church college in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1874–75. He was ordained Dec. 2, 1875; was pastor of the Union Presbyterian church at Newburgh, N.Y., 1875–77; of the First Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1877–97, was Carew lecturer at Hartford theological seminary in 1894; and was elected president and professor of practical theology at the Union theological seminary in New York in 1897. He was appointed in 1899 by the University of Chicago, Haskell Lecturer to India to serve in 1901–02. He was elected a trustee of Williams college in 1886 and of Atlanta university, Ga., in 1895, and a director of the Union theological seminary in 1883. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of the city of New York in 1890 and from Harvard in 1897. He is the author of: *Into His Marvelous Light* (1892); *Does God Send Trouble?* (1895); *Qualifications for Ministerial Power* (1895); *Gospel of the Divine Sacrifice* (1896); *Christian Worship* (1897), and many sermons and addresses.

HALL, Charles Francis, Arctic explorer, was born in Rochester, N.H., in 1821. He was self educated, learned the trade of blacksmith and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he kept a stationery store, did engraving and conducted a weekly journal. He gave close study to the caloric engine, then first in use, and became an omnivorous reader of literature relative to Arctic exploration. He became an enthusiast on the subject, and while accepting Captain McClintock's report of the death of Sir John Franklin and the fate of his companions, he could not accept the conclusion of the British naval officer that the entire party had perished and left no record of their exploits. He went to New York where he visited Henry Grinnell, the wealthy shipping merchant, who had already been a patron of Arctic effort in the same direction, and Grinnell, with other capitalists, fitted out Mr. Hall and gave him passage in the whaler *George Henry*,

Capt. S. O. Buddington, bound for Cumberland gulf. The ship sailed from New London, Conn., May 29, 1860, and when blocked by the ice a few weeks later, Hall left the vessel and made his way over the ice to the northwest, with his outfit and provisions. He discovered relics of the Franklin expedition of 1877–78, lived over two years among the Esquimaux, acquired their language and learned their habits and returned to the United States, reaching New London, Conn., Sept. 13, 1862. Then by lecturing and by personal appeals he succeeded in equipping a second expedition, and again finding passage on a whaler he sailed July 1, 1864, and his boat and provisions were landed at Depot island, 64° N., 90° W. He passed five years with the Esquimaux, obtaining occasional supplies from chance whalers, and in May, 1869, he reached the southeastern coast of King William's Land. His Esquimaux companions refused to give him over four days in which to search for Franklin expedition relics, but in that time he accumulated many positive mementos of the lost explorers, including a human skeleton, supposed to be that of an officer of the *Erebus*, and with these undisputed evidences of his partial success he retraced his steps and soon after took voyage in a whaler bound for the United States, fully convinced that no member of the Franklin expedition survived at that time. He continued his lectures, advanced the theory of an open polar sea and proposed to congress an expedition in the interests of geographical knowledge. He pleaded his views with effect, as congress voted $50,000 and directed an expedition fitted out under the direction of Mr. Hall by the U.S. navy department. The *Polaris* was equipped at an expense of $90,000 and was commanded by Captain Hall. Capt. S. O. Buddington, who had commanded the whaler *George Henry* on the first expedition of Hall, was made sailing master; Dr. Emil Bessels was chief scientist, and with twenty-four others the expedition set out from New London July 3, 1871, under consort of the U.S. frigate *Congress*, the frigate leaving the *Polaris* at God-haven, Greenland. Then the route of the *Polaris* was through Smith sound, Kane sea, Kennedy and Robeson channels to latitude 82° 16′ N., on Aug. 29, 1871, the highest point attained by any vessel up to that time. Unable to proceed further the

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Polaris found winter quarters at Thank God Harbor, 80°, 38′ N. During the winter Mr. Hall made a journey on sledges, reaching 80° N., which he named Cape Brevoort, and then returned to the ship, where he was stricken with apoplexy and died, and the party, left without a leader, soon after turned their faces homeward and were wrecked. Some escaped on an icefloe and were rescued April 30, 1872, and June 3, 1873. The Société de Geographie of Paris conferred upon Mr. Hall the Roqueth medal in 1875, and the British polar expedition of 1876 marked his grave, the farthest north of any then known to have been closed with a Christian prayer, and an epitaph on the tomb reads: "who sacrificed his life in the advancement of science." He published: *Arctic Researches* and *Life among the Esquimaux* (1864). Congress purchased his MS. for $15,000 and from it published *Narrative of the Second Arctic Expedition* (1879). He died at Thank God Harbor, Greenland, Nov. 8, 1871.

HALL, Charles Henry, clergyman, was born in Augusta, Ga., Nov. 7, 1820; son of Charles and Margaret C. C. (Reid) Hall. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, was prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated at Yale in 1842. He studied theology at Andover, 1842–43, and at the General theological seminary, 1843–44, but did not graduate. He was ordained a deacon in the P.E. church Aug. 24, 1844, continued his studies at his home in Augusta, Ga., and was ordained a priest, Nov. 12, 1845, while minister of St. John's church, Huntington, L.I., 1845–47. He was then rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents and chaplain of the U.S. military academy, West Point, N.Y., 1847–48; St. John's church, John's Island, S.C., 1848–57; church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C., 1857–69, and of the church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1869–95, declining a call to Emmanuel church, Boston, in 1869. He served as president of the standing committee in the diocese of Long Island; as deputy to the general convention, and as chancellor of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, L.I. In politics he was a Democrat and spoke and worked for the election of Grover Cleveland, 1884, 1888 and 1892. He was a member of the Long Island historical society and for many years a director on the board of management; a member of the civil service and park commissions; and chaplain of the 23d regiment, N.Y.S.M. He was a neighbor and friend of Henry Ward Beecher and preached his funeral sermon, in performing which service he carried out a mutual arrangement that had existed for many years between the two friends. He received the degree of A.M. from Trinity in 1847, that of S.T.D. from Hobart and St James colleges in 1860, and from Columbia in 1861; that

of D.C.L. from Trinity in 1891, and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1892. He published: *Address on death of A. Lincoln* (1865); *True Protestant Ritualism* (1867); *Notes on the Gospels* (1871); *Spina Christi* (1875); *The Church of the Household* (1877); *The Valley of the Shadow* (1878); *Conscience in its relation to the Duties of the Citizen to the State*; and *Patriotism and National Defence* (1885). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1895.

HALL, Christopher Webber, geologist, was born in Wardsboro, Vt., Feb. 28, 1845; son of Lewis and Louisa (Wilder) Hall; and grandson of Justus Hall. He was prepared for college at Leland and Guy seminary and at Chester academy, Vt.; was graduated from Middlebury college in 1871; was principal of an academy at Glens Falls, N.Y., 1871–72; of the high school at Mankato, Minn., 1872–73; and superintendent of city schools, Owatonna, Minn., 1873–75. He was married, July 27, 1875, to Ellen A., daughter of the Hon. Mark Hill Dunnell. She died in Leipzig, Feb. 27, 1876. He studied at the University of Leipzig, Germany, 1875–77, and in the winter of 1878 lectured on zoölogy at Middlebury college. He was instructor in geology in the University of Minnesota, 1878–79; professor of geology, mineralogy and biology there, 1879–91; and in 1891 became professor of geology and mineralogy and dean of the College of engineering, metallurgy and the mechanic arts. He resigned the office of dean in September, 1897, and was granted leave of absence. He was married, Dec. 26, 1883, to Mrs. Sophia L. Haight, daughter of Eli Seely of Oshkosh, Wis. She died July 12, 1891. Mr. Hall was assistant geologist of the geological survey of Minnesota, 1878–81, and in 1883 was appointed assistant geologist of the U.S. geological survey. He was secretary of the Minnesota academy of natural sciences, 1882–95, and editor of its bulletins after 1883. He was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science in 1883 and was a charter member of the Geological society of America. Many scientific and educational papers are the result of his studies.

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HALL, David, printer, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1714. He learned the printer's trade in his native city and worked in London, emigrating to America about 1747. He was a partner with Benjamin Franklin in the printing business in Philadelphia, Pa., 1748–66, when he printed the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and with William Sellers, 1766–72, when he was the printer of the Continental money issued by congress, and continued the publication of the *Gazette*. He was also a stationer and bookseller on his own account. He was succeeded by his sons William and David, who, after the death of William Sellers, became known as "William and David Hall, printers," and they were succeeded by William Hall, Jr., printer. William Hall was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature several years. David Hall, Sr., died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1772.

HALL, David, governor of Delaware, was born in Lewes, Del., Jan. 4, 1752. He was admitted to the bar in 1773 and practised at Lewes until the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, when he recruited a company which became part of Haslet's regiment, was commissioned captain in the Continental service, and led his company in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. He was commissioned colonel in April, 1777, and was seriously wounded and incapacitated for further active service. At the close of the war he resumed his practice of the law at Lewes. He was elected governor of Delaware in 1801 as successor to James Sykes, acting governor, 1801–02, and in 1805 he was succeeded by Nathaniel Mitchell. Soon after the expiration of his term of office he was made associate judge under the constitution of 1793. He died in Lewes, Del., Sept. 18, 1817.

HALL, Dominick Augustine, jurist, was born in South Carolina in 1765. He practised law in Charleston, S.C., 1786–1809; was district judge of Orleans territory by appointment of President Madison, 1809–12; and U.S. district judge, 1812–20. He was elected a judge of the state supreme court, whereupon he resigned his seat as district judge to accept the position, but was promptly reappointed by the President as district judge and accepted the reappointment. The military authorities of the United States ordered him to adjourn his court for two months from December, 1814, while the city was being defended against the British army, and in March, 1815, while the city was still under martial law, he granted a writ of habeas corpus for the release of a member of the state legislature, under military arrest by order of General Jackson, charged with exciting a seditious meeting among his troops. The commanding general ordered his rearrest and also caused Judge Hall to be arrested and committed to the jail. The judge was released the next morning and summoned General Jackson before the court for contempt. Jackson appeared and was fined $1000, which he paid, but which congress refunded with interest in 1844. Judge Hall died in New Orleans, La., Dec. 12, 1820.

HALL, Edwin, educator, was born in Granville, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1802; son of Ira and Rebecca (Parker) Hall, and a descendant of John Hall who came from Coventry, England, to Charlestown, Mass., in 1630. His mother was a sister of Judge Nathaniel Parker and of the wife of Judge Nathaniel Hall of Whitehall, N.Y. His father died in 1816 and Edwin abandoned his college preparatory course and went on the farm, teaching school winters. In 1822 he entered Middlebury college, paying his way through the four years' course by teaching school during the vacations. He was graduated in 1826; was principal of Franklin county grammar school, St. Albans, Vt., 1826–27; tutor in Middlebury college, 1827–28; and principal of Addison county grammar school, Middlebury, Vt., 1828–30. On Aug. 27, 1830, he was ordained to the ministry at Hebron, N.Y., by the presbytery of Troy, and supplied churches at Glens Falls and Sandy Hill, N.Y., 1830–31. He was principal of an academy at Bloomfield, N.J., 1831–32, and in July of the latter year was installed as pastor of the First Congregational church, Norwalk, Conn., where he remained till 1854. He was professor of Christian theology at Auburn theological seminary, 1854–76, and emeritus professor, 1876–77. He was married Sept. 2, 1828, to Fanny, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Savage) Hollister of Granville, N.Y. Middlebury gave him the degree of D.D. in 1846. He published: *The Law of Baptism* (1840); *Refutation of Baptist Errors* (1840); *The Puritans and their Principles* (1846); *Historical Records of Norwalk* (1847); *Shorter Catechism, with Analysis and Proofs* (1859); *Digest of Studies and Lectures in Theology* which was translated into the Chinese tongue; and left in manuscript a treatise on *Metaphysics and Outlines in Natural Theology*. He died in Auburn, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1877.

HALL, Fitzedward, orientalist and English philologist, was born at Troy, N.Y., March 21, 1825; eldest son of Daniel and Anjinette (Fitch) Hall, and grandson of Lot and Mary (Homer) Hall. His father, Daniel, was a graduate of Middlebury and Dartmouth colleges, and a successful lawyer; and his mother was descended in two lines from Thomas Fitch, colonial governor of Connecticut, her parents, first cousins, having been his grandchildren. His grandfather, Lot, was a Revolutionary naval officer and eventually judge of the supreme court of Vermont. The earliest Anglo-American ancestor, John Hall, the father of twelve sons, emigrated from Coventry to Charlestown, Mass., in 1630. Fitzedward Hall was graduated from the Rensselaer polytechnic institute with the degree of C.E. in 1842, and was graduated from Harvard A.B., 1846, and A.M., 1849. In 1846 he sailed for the East, and in September, after shipwreck off the mouth of the Ganges, reached Calcutta, where he at once set about acquiring several of the Indian languages. In 1849 he removed to Ghazeepoor, and thence, shortly afterward, to Benares. Quite unexpectedly, and without solicitation, he was there appointed to a post in the Government college. He was soon advanced to the position of Anglo-Sanskrit professor, and in 1854 to the inspectorship of public instruction for Ajmere and Mairwara. In 1856 he was transferred from Ajmere to Sangor, where, as inspector of public instruction for the Central Provinces, he subsequently terminated his Indian career. Meanwhile occurred the memorable mutiny of 1857, when, having at the outset barely escaped with his life, he exchanged his civil duties for military for nine months. Impaired in health by the hardships he had undergone, he retreated from India for a year and a half, visiting England and America, and then returned to his duties, which he finally resigned in 1862. From that date he was for some years professor of Sanskrit, Hindustani, and Indian jurisprudence in King's college, London, and was also librarian to the India office. In 1869 he retired to the village of Marlesford, Suffolk, where he continued to prosecute his favorite studies. From 1863 to 1900 he was continuously employed as examiner by the civil service commissioners, his subjects having been, on different occasions, Sanskrit, Hindustani, Hindi, Braj Bhakha, Bengali, Indian history and geography, English composition and the English language. In 1860, while in England on leave of absence, he was honored with the title of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford, in consideration of his services to oriental literature; and in 1895 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard university. His valuable collection of oriental manuscripts and books he presented to Harvard. Anonymous productions excepted, his earliest work was his Hindi version, in 1850, of the Sanskrit *Tarkasangraha*, a compendium of the Nyāya philosophy. Next appeared, in 1852, his *Ātmabodha* and *Tattvabodha*, two introductions to the Vedānta philosophy, the first Sanskrit texts published by an American. To these succeeded no fewer than thirty volumes, various as to subject matter, but of interest, mostly, to specialists only; besides which may be mentioned his voluminous contributions to Indian, American, and

English periodicals and journals. He also rendered literary aid from 1859 to the Oxford English Dictionary, which was still in progress in 1900. He died in Marlesford, Suffolk, Eng., Feb. 1, 1901.

HALL, Frederick, educator, was born in Graton, Vt., Sept. 30, 1779; son of Rev. William Hall, Harvard, 1766, first pastor of the Congregatioual church at Grafton (then Tomlinson) Vt.; grandson of Caleb and Jerusha (Tippetts) Hall; great-grandson of John and Mary (Kimball) Hall; and great^2 grandson of Richard Hall, who settled in Bradford, Mass., as early as 1673. Frederick was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1803; A.M., 1806. He was preceptor of Moor's school, Dartmouth, 1803–04; a tutor in the college, 1804–05; a tutor at Middlebury college, Vt., 1805–06; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Middlebury, 1806–24; and professor of chemistry and natural science at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., 1824–28. After graduating from the medical college at Castleton, Vt., in 1827, he practised for a time and then founded and became president of Mt. Hope college, Md. He was professor of chemistry and pharmacy at the medical department, Columbian university, Washington, D.C., 1840–43. He was twice married: first to Fanny, daughter of the Hon. Jonathan Brace, who died in 1826; and secondly, in 1828, to Clarissa, widow of Roland Lee. He was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Middlebury in 1806 aud from Harvard in 1810; that of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1841, and at his death he left a bequest to Dartmouth of several thousand dollars and a cabinet of minerals. Among other works he published: *Eulogy on Solomon M. Allen* (1818); *Statistics of the Town of Middlebury in the State of Vermont* (1821); *Catalogue of Minerals found in the State of Vermont* (1824); *Letters from the East and from the West* (1840). He died in Peru, Ill., July 27, 1843.

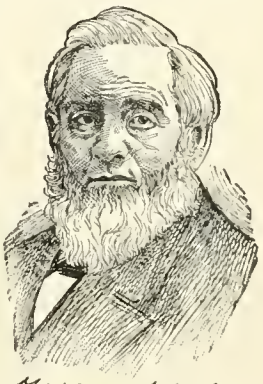
HALL, George Henry, painter, was born in Manchester, N.H., Sept. 21, 1825; son of Patten and Parthenia (Coburn) Hall; grandson of John and Mary (Patten) Hall, and of Joseph and Huldah (Wilson) Coburn, and a descendant of Thomas and Mary (Dickey) Hall, who came to America in 1718 with a colony from Londonderry, in the North of Ireland, and settled on land in New Hampshire which had been granted them, and which they named Londonderry; afterward divided into four towns, one of which is Manchester. In 1829 George Henry Hall removed to Boston with his widowed mother. He began to paint at the age of sixteen. In 1849 he went to Germany, studied art at the Dusseldorf academy and afterward in Paris and Rome. On his return to America in 1852 he went to New York, where he made his permanent residence, with occasional trips abroad. He was elected an associate of the National academy of design in 1853 and an academician in 1868. Among his paintings are: *The April Shower*, three girls under an umbrella, engraved in Paris by Goupil, in 1855; *Thursday Fair at Seville* (1860); *A Young Lady of Seville and her Duenna* (1861); *The Precious Lading* (1867); *The Roman Fountain* (1873); *A Rug Bazaar at Cairo* (1877); *Oxen at Pompeii* (1882); *Luna*, and *Nymph of the Blue Grotto* (1886). His work consists chiefly of figure painting from Italian and Spanish subjects. He also acquired reputation as a fruit and flower painter.

HALL, Granville Stanley, educator and author, was born at Ashfield, Mass., Feb. 1, 1846; son of Granville Bascom and Abigail (Beals) Hall; grandson of Thomas and Rachel (Howes) Hall and of Robert and Abby (Vining) Beals; and a descendant of John Hall, who emigrated from Coventry, England, to Charlestown, Mass., in 1630, also of John Alden, William Brewster and five other *Mayflower* immigrants. He prepared for college at Sanderson academy, Ashfield, and Williston seminary, and was graduated from Williams A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870. He attended Union theological seminary, 1867–68, studied in Europe, 1869–70, and was graduated at Union theological seminary in 1871. He was professor of philosophy at Antioch college, 1872–76; instructor in English at Harvard, 1876–77, and received from Harvard the degree of Ph.D. in 1878; again studied in Europe, 1878–80; was lecturer at Harvard, 1880–83; lecturer on the history of philosophy at Williams, 1881–84; professor of psychology and pedagogy, Johns Hopkins, 1881–88; visited Europe again, and became president of Clark university and professor of psychology, Worcester, Mass., in 1889. He founded and became editor of the *American Journal of Psychology* in 1887, and

the *Pedagogical Seminary*, in 1893. He was married first, in 1880, to Cornelia M. Fisher of Cincinnati, who died in 1890; and secondly, in 1899, to Florence E. Smith of Newton, Mass. His son, Robert Granville, was born in 1881. Dr. Hall was elected a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, of the American historical society, of the American antiquarian society, and first president of the American psychological association, organized at his house. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1887 and from Williams in 1888. He is the author of: Rosenkranz's *Hegel as the National Philosopher of Germany* (translated, 1874); *Aspects of German Culture* (1881); *Methods of Teaching History* (1883); *Hints toward a Select and Descriptive Bibliography of Education* (with John M. Mansfield, 1886); *How to Teach Reading and What to Read* (1890); *The Psychology of Adolescence* (1903); and many pamphlets, addresses and contributions to periodical literature.

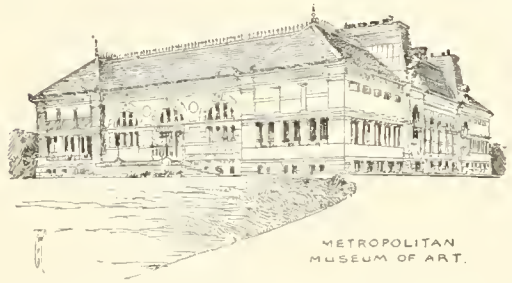
HALL, Henry, author, was born in Auburn, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1845; son of Judge Benjamin F. and Abigail (Farnau) (Hagamou) Hall; grandson of Asbury and Nancy (Foster) Hall, and of John I. and Sarah (Fry) Hagamon, and a descendant of Francis Hall (New Haven, 1639) and of Huguenot ancestors (Brooklyn and New York) on his mother's side, and of several men who took an active part in Indian wars, the American Revolution and the war of 1812. He was educated at Auburn, N.Y. He first entered the newspaper field in 1869 as city editor and editorial writer on the Auburn *News* and was later employed on the Auburn *Advertiser*. He was an editor of the *Daily Bulletin* at Norwich, Conn., 1873–75, was employed in the editorial department of the New York *Tribune*, 1875–81, and became business manager of the New York *Tribune* in 1882. His services were appreciated and won for him a place on the board of directors of the *Tribune* association. In 1881–82 he took the first census of the ship-building industry in the United States for the United States census. The effort to collect similar statistics for the census of 1890 failed through the census bureau disregarding Mr. Hall's specific advice as to how those figures could be obtained. He was a contributor for several years to the London *Times*, the Boston *Journal*, the Chicago *Tribune*, *Koelnische Zeitung*, and other papers, on industrial and social topics. He was made a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, the Patriots and Founders, and the Union League, Republican and New York Athletic clubs. He is the author of: *History of Auburn* (1868); *Cayuga in the Field* (with his brother James, 1873); and *America's Successful Men* (1895).

HALL, Hiland, governor of Vermont, was born in Bennington, Vt., July 20, 1795; son of Deacon Nathaniel and Abigail (Hubbard) Hall; grandson of Thomas and Phebe (Blachley) Hall; great-grandson of Hiland and Rachel (Bishop) Hall; and a descendant in the seventh generation of John Hall, who came from Kent, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1633 and settled in Middletown, Conn., in 1650. Hiland Hall was reared on his father's farm, attended the district schools with one finishing term at an academy at Granville, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1819 and settled to practice at Bennington. He represented that town in the state legislature in 1827, was clerk of the supreme and county court for Bennington county in 1828; was state's attorney for Bennington county, 1828–31; a Whig representative in the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, 1833–43; bank commissioner of Vermont, 1843–46; judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1846–50, and second comptroller of the U.S. treasury, 1850–51. In 1851 he was appointed by President Fillmore a land commissioner for California to settle disputed titles between citizens of the United States and Mexico. He returned to Vermont in 1854 and resumed his law practice; was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1856, and was governor of Vermont, 1858–59. He was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Peace congress at Washington, D.C., in February, 1861. He was married in 1818 to Dolly Tuttle, daughter of Henry and Mary (Tuttle) Davis of Rockingham, Vt. He was president of the Vermont historical society, a life member and vice-president for Vermont of the New England historic, genealogical society, a member of the Long Island historical society, and either corresponding or honorary member of many similar societies. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1859. He contributed to historical magazines and is the author of *The History of Vermont from its Discovery to its Admission into the Union in 1791* (1868); and of various addresses, letters, reports, opinions, papers and biographical sketches published in pamphlet form. He died in Springfield, Mass., at the home of his son with whom he was spending the winter, Dec. 18, 1885.



Hiland Hall

HALL, Isaac Hollister, orientalist, was born in Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 12, 1837; son of the Rev. Dr. Edwin and Fanny (Hollister) Hall. He was graduated from Hamilton in 1859, was a tutor there, 1862–63, was gradnated from the law department of Colnmbia in 1865, and practised law, 1865–75. In 1875 he edited the "Biblical Research" column in the *New York Independent* and later in the same year went to Syria, where he was a professor in the Protestant college at Beirut till 1877. He was on the editorial staff of the *Sunday School Times*, 1877–84, and was then appointed enrator in the Metropolitan museum of



art, New York city. In 1886 he lectured on New Testament Greek at Johns Hopkins university. He was one of the first scholars to read an entire Cypriote inscription, and published a series of articles in periodicals on the Cypriote writing and language. He was also a student of Greek, Phœnician, Himyaritic, and other inscriptions and oriental matters, upon which he wrote extensively. He was elected a member of various learned societies of theUnited States and Europe. He received the degrees of Ph D. from Hamilton in 1876, L.H.D. from Columbia in 1887, and Litt.D. from Trinity college, Dublin, in 1892. While in Beirnt in 1876 he found a Syriac manuscript dating between 700 and 900 A.D. of the Gospels, Acts and some of the Epistles, the Gospels constituting the Philoxenian version. In 1884 he published an account of this, with three facsimile pages; *The Antilegomena Epistles* in phototype, and *Critical Bibliography of the Greek New Testament as Published in America*. He died in Mount Vernon, N.Y., July 2, 1896.

HALL, James, clergyman, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Aug. 22, 1744. In 1752 he removed with his parents to Rowan county, N.C., where he attended school. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1774 and the following year was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Orange, N.J. He presided over the united congregations of Fourth Creek, Concord and Bethany, N.C., 1778–90, and over the Church at Bethany alone, 1790–1800. During the war of the Revolution he raised a company of cavalry and led it into South Carolina, acting both as colonel and as chaplain. In 1800 he was delegated by the Presbyterian general assembly to plant a mission at Natchez, which was the first Protestant mission in the Southern Mississippi valley. He represented the presbytery of Orange in the general assembly of the church for several years, and in 1803 presided over the general assembly. He maintained at his home an "academy of sciences" in which he was the only teacher. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey in 1803 and by the University of North Carolina in 1810. He is the anthor of: *Narrative of a Most Extraordinary Work of Religion in North Carolina* (1802); and a *Report of a Missionary Tour through the Mississippi and the Southwestern Country*. He died in Bethany, N.C., Jnly 25, 1826.

HALL, James, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 19, 1793; son of John and Sarah (Ewing) Hall. His father was a native of Maryland, secretary of the land-office and U.S. marshal for the district of Pennsylvania; his mother was a celebrated anthor and editor: and his maternal grandfather, the Rev. John Ewing, was provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He was educated for the law, but in 1812 volunteered in the war with Great Britain as a member of the Washington Gnards. He commanded a detachment at Chippewa in 1814; fought at Lundy's Lane and at the siege of Fort Erie and received official recognition for his services. He was promoted lieutenant in the 2d U.S. artillery, and in 1815 was with Decatur's expedition to Algiers, on board the *Enterprise*, Lieut. Lawrence Kearny. He resigned from the U.S. army in 1818; was admitted to the bar, and practised in Shawneetown, Ill., 1820–27; was editor of the *Illinois Gazette;* public prosecntor, and judge of the circuit court. He removed to Vandalia in 1827; edited the *Illinois Intelligencer* and the *Illinois Monthly Magazine*, and was treasurer of the state. In 1833 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, was cashier of the Commercial bank, 1836–53, and its president, 1853–68. He continued his magazine in Cincinnati as the *Western Monthly Magazine*, contributed largely to periodical literature, and published: *Letters from the West* (1829); *Legends of the West* (1832); *The Soldier's Bride* (1832); *The Harpe's Head* (1833); *Tales of the Border* (1835); *Sketches of the West* (1835); *Life of Gen. William Henry Harrison* (1836); *Statistics of the West* (1836; new ed., 1839); *History and Biography of the Indians of North America* (3 vols., 1838–44); *The Wilderness and the War-Path* (1845); and *Romance of Western History* (1847). His works were published in a uniform edition (4 vols., 1853–56). He died near Cincinnati, Ohio, Jnly 5, 1868.

HALL, James, paleontologist, was born at Hingham, Mass., Sept. 12, 1811; son of James and Susanna (Dourdain) Hall. His parents were natives of Lancashire, England. His father, a

wooleu manufacturer, removed his family to the United States in 1809 aud settled iu Hingham. The son was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., iu 1832; was assistant professor of chemistry aud uatural sciences there, 1832–54; professor of geology, 1854–76, and professor emeritus, 1876–98. In 1836 the geological survey of the state of New York was organized and Professor Hall was appointed assistant to Ebenezer Emmons, geologist of the second district. In 1837 he was appointed by Governor Marcy state geologist for the fourth geological district, and iu 1843 was given charge of the paleontological work, retaining the title of state geologist. He was married in 1838 to Sarah Amelia Maris, daughter of John Aikin of Duchess county, N.Y. In 1855 he accepted from Sir William E. Logan, government geologist of Cauada, the charge of the paleontological survey of that dominion, but he was induced by Agassiz, Dewey, Dana and other eminent scientists to remain in Albany. He was appointed state geologist of Iowa by Governor Grimes, serving, 1855–57; was elected state geologist of Wisconsiu in 1857, was a commissioner on the geological survey of the state, 1857–60; and principal of the geological commission in 1860. On the re-organization of the New York state museum in 1866 he was appointed director. He was elected one of the fifty foreign members of the Geological society of London in 1848, and correspondent of the academy of sciences of Paris in 1884; a charter member of the National academy of sciences, organized in 1863; founder and president of the International congress of geologists held in Philadelphia in 1876; vice-president representing the United States at its session in Paris in 1878, iu Bologna iu 1881, and in Berlin in 1885, and president in Washington in 1891, and in St. Petersburg in 1897. He was a founder of the American association of geologists organized in Philadelphia in 1840, out of which grew the American association for the advancement of science of which he was president in 1856. He was president of the Albany institute in 1878; the first president of the Geological society of America, 1888, and a member of the American society of naturalists. He received from the king of Italy the title and decoration of Commander

of the Ordes des Santi Maurizio i Lazzaro in 1882; received the quinquennial Walker grand prize of $1000 from the Bostou natural history society in 1884; the Hayden Memorial medal from the Academy of natural sciences in 1888, and the Wollaston medal from the Geological society of London in 1858. He received the degrees of A.M. from Union in 1842, M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1846, and LL.D. from Hamilton in 1863, from McGill in 1884 and from Harvard in 1886. His published writings include: *Geology of New York, Part IV.* (1843); *Natural History of New York: Paleontology*, Vols. I. to XIII. (1847–94), prepared by the state at a cost of over $100,000: *Expedition to the Great Salt Lake* (1852); *United States and Mexico Boundary Survey* (1857); *Geological Survey of Iowa* (1858–59); *Graptolites of the Quebec Group* (1865); and *Volume IV. of the U.S Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel* (1877) He died at Bethlehem, N.H., Aug. 7, 1898.

HALL, James Frederick, soldier, was boru in New York city in February, 1824, son of Gen. William Edward Hall, music publisher, commander of the 8th N.Y. militia regiment; of the 1st New York brigade, and a state senator, 1848–49 and 1856–57. James Frederick was a clerk and partner with his father in the music store and in 1861 assisted Commissary-General Welch of the ordnance department in equipping the state troops, fitting out twenty-eight regiments for duty in the field. He organized the Parrott battery which was joined to the 1st regiment of engineers, and was made its major. He served at Port Royal, S.C., Tybee Island, Ga., and assisted in the investment and capture of Fort Pulaski, for which service he was specially commended by superior officers. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was a participant in the battles of Pocotaligo, S.C., and Olustee, Fla.; at the capture of Morris Island, and the attacks on Fort Wagner. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864 for distinguished services. He was of the army of occupation when Charleston was evacuated by the Confederates and was with General Grant at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was provost marshal-general of the department of the South, 1865–66; was inspector of customs and subsequently assistant appraiser of the port of New York and a member of the staff of Governor Fenton, 1866–68. He died in Tarrytown, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1884.

HALL, Jeremiah, educator, was born in Swanzey, N.H., May 21, 1805. He attended the academies at Ashfield, Mass., and at Brattleborough, Vt., and was graduated from the Newton theological institution in 1830. He afterward pursued a regular college course without assistance and in 1847 was given the degree of A.M. by Madison university. He preached at Bennington, Vt.

1832–35; at Kalamazoo, Mich., 1836–42; at Akron, Ohio, 1843–45; at Norwalk, Ohio, 1845–50; and at Granville, Ohio, 1850–53. In Bennington he founded a Baptist academy; in Kalamazoo he was active in establishing what was afterward Kalamazoo college; and in Norwalk he organized and was president of the Norwalk institute, a Baptist seminary. In 1853 he was elected president of Granville college, the name of which soon afterward changed to Denison university. He resigned the position in 1863, and subsequently held pastorates in Fredericktown, Ohio, Chillicothe, Mo., and Waverly, Iowa. He died at Port Huron, Mich., May 31, 1881.

HALL, John, clergyman, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829; son of William and Rachel (Magowan) Hall. His ancestors were natives of Scotland. He was graduated at Belfast college in arts in 1846, and in theology in 1849, having matriculated in 1842, and won repeated prizes for proficiency in church history and Hebrew scholarship. He was licensed to preach in 1849, and was a missionary in the province of Connaught, Ireland, 1849–52; pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Armagh, 1852–58; and of the Collegiate church of St. Mary's abbey, Dublin, 1858–67, where he edited the *Evangelical Witness*, built the Rutland Square church, and was appointed by the viceroy of Ireland commissioner of national education. He received from Queen Victoria the honorary appointment of commissioner of education for Ireland. He visited America in 1867 as delegate to the old school Presbyterian assembly of the United States, Cincinnati, Ohio; preached for the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York city, then worshipping on Nineteenth street, and received a call as pastor which he accepted after his return to Ireland. His work in this church resulted in a new church edifice erected in 1873, at a cost of over $1,000,000, the largest Presbyterian church in New York city; the Romeyn chapel on Seventy-fourth street; a mission on Sixty-third street; a Chinese mission on East Fifty-ninth street, and numerous other missions and charitable institutions supported by annual contributions from the parent church of over $100,000. In January, 1898, he resigned the pastorate on account of increasing age, but withdrew the resignation upon the earnest demand of the congregation who promised him such assistance as might be required. He was chancellor of the University of the city of New York, 1881–91; a member of the council, 1875–98; a trustee of Princeton seminary, 1859–83; of the College of New Jersey, 1868–98; of Wells college, Aurora, N.Y., and of Wellesley college, Mass. He was a member of the Presbyterian board of church erection; chairman of the Presbyterian board of home missions, and chairman of the committee on church extension, New York presbytery. He was a member of the New York historical society. He received the degrees A.B. from Belfast in 1846; D.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1865, LL.D. from Washington and Lee university and from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1885, and from Trinity college, Dublin, in 1890, and S.T.D. from Columbia in 1886. He was married June 15, 1852, to Emily, daughter of Lyndon Bolton of Dublin, Ireland, and of their children, Robert William became professor of analytical chemistry in the University of the city of New York; Richard John, professor of surgery in the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, died in Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 23, 1897; Thomas Cuming became professor of theology in Union theological seminary, New York city; Bolton was graduated at Princeton in 1875, and Emily C. was the only daughter. His published works include: *Family Prayers for Four Weeks* (1868); *Papers for Home Reading* (1873); *God's Word Through Preaching* (1875); *Familiar Talks to Boys* (1876); and *A Christian Home* (1883). He died at Bangor, county Down, Ireland, Sept. 17, 1898, and the remains were returned to America and buried in Woodlawn cemetery, New York city.

John Hall

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NEW YORK CITY.

HALL, John Ewing, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 27, 1873; son of John and Sarah (Ewing) Hall, and grandson of the Rev. John Ewing, provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He attended the College of New Jersey,

studied law, and practised in Baltimore, Md. He was professor of rhetoric and *belles-lettres* in the University of Maryland, and in the riots of 1812, caused by the opposition offered to the administration of President Madison by the Baltimore *Federal Republican*, edited by Alexander Contee Hanson, in which the newspaper office was mobbed and the friends and defenders of Hanson killed and wounded, he was one of the defending party, and one of the nine left in a heap for dead. He edited the *American Law Journal*, 1808–17; removed to Philadelphia and edited the *Port Folio*, 1817–27, established by Joseph Dennie in 1800, and to which his mother was a chief contribntor; and was editor of the *Philadelphia Souvenir*, 1827–29. He published: *Memoirs of Anacreon* and *Memoirs of Eminent Persons* in the *Port Folio;* and published *The Practice and Jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty* (1809); *Life of Dr. John Shaw* (1810); *Emerigon's Maritime Laws* in English (1811); *Tracts on Constitutional Law* (1813); and an edition of William Wirt's *British Spy*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1829.

HALL, John Lesslie, educator, was born in Richmond, Va., March 2, 1856; son of Jacob, Jr., and Emily Glentworth (Moore) Hall, and grandson of Jacob and Catharine Eliza (Moore) Hall, and of the Rev. David and Margaretta (Glentworth) Moore. He attended the University school of Richmond, Va., and later Randolph-Macon college, but did not graduate on account of trouble with his eyes. He engaged in mercantile pursnits, 1873–80; taught school, 1881–85, and was a fellow of Johns Hopkins university, 1886–87, and fellow-by-courtesy, 1887–88. He was made professor of the English language and literature and of history at William and Mary college in 1888. He was married, April 30, 1899, to Margaret Fenwick Farland. Dr. Hall's ambition, on entering upon his academic career in 1888, was to connect his name inseparably with the revival of the College of William and Mary, which had been almost extinct for many years, but which again became a prominent factor in the educational system of Virginia. He was elected a member of the American historical association. Johns Hopkins university conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D. in 1892. He is the author of: *Translation of Beowulf* (1892); *Judas, a Drama* (1894); *Old English Idyls* (1899); and many contributions to periodicals.

HALL, John W., educator, was born in Orange county, N.C., Jan. 19, 1802. He studied theology with Dr. Gideon Blackburn and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of West Tennessee, in October, 1824. He was an evangelist in West Tennessee, 1824–26, and pastor at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1826–30, and at Gallatin, Tenn., 1830–40. He organized and was president of a female seminary at Gallatin, 1837–40; was pastor at Dayton, Ohio, 1840–52, and at Huntsville, Ala., 1852–54. He was president of Miami university, 1854–66, and superintendent of schools at Covington, Ky., 1866–76. He died Jan. 6, 1886.

HALL, John W., governor of Delaware, was born in Frederica, Del., Jan. 1, 1817; son of John Hall. His father died in 1826, and the son was obliged to earn his own living. He was a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Frederica, and at the same time sold confectionery on his own account. In 1838 he bought out his employer's mercantile business and in a few years he succeeded in establishing an extensive trade. He also engaged in the grain and lumber trade and subsequently in the shipping business. He was state senator in 1866; a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1876; a candidate for governor of the state in 1874; governor, 1879–83, and was again state senator in 1890. He died at Frederica, Del., Jan. 23, 1893.

HALL, Joshua Gilman, representative, was born in Wakefield, N.H., Nov. 5, 1828; son of Joshua Gilman and Betsey (Plumer) Hall, and a descendant in the sixth generation from Deacon John Hall, the first deacon in the First church in Dover, 1638. He prepared for college at Gilmanton academy, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1851, and was admitted to the Stratford county bar in 1855. He practised in Wakefield, 1855–57, and in Dover, N.H., 1857–98. He was married, Nov. 16, 1861, to S. Elizabeth Bigelow of Boston, Mass. He was solicitor of Stratford county, 1862–74; state senator, 1871 and 1872; state representative, 1874; mayor of Dover, 1866–67; U.S. district attorney for New Hampshire, 1874–79, and a representative in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879–83. He died in Dover, N.H., Oct. 31, 1898.

HALL, Lot, jurist, was born in Yarmouth, Mass., April 2, 1757; son of Lot and Hannah (Doane) Hall; grandson of Deacon Daniel Hall, and a descendant from John Hall, who emigrated from Coventry, England, settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1630, and was the father of twelve sons. He was given a good primary education and in 1776 earned a lieutenantcy in the marine department of the patriot army, as a reward for enlisting twenty-nine men and one boy and transporting them to Providence, R.I. Lieutenant Hall sailed with the expedition sent to protect the coast of South Carolina and he was placed in command of the *Venus*, a prize captured Aug. 23, 1776. He was captured by the British and with his vessel was carried to Glasgow, where he was released. On his way home he was again captured, and this time obtained his release through the influence of Patrick Henry of Virginia. After the close of the war he studied law in Barnstable, Mass., 1782; removed to Bennington, Vt., the same year, and

to Westminster, Vt., in 1783. He was a representative in the Vermont legislature, 1788, 1791, 1792 and 1808; presidential elector, 1792; a member of the council of censors in 1799, and judge of the supreme court of the state, 1794–1809. He was a charter trustee of Middlebury college, 1800–1809. On Feb. 13, 1786, he was married to Mary Homer of Boston, and they had seven children: Daniel, Mary, Benjamin, Homer, Oliva Rice, Elizabeth and Timothy. His wife died Feb. 21, 1843. He died in Westminster, Vt., May 17, 1809.

HALL, Lyman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Wallingford, Conn., April 12, 1724; son of John and Mary (Street) Hall, and a descendant in the fifth generation from John Hall the immigrant, who came to Boston about 1630, removed to New Haven colony and finally settled in Wallingford, Conn.

Lyman Hall

Lyman was graduated at Yale in 1747, received his M.A. degree in 1750; studied theology under the tuition of his uncle, the Rev. Samuel Hall, but changed his purpose and became a doctor of medicine practising in Wallingford. He was married to Mary Osborne. In 1752 he joined a colony of Congregationalists who had immigrated from Massachusetts and settled at Dorchester and Beech Hill on the Ashley river, S.C., in 1679. About the time of his arrival the colony were changing their locality to Midway, Ga., where they had obtained a grant of 22,400 acres of rich land in what became Liberty county. About 350 whites and 1500 negro slaves made up the new settlement. In 1758 the town of Sunbury, St. John's parish, was laid out to provide summer homes for the settlers who found that the swamp lands were producing fatal sickness. Here Dr. Hall built a residence, practised medicine, and was a friend and distant neighbor of Button Gwinnett who resided on St. Catharine's Island. He joined the committee of correspondence of the sons of Liberty or "Liberty Boys," and the people of St. John's parish, the only representative body in the colony of Georgia united on the question of separation, sent him to the Continental congress as a delegate, March 21, 1775. He reached Philadelphia, May 13, 1775, "was admitted as a delegate from the Parish of St. John in the Colony of Georgia," but could not be credited to the colony and while he shared in the debates of congress he did not vote. On July 6, 1775, when the colonial congress of Georgia voted to join the other colonies, Dr. Hall was elected a delegate from Georgia and with Button Gwinnett, also of St. John Parish, and George Walton of Augusta, represented the colony, 1775–79, and signed the Declaration of Independence. Upon the fall of Savannah in December, 1778, Sunbury was captured and Georgia passed into the possession of the king's forces and the property of all rebels was destroyed. Dr. Hall, with most of the other settlers loyal to the Revolutionary party, took refuge in the north and resided there till the evacuation of Savannah in 1782, when he took up his residence in that city, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was elected governor of Georgia in January, 1783, and at the conclusion of his term of service was elected judge of the inferior court of Chatham county, which position he resigned in 1790 and removed to Burke county, where he owned a plantation at Shell Bluff on the banks of the Savannah river. He died in Burke county, Ga., Oct. 19, 1790, and his remains were subsequently removed to Augusta, Ga., and placed with those of George Walton, beneath the monument erected to the memory of Hall, Walton and Gwinnett, on Greene street.

HALL, Lyman, educator, was born in Americus, Ga., Feb. 18, 1859; son of John E. and Fannie M. (Toole) Hall, and grandson of John Hall. He studied two years at Mercer university, Macon, Ga., and was graduated at the U.S. military academy in June, 1881. He left the army in the summer of 1881; taught in the military school at Kirkwood, Ga., 1881–83; at Edgewood, Ga., 1886–88; in the South Carolina military academy at Charleston, S.C., 1883–86; was professor of mathematics in the Georgia school of technology, 1888–96, and became president of that institution in 1896. He saw the school grow from one hundred twenty students to over four hundred in 1900, and he succeeded in establishing a department of textiles with an equipment of $50,000. He was married, Dec. 13, 1883, to Anne Tooner Jennings of Charleston, S.C. He is the author of mathematical Text-books, including: *First Chapters in Algebra* (1895); *Elements of Algebra* (1896), and *Key to Elements of Algebra* (1896).

HALL, Nathan Kelsey, cabinet officer, was born in Skaneateles, N.Y., March 28, 1810; son of Dr. Ira and Kate (Rose) Hall; grandson of Dr. Jonathan and Martha (Collins) Hall; great-grandson of Dr. Isaac and Mary (Moss) Hall, and a descendant in the seventh generation of John Hall, who came to Massachusetts from England sometime previous to 1639. Nathan's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were physicians. His educational advantages were limited to the district school, and in 1828 he entered the office

of Millard Fillmore, Aurora, N.Y., as a student at law. He was admitted to the bar in 1832 and became a law partner with Mr. Fillmore in Buffalo, N.Y. He was married Nov. 16, 1832, to Emily Payne. He was deputy clerk of Erie county, 1831–32; clerk of the board of supervisors, 1832–38; city attorney, 1833–34; alderman, 1837; master in chancery, 1839–41; judge of the court of common pleas, 1841–45; member of the state assembly, 1846–47; representative in the 30th congress, 1847–49; and declined renomination in 1848. President Fillmore appointed him postmaster-general in his cabinet, and he served, 1850–52. He resigned the portfolio on being appointed U.S. judge of the district court for Northern New York, and held the office until his death which occurred in Buffalo, N.Y., March 2, 1874.

HALL, Robert Bernard, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 28, 1812. He attended the Boston Latin school, studied theology at New Haven, and in 1834 was ordained to the Congregational ministry. He subsequently became an Episcopalian, and made his home in Plymouth, Mass. He was a member of the state senate in 1855, and a representative in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59. He was one of the founders of the New England anti-slavery society in Boston in 1832, and of the American anti-slavery society in Philadelphia in 1833. He received the degree of LL.D. from Iowa Central college in 1858. He died at Plymouth, Mass., April 15, 1868.

HALL, Robert William, chemist, was born in Armagh, Ireland, April 25, 1853; son of the Rev. John and Emily (Bolton) Hall. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1873, and from the Columbia College school of mines in 1876. He was a manufacturing chemist and a chemical expert, 1876–88; acting assistant professor of chemistry in the University of the city of New York, 1888–90; acting professor of analytical chemistry there, 1890–91, and was advanced to the full professorship of analytical chemistry in 1891.

HALL, Samuel, printer, was born in Medford, Mass., Nov. 2, 1740; son of Jonathan and Anna (Fowle) Hall; grandson of Jonathan and Lydia (Cutter) Hall; and great-grandson of John Hall, born in England, 1627, died in Medford in 1701. He learned the printer's trade at Portsmouth, N.H., with his uncle, Daniel Fowle, the first printer in New Hampshire; was a partner with Ann, widow of James Franklin, at Newport, R.I., 1761–68; published the *Essex Gazette*, Salem, Mass., 1768–75; the *New England Chronicle*, Cambridge, Mass., 1775–76, and in Boston, 1776–81; the *Salem Gazette*, 1781–85; the *Massachusetts Gazette*, 1785–89, and was a bookseller in Boston, 1789–1805. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1807.

HALL, Samuel Read, educator, was born in Croydon, N.H., Oct. 27, 1795; son of Lieut. Stephen and Sarah (Taft) Hall. His mother was thrice married: first to John Brown, secondly to Samuel Read, and thirdly to Lieut. Stephen Hall. In 1814 he began teaching school at Rumford, Maine, and subsequently taught in an academy at Fitchburg, Mass. He studied theology with the Rev. Walter Chapin of Woodstock, Vt., and his first settlement was in 1823 over the Congregational church, Concord, Vt., where he established a training school for teachers, the first of its character in the United States and the first school to use a blackboard. He remained at the head of this school till 1830, when he became principal of the department of English in Phillips Andover academy. He conducted a teachers' seminary at Plymouth, N.H., 1837–40, preached at Craftsbury and Brownington, Vt., 1840–64, and conducted a teachers' seminary at Craftsbury, Vt., in connection with the academy of the latter town, 1840–66. In 1829 he assisted in founding the American institute of instruction. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hezekiah Hall. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1839, and that of LL.D. by the University of Vermont in 1865. He is the author of: *The Child's Assistant* (1827); *Lectures on School-Keeping* (1829); *Lectures to Female Teachers* (1832); *The Child's Instructor* (1832); *The Grammatical Assistant* (1833); *A School History of the United States* (1833); *The Arithmetical Manual* (1832); *The Geography and History of Vermont* (1864; rev. ed., 1874); and *The Alphabet of Geology* (1868). He died in Brownington Centre, Vt., June 24, 1877.

HALL, Uriel Sebree, representative, was born in Randolph county, Mo., April 12, 1852; son of Judge William A. and Octavia (Sebree) Hall; grandson of John Hall, the inventor of Hall's carbine, and a nephew of Willard Preble Hall, governor of Missouri. His father was a representative in the 37th and 38th congresses, 1861–65. Uriel was graduated from Mount Pleasant college, Huntsville, Mo., in 1872; taught school, 1872–75, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He practised law until 1885, when he abandoned it to devote his time to agriculture. He held several minor political offices, and was a Democratic representative from the second district of Missouri in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97.

HALL, Wilburn Briggs, naval officer, was born in Fairfield district, S.C., Sept. 20, 1838; son of James Gregg and Jemima Jones (Briggs) Hall; grandson of Dr. Thomas Briggs, and a descendant from the Lewises of Virginia. He was given a good classical education and was graduated from the U.S. naval academy in 1859 at the head of his class, and received for his academic standing a sword. He was assigned to the *Constellation*, flag ship of the West Indian squadron, Capt. William Inman, being transferred to the *Marion* as acting master. On his return to the United States he was ordered in 1860 to the *Niagara*, commissioned to carry the embassy to Japan. He was transferred to the *Constellation* at St. Paul de Loanda, and was flag-lieutenant and watch-officer. During the voyage Captain Inman captnred the slaver *Cora* and the vessel was placed in charge of Lieutenant Hall, who landed her 720 slaves at Moravia, Liberia, and brought the *Cora* to the United States. In March, 1861, he resigned his commission and entered the Confederate States navy as commander of the *Huntress*, the first of the fleet of the new navy to float the Confederate flag. The vessel was soon after burned and he joined Commodore Tatnall in the battle of Port Royal, S.C., Nov. 7, 1861; subsequently commanding one of the three steamers that ran the blockade and furnished supplies to the garrison at Fort Pulaski, Ga. He then blockaded the river channels and planted the first submarine torpedoes used by the Confederates. As commander of the floating battery at Charleston, S.C., Lieutenant Hall did effective service and he was transferred to the iron-clad *Chicora* and subsequently to the *Tuscaloosa* as executive officer and to the *Harriet Lane* and gunboat *Webb* as commander, serving in the Red River campaign as executive officer of the *Missouri*. He was then transferred to Richmond, Va., as commander of midshipmen in the C.S. naval academy and during the siege of Richmond he served in the trenches, and on the iron-clad *Virginia* in December, 1864, and January, 1865. He was in Charleston, S.C., until the evacuation of that city, when he joined the army and surrendered with Johnston in North Carolina. He was major of engineers in the army of the Khedive of Egypt, and in charge of important surveys and military construction, 1874–80. He then returned to the United States, and established at Baltimore, Md., a school of instruction for cadet engineers and for preparing boys for admission to the U.S. military and naval academies. He was U.S. consul at Nice, 1892–98. He was married to a daughter of Com. William Inman, under whom he served in the U.S. navy.

U.S.S. MISSOURI.

HALL, Willard, representative, was born in Westford, Mass., Dec. 24, 1780; son of Willis and Mehitabel (Poole) Hall; grandson of the Rev. Willard and Abigail (Cotton) Hall, and of Deacon William and Hannah (Nichols) Poole; great-grandson of Stephen and Grace (Willis) Hall, and great^2 grandson of Stephen Hall, who came from Coventry, England, to Cambridge, Mass., about 1653, and was a brother of John Hall of Medford. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1799; A.M., 1814; was admitted to the bar in 1803, and practised in Dover, Del., 1803–23. He was married to Junia, daughter of Chancellor William Killen. She died in 1824, and he was married in 1826 to Harriet Hilliard. He was secretary of the state of Delaware, 1811–14, and 1821; a representative in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–21; a state senator, 1822; and U.S. district judge for Delaware, under appointment by President Monroe, 1823–71. He revised the state laws in 1829, and suggested the plan for the public school system adopted by the legislature. He was president of the Delaware Bible society, 1840–70, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1831. He published *Laws of Delaware to 1829 inclusive* (1829). He died in Wilmington, May 10, 1875.

HALL, Willard Preble, governor of Missouri, was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., May 9, 1820; son of John and Stativa (Preble) Hall, grandson of Stephen and Mary (Cotton) Holt Hall; great-grandson of the Rev. Willard and Abigail (Cotton) Hall; great^2 grandson of Stephen and Grace (Willis) Hall; and great^3 grandson of Stephen Hall, who came from Coventry, England, to Cambridge, Mass., about 1653. His grandfather and great-grandfather were graduates of Harvard college in 1765 and 1722 respectively. His father, the inventor of Hall's carbine rifle, removed from Portland, Maine, to Harper's Ferry, where he was employed by the government in the arsenal, and from there to Missouri, probably in 1841. Willard was graduated at Yale in 1839, removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was a law-

yer. He was a representative in the 30th, 31st and 32d congresses, 1847–53; lieutenant-governor of Missouri, 1861–64, and succeeded as governor on the death of Gov. Hamilton R. Gamble, Jan. 31, 1864, serving, 1864–65. He was a curator of the University of Missouri, 1860–63. He died in St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 3, 1882.

HALL, William, governor of Tennessee, was born in Virginia in 1774. He emigrated to Tennessee, served in the war against the Creek Indians, and reached the rank of brigadier general in 1812, when he commanded the Tennessee riflemen under General Jackson. He was a representative in the state legislature and president of the state senate in 1829, when Governor Houston disappeared from the state having left his resignation as governor. Hall thus became governor of Tennessee, but in the following election he did not oppose William Carroll, who had been governor previous to the election of Houston. He was elected a representative in the 22d congress, 1831–33, and after the expiration of his term, he retired to his home in Green Garden, Sumner county, Tenn., where he died in October, 1856.

HALL, William Augustus, representative, was born in Portland, Maine, in November, 1816; son of John and Stativa (Preble) Hall. He was a brother of Willard Preble Hall, and was taken to Harper's Ferry, Va., by his father before 1820. He was educated at Yale in the class of 1837, but did not graduate. He removed to Randolph county, Mo., in 1840, with his father's family; studied law and practised in Huntsville, 1841, and subsequently in Fayette, Howard county. He was a presidential elector in 1844; judge of the circuit court, 1847–61; and a representative in the 37th and 38th congresses, 1861–65, having been elected in place of J. B. Clark, expelled. He declined the appointment as U.S. senator in 1861; was a member of the Missouri convention in 1861, where he opposed the adoption of the Drake constitution; was a curator of the Missouri state university 1853–54, and was a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union convention of 1866. He was married to Octavia Sebree. He died at Huntsville, Mo., Dec. 14, 1889.

HALL, William Shafer, scientist, was born at Village Green, Chester, Pa., June 27, 1861. He was graduated at Lafayette college C.E., M.E., and M.S. in 1884, his graduating thesis being: "The wrought-iron girder bridge on the Central railroad at Phillipsburg, N.J." He was also honorary scientific orator, his subject being: "Free Thinking and False Thinking." He was tutor in English and graphics at Lafayette, 1884–88, instructor in civil engineering, 1888–90, and became adjunct professor of mining engineering and graphics as successor to Prof. J. M. Silliman, M.E., in June, 1890.

HALL, William Whitty, physician, was born in Paris, Ky., Oct. 15, 1810; son of Stephen and Mary (Wooley) Hall. He was graduated at the Centre college of Kentucky in 1830, after which he studied in the medical department of Transylvania university, and subsequently practised in New Orleans, Cincinnati and New York city. In the last named city, in 1854, he established *Hall's Journal of Health*, which he conducted till his death. He was married to Hannah Matlock of Cincinnati, Ohio. Besides the editorial work on his journal he published works on hygiene and kindred subjects, including: *Soldier's Health; Health Tracts; Family Physician; Treatise on Cholera* (1852); *Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases* (1852); *Consumption* (1857); *Health and Disease* (1860); *Coughs and Colds* (1870); *Guide-Board to Health* (1870); and *Fun Better than Physic* (1871). He died in New York city, May 10, 1876.

HALLAM, Lewis, actor, was born in England in 1738; son of Lewis and a nephew of William Hallam, the managers, and of Admiral Hallam of the British navy. His father was an actor in London at the Goodman's Fields theatre which was under the management of his uncle William. In 1750 this theatre, which was run in opposition to Garrick's Drury Lane theatre, failed, and his father took charge of a company of players sent out to America by his uncle. They arrived at Yorktown, Va., and opened at Williamsburg, in "The Merchant of Venice," Lewis, Jr., taking a minor part, he having been educated at the grammar school in Cambridge, England, and trained for the profession of his family under the patronage of his uncle the admiral. They performed at Annapolis, Philadelphia, and in New York city in 1754, and were joined there in June of that year by William Hallam, who did not, however, act. He disposed of his interest in the company to his brother, and returned to England in 1755 where he died about 1758. The players went from New York to the British West Indies, where Lewis Hallam, Sr. died in 1756. Soon after his father's death his mother was married to an actor by the name of David Douglas who had succeeded to the management of the company. Lewis remained with the company, meeting the yellow fever, the Revolution, and the disapproval of all New England. In Newport, R.I., they were only allowed to recite so-called "Moral Dialogues," one of which was "Othello," in which Lewis took the part of Cassio.

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He was seen at his best in the negro character of "Mungo," in the play of the "Padlock." After his stepfather retired from the management of the American company, Lewis assumed the management and in connection with John Henry continued to tour America. At this time it was the custom for each of the principal actors to have benefit nights, and tickets for these benefits were purchased directly from the actor for whose benefit the performance was to be given at his home or lodgings, and in order to secnre seats the ticket purchasers were instructed to send servants or messengers to the theatre late in the afternoon and occnpy the seats until claimed by the purchasers. In 1797 he sold out his half interest in the company to William Dunlap, and with Mrs Hallam continued on salary. This Mrs. Hallam was his second wife, a Miss Tuke, whom he had married in 1791. He made his last appearance in New York city, June 6, 1806. He died in Philadelphia, Pa , Nov. 1, 1808.

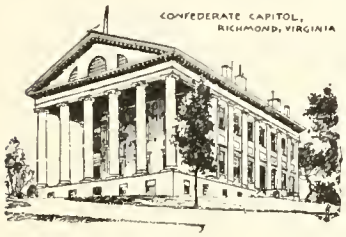
HALLAM, Robert Alexander, clergyman, was born in New London, Conn , Sept. 30, 1807. He was gradnated at Yale A.B. 1827, A.M. 1830; and from the General theological seminary in 1832. He was ordained a deacon by Bishop Brownell in 1832, and a priest in 1833, and was rector of St. Andrew's chnrch, Meriden, Conn., 1833–34, and of St. James's church, New London, Conn., 1835–77. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Connecticnt, 1846–72; a delegate to the general convention, 1850–68; a curator of Trinity college, 1843–77, and a fellow, 1855–58. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity in 1845 and that of S.T.D. in 1853. He delivered popular courses of lectnres in his church on "The Morning Prayer," and on "Moses," which were published in book form. He is also the author of *Sketches of Travel in Europe* (1869); *Sovereigns of Judah* (1877); *Annals of St. James's Church, New London;* and contribntions to church periodicals. He died in New London, Conn., Jan. 4, 1877.

HALLECK, Fitz-Greene, poet, was born in Guilford, Conn., July 8, 1790; son of Israel and Mary (Eliot) Halleck; and a direct descendant from Peter Halleck, who landed in New Haven colony in 1640 and with other English families crossed the sound to Long Island and settled in Southold; and also a descendant of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. His father was a native of Duchess county, N.Y., and during the American Revolution was a Royalist and served in the British army under Colonel Tarleton. Fitz-Greene received a common school training and was a clerk and book-keeper in the store of Andrew Eliot in Guilford, 1805–11, making his home with his employer. It was during this time that his first poem appeared in print in a New Haven newspaper. He was a clerk and book-keeper in the banking house of Jacob Barker, in New York city, 1811–31. In 1812 he formed a business partnership with a relative of Mr. Barker as Halleck & Barker, which was short lived by reason of the war, and in 1819 he formed a literary partnership with Joseph Rodman Drake, and the arrangement resulted in the "Croaker" papers, qnaint, satirical chronicles of New York life, published anonymously in the New York *Evening Post*. Drake writing under the name "Croaker" and Halleck. "Croaker, Jr." It was during the latter part of this year that he wrote "Fanny," an amnsing satire, that received unqualified praise from John Randolph of Virginia and was enlarged by fifty stanzas and republished in 1821. He visited Enrope in 1822 and in 1827 published anonymously a collection of his poems which included "Bnrns" and "Alnwick Castle" and the lyric "Marco Bozzaris." He was a clerk for John Jacob Astor, 1832–49; was a trustee of the Astor library, and received from the millionaire at his death an annuity of "£40 a year," snpplemented by a gift of $10,000 from his son, William B. Astor, npon which he retired and lived with a maiden sister in the mansion of the Shelley estate at Guilford, Conn., and there wrote "Connecticut," "Lines to Lewis Gaylord Clark," and "Young America." He visited New York city, which had been his residence for nearly fifty years, for the last time in October, 1867. His memory is perpetuated by his poems; by a monument over his grave in Alderbrook cemetery, Guilford, Conn., erected by Bryant, Longfellow, Sumner, Whittier and numerous other friends, the first public monument raised to an American poet; a fnll length bronze statue, — the first set up in the New World to a poet, — erected in Central Park, New York city, and nnveiled in May, 1877, by President Hayes, his cabinet, the general of the army and the leading literary men of the nation; and portraits painted by Jarvis, Morse, Inman, Waldo, Elliott and Hicks. His published works, from which he received during his life-time $17,500, include: *Fanny* (1819, new ed., 1821); *Alnwick Castle, with Other Poems* (1827, 2d ed., 1836, 3d ed., 1845); *Fanny and Other Poems* (1839); *The Poetical Works of Fitz-Greene Halleck now first collected* (8 vols.,

1847); *The Croakers* (1860); *Young America, a Poem* (1865); and *The Poetical Writings of Fitz-Greene Halleck* (1869). He died at Guilford, Conn., Nov. 19, 1867.

HALLECK, Henry Wager, soldier, was born in Westernville, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1815. He was a descendant of Peter Halleck (or Hallock) of Long Island, 1640, and of Henry Wager, an early settler of central New York. He matriculated at Union college, and was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1839, third in a class of thirty-one. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the engineer corps and was retained at the academy as assistant professor of engineering and on July 28, 1840, was transferred to the board of engineers, Washington, D.C., as assistant. He was engaged on the fortifications in New York harbor, 1840–47, and during the period visited Europe on a tour of inspection of public works. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1845 and in 1847 was ordered to California as engineer for the western coast. He sailed on the transport *Lexington*, landed at Monterey, Cal., which he made a military base by fortifying the port, and which also became the rendezvous of the Pacific squadron. He accompanied several expeditions; was chief of staff to Colonel Burton, and took part in various skirmishes in Lower California in November, 1847; command led the volunteers who marched to San Antonio, and on March 16, 1848, surprised the Mexican garrison and engaged in a skirmish at Todos Santos, March 30; and aided Commodore Shubrick, U.S.N., in the capture of Mazatlan, of which place he was for a time lieutenant-governor. He was brevetted captain to date from May 1, 1847, for "gallant and meritorious services" in these engagements. He was military secretary to military governors Mason and Riley and was commended for "great energy, high administrative qualities, excellent judgment and admirable adaptability to his varied and onerous duties." He was a member of the convention that met at Monterey, Sept. 1, 1849, to frame a constitution for California, wrote the instrument, and refused to represent the state in the U.S. senate, preferring to continue his service in the army as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Riley. He was inspector and engineer of lighthouses, 1852–53; a member of the board of engineers for fortifications on the Pacific coast, 1853–54; was promoted captain of engineers, July 1, 1853, and resigned from the army, Aug. 1, 1854, to become head of a law firm of San Francisco, with large landed interests in the state. He was director-general of the New Almadén quicksilver mines, 1850–61; president of the Pacific & Atlantic railroad from San José to San Francisco, 1855–61; major-general of the state militia, 1860–61, and early in 1861 was appointed at the urgent recommendation of General Scott, major-general in the U.S. army, his commission dating from Aug. 19, 1861. He was commander of the department of Missouri, which embraced western Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, with headquarters at St. Louis. He brought to this position a military training and experience that in three months placed the Federal army in possession of all the territory under his control, save southern Missouri and western Kentucky, and then, with the aid of the gunboat flotilla of Admiral Foote and the army of General Grant, he began the military operations that resulted in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the possession of Bowling Green, Columbus and Nashville, of New Madrid, Columbus and Island No. 10 on the Mississippi, and of the whole of Missouri and northern Arkansas, establishing the Federal army on a line extending from Chattanooga to Memphis. The departments of Kansas and Ohio were placed in his department, March 11, 1862, and the whole became known as the department of the Mississippi, which included the territory between the Alleghany and Rocky mountains. After the battle of Shiloh, General Halleck personally took the field and moved against Corinth, which had been fortified by the Confederate army, and on reaching the place May 30, it fell into his hands without an assault, the enemy having evacuated the place. He directed the pursuit of the fleeing Confederates, General Pope following up the direct retreat, while Sherman marched to Memphis, already captured by the gunboats before his arrival, and Buell marched against Chattanooga. He held the fortifications at Corinth, repaired railroad communications, and prepared to operate against Vicksburg, when on July 23 he accepted the appointment, made by President Lincoln, as general-in-chief of the armies of the United States with headquarters at Washington, D.C. He at once ordered the withdrawal of McClellan's army from the Peninsula and his letter to that commander under date of Oct. 28, 1863, was the only official explanation of the removal of McClellan from the command of the army of the Potomac, Nov. 7, 1863. When General Grant was made lieutenant general March 12, 1864, by special act of congress creating the rank for him, General

Halleck was made his chief-of-staff, and continued in Washington until April 19, 1865, when he was transferred to Richmond, Va., as commander of the military division of the James. His orders to the officers in command of the forces operating in North Carolina against the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, "to pay no regard to any truce or orders of General Sherman respecting hostilities" and "to push onward regardless of orders from any one except General Grant and cut off Johnston's retreat," caused a breach in the long existing friendship between the two commanders. On Aug. 30, 1865, he was transferred to the command of the division of the Pacific and on being relieved by Gen. George H. Thomas was transferred to the division of the south, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. March 16, 1869. He was elected professor of engineering in the Lawrence scientific school, Harvard university, in 1848, but declined the appointment. Union college conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1843, and that of LL.D. in 1862. He delivered before the Lowell institute, Boston, Mass., in the winter of 1845–46, twelve lectures on the science of war, which were published as "Elements of Military Art and Science" (1846, 2d ed. 1861), and this work became the manual for volunteer officers of the civil war. During his seven months' voyage to California around the horn, he translated Baron Jomini's "Vie Politique et Militaire de Napoleon" which he published in 1864. He also published: *A Collection of Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico* (1859); a translation of *De Fooz on the Law of Mines with Introductory Remarks* (1860); and *International Law on Rules regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War* (1861), condensed and adapted to use in schools and colleges (1866). He died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1872



HALLETT, Benjamin Franklin, politician, was born in Osterville, Barnstable, Mass., Dec. 2, 1797; son of Benjamin Hallett, shipmaster, who served in both the army and navy in the Revolutionary war, and who founded the Bethel chapel in New York and subsequently in Boston. He was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1816; A.M., 1819, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1819. He practised law in Providence, R.I., 1819–21; edited the Providence *Journal*, 1821–27, and the *Daily Advertiser*, 1827–33, which latter he conducted as an anti-masonic organ. He was editor-in-chief of the Boston, Mass., *Advocate*, 1833–38, conducted as an anti-masonic paper. He bitterly assailed the political policy of Henry Clay when that leader refused to accept the anti-masonic vote, and when the movement had exhausted itself, he joined the Democratic party, in the councils of which organization he was a powerful factor. He practised law in Boston, 1838–62; was a member of the Massachusetts executive council in 1843; a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1853; was U.S. district attorney by appointment of President Pierce, 1853–57; a delegate to successive Democratic national conventions and for many years chairman of the national committee. He advanced the nomination of Pierce in 1852, and of Buchanan in 1856, and was the author of the Cincinnati platform of 1856. He was a contributor to the Boston *Morning Post*, and is the author of: *Report of Trial of A. S. Field for Murder of Jonathan Gray* (1826); *Legislative Investigation into Masonry* (1832); *Address to people of Massachusetts in relation to Free Masonry* (1833); *Rights of the Marshpee Indians* (1834); and *The Right of the People to Establish Forms of Government* (1848). He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1862.

HALLOCK, Charles, author, was born in New York city, March 13, 1834; son of Gerard and Eliza (Allen) Hallock; grandson of the Rev. Moses Hallock of Plainfield, Mass., and a descendant of Peter Hallock, who came from Hingham, England, to New Haven colony in 1640. He was a student at Yale, 1850–51, at Amherst in the class of 1854, 1851–52, and received his A.B. degree in 1871, A.M., 1879. He was assistant editor of the New Haven *Register*, 1854–56; proprietor and associate editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, of which his father was editor, 1856–62; for several years a commission merchant, banker and editor in St. John and Halifax, N.B.; incorporator and director of the Flushing and Queens county bank in 1873, and founder and proprietor of *Forest and Stream*, 1873–80. He experimented in sun-flower culture, using the seed for oil; in sheep raising on Indian reservations; in establishing a reservation for sportsmen in Minnesota; in the development of Alaska and Florida, and of special industries in North Carolina; and in various other sanitary and economic schemes. He originated the code of uniform game laws and incorporated with Fayette S. Giles and others the first great American game preserve at Blooming Grove, Pike county, Pa. He is the author of: *Recluse of the Oconee* (1854); *Life of Stonewall Jackson* (1863); *The Fishing Tourist* (1873); *Camp Life in Florida* (1875); *The Sportsman's Gazetteer* (1877); *Vacation Rambles in Michigan* (1877); *American Club List and Glossary* (1878); *Our New Alaska* (1886); *The Salmon Fisher* (1890) and contributions to periodicals.

HALLOCK, Gerard, jonrnalist, was born in Plainfield, Mass., March 18, 1800; son of the Rev. Moses Hallock. He was graduated at Williams, A.B., 1819, A.M., 1822, and in 1824 established in Boston the *Telegraph*, which in 1825 was merged into the *Recorder*. He removed to New York city in 1827, to assist in editing the New York *Observer*, of which he was part owner, and in 1828 became part owner with David Hale in the *Journal of Commerce*. In 1828 they obtained advance Enropean news by intercepting incoming vessels at Sandy Hook, and in 1833 secured advance information from congress by an express coach between Philadelphia and New York, with eight relays of horses, and this relay was snbsequently extended to Washington and finally resulted in the Halifax express. Although a pro-slavery Democrat, he was a friend of the slaves, believing in emancipation through compensation to owners, and he personally pnrchased the freedom of upwards of one hundred slaves, whom he transported to Liberia. He contributed $119,000 to erect and maintain a chnrch in New Haven, Conn., and founded the Southern Aid society when the American home mission society withdrew its support from the churches maintained by slave-holders. When the government in 1861 denied the use of the mails to the *Journal of Commerce*, Mr. Hallock retired from journalism and from all participation in public affairs. He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4, 1866.

HALLOCK, Joseph Newton, author and publisher, was born in Franklinville, L.I., N.Y., July 4, 1834; son of Ezra and Lydia Emily Hallock, and grandson of Daniel Hallock, a Revolntionary soldier, who served as aide-de-camp to General Putnam. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and studied theology there, 1857–60. He was ordained a Congregational clergyman; preached for a short time at Bridgewater, Conn., and declined a call as regular pastor, having decided to devote his life to literary pursuits. He became connected with the *Christian at Work*, as part owner and editorial assistant to the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, and in 1880 on the resignation of Dr. Taylor he became sole proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *Christian at Work*. He also became an incorporator, director and one of the trustees of the State trust company, a director of the Metropolitian realty company and a director and active worker in the Society for the prevention of crime. In 1897 he declined the presidency of Westminster university, Denver, Col., at a salary of $10,000 per annum. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Ursinns college, Pa., in 1896. He took the first prize of fifty dollars offered by the *Brooklyn Eagle* for an article on "The Gold Standard" in a competition with three hnndred writers. He prepared an edition of *Tacitus* (1860); and is the author of: *A History of Southampton* (1870); *First Impressions in Europe* (1878); *Twice Across the Continent* (1880); *The Christian Life* (1890); *Family Worship* (1893), and nnmerons printed sermons and pamphlets.

HALLOCK, William, edncator, was born in Milton, Ulster connty, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1857; son of Isaac Sherman and Phebe (Hnll) Hallock; grandson of Edward Hallock, and of Edward Hnll; and a descendant of Peter Hallock, who settled on Long Island in 1640, and of Edward Hull and John Gifford, who came to New England early in the seventeenth century. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1879, aud was a fellow in science at Columbia, 1879–82. He received the degree of Ph D. from the University of Würzburg, Bavaria, in 1881, and was an assistant in the physical laboratory there, 1881–82. He was in the employ of the U.S. geological survey as physicist, 1882–91; was professor of physics at the Corcoran scientific school, Washington, 1884–86; professor of chemistry and toxicology in the National college of pharmacy at Washington, 1889–92; assistant in charge of the Astro-physical observatory of the Smithsonian institntion, 1891–92, and became adjunct professor of physics at Colnmbia university in 1892. He received the honorary degree of D.Phar. from the National college of pharmacy in 1892. He was elected a member of the Philosophical society of Washington, a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the New York academy of science, and a member of the American physical society. He is author of numerous scientific papers.

HALLOCK, William Allen, editor, was born in Plainfield, Mass., June 2, 1794; son of the Rev. Moses Hallock, educator (born 1760, died 1837), a graduate of Yale, 1788; a soldier in the war of the American Revolution; pastor of the church at Plainfield, and conductor of a celebrated school where William Cullen Bryant and John Brown the abolitionist were pupils. His nncle, the Rev. Jeremiah Hallock (1758–1826) was pastor of the Congregational church at West Simsbury, Mass., 1785–1826, and received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1788. William Allen was gra luated at Williams, A.B., 1819, A.M., 1822, and at Andover theological seminary in 1822. He was agent of the New England tract society, 1822–25, and corresponding secretary of the American tract society, 1825–70. He was responsible for every book, tract and paper published by the society, as every manuscript passed through his hands and was accepted by him before printed. He was editor of *The American Messenger*, 1830–70, and of *The Child's Paper*, 1845–70. He received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers

in 1850. In 1868 he married as his second wife, Mrs. Mary Angeline Lathrop, author of *That Sweet Story of Old* (1856); *Bethlehem and Her Children* (1858); *Life of the Apostle Paul* (1860); *Life of Solomon* (1868); *Fall of Jerusalem* (1869); *Life of Daniel* (1870); and *Beasts and Birds* (1870). He wrote *Life of Harlan Page* (1835); *Life of the Rev. Moses Hallock* (1854); and *Life of the Rev. Justin Edwards* (1855); besides innumerable tracts. Mrs. H. C. Knight prepared *Memorial of the Rev. William A. Hallock, D.D.* (1882). He died in New York city, Oct. 2, 1880.

HALLOWELL, Edward Needles, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3 1837; brother of Richard Price Hallowell, merchant of Boston; special agent of Gov. John A. Andrew to recruit negro regiments during the civil war; treasurer of the Free religious association; vice-president of the New England Woman suffrage association, and author of "The Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts" (1883) and "The Pioneer Quakers" (1887). Edward enlisted as a soldier in the civil war, was appointed to the staff of Gen. John C. Frémont, and in January, 1862, was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 20th Massachusetts volunteers. He served with the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula and was on the staff of Gen. N. J. T. Dana at Antietam. He was promoted captain in the 54th Massachusetts volunteers (colored) in March, 1863; major in April and lieutenant-colonel in May. At Fort Wagner, S.C., July 18, 1863, he was wounded, but when his colonel, Robert Gould Shaw, fell at the head of his command, Colonel Hallowell continued the assault. He distinguished himself again at the battle of Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864, and in covering the retreat of the Union troops before a superior force to Jacksonville. He was brevetted brigadier-general July 27, 1865. He died at West Medford, Mass., July 26, 1871.

HALLUM, John, author, was born in Sumner county, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1833; son of Bluford and Minerva (Davis) Hallum, and grandson of Henry Hallum, and of John Davis. His ancestor William Hallam, emigrated from Hallamshire, England, in 1760, under the patronage of Lord Baltimore, and settled at Hagerstown, Md. John attended the public schools, and was graduated at Wirt college, Tenn., in 1852. He taught school, was admitted to the bar at Memphis, Tenn., in 1854, and accumulated a fortune by the practice of his profession. He entered as a lieutenant in the Confederate army; was assigned to General Pillow's staff and was discharged in 1862 because of disability from protracted sickness. He was president of the Arkansas temperance organization, being elected four times and declining further re-election. He is the author of *Biographical and Pictorial History of Arkansas* (1887); *The Diary of an Old Lawyer* (1895); *Higher Type of Indian Character* (MS.) and *Life on the Frontier* (MS.). His writings secured him a special invitation from the national committee to the Constitutional centennial at Philadelphia in 1887.

HALPINE, Charles Graham, soldier, was born in Oldcastle, county Meath, Ireland, Nov. 20, 1829; son of the Rev. Nicholas J. Halpine, editor of the *Evening Mail*, the chief Protestant newspaper of Dublin. Charles was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1846. He became a journalist and in 1850 removed to America with his family, settling in Boston, where he was assistant editor of the *Post* and with B. P. Shillaber established the *Carpet Bag*, which did not live. He went to New York city in 1852, where he was engaged on the staff of the *Herald* and soon began general journalism and literary work. He became associate editor of the *Times* and was its Washington correspondent, also continuing work for the Boston *Post*. In 1856 he purchased an interest in the New York *Leader* and became its principal editor. In 1861 he enlisted in the 69th New York militia for three months' service and was made lieutenant. At the end of his term of service he was made assistant adjutant-general with the rank of major on the staff of Gen. David Hunter and accompanied that officer, first to Missouri when he relieved Gen. John C. Frémont, and afterward to Hilton Head, S.C. when he took command of the department of the South. Halpine then became assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Henry Wager Halleck at Washington and in 1864 accompanied General Hunter on his expedition to the Shenandoah Valley, Va. He resigned in 1864 and received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers. Returned to New York city, he edited and became a part owner of the *Citizen*. This paper was the organ of the Citizens' association, organized to advocate reforms in the city government, and in 1867 he was elected through the influence of this association register of the city and county of New York. He became subject to insomnia and in administering opiates for its relief was the victim to an overdose of chloroform. His newspaper work in the army was marked by his "Miles O'Reilly" contributions to the *Herald*, afterward published as *Life and Adventures, Songs, Services and Speeches of Pri-*

vate Miles O'Reilly, 47th Regiment, New York Volunteers (1864); and *Baked Meats of the Funeral, &c., &c.* (1866). He also published: *Lyrics by the Letter H* (1854); and Robert B. Roosevelt collected and published with a biographical sketch and explanatory notes: *The Poetical Works of Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly)* (1869). He died in New York city, Aug. 3, 1868.

HALSALL, William Formby, painter, was born in Kirkdale, England, March 20, 1844. He removed to the United States in 1855 and settled in Boston, Mass., where he was educated at the public schools. He studied fresco painting for a few months in 1860–61; and served in the U.S. navy in 1861–63. Later he turned his attention to marine painting and studied in the Lowell institute, Boston, 1866–70. His more notable paintings include: *Chasing a Blockade-Runner in a Fog* (1878); *Rendezvous of the Fishermen* (1879); *The Mayflower* (1880); *Arrival of the Winthrop Colony* (1880); *Niagara Falls* (1881); *To the Rescue* (1884); and *The First Battle of the Iron-Clads* (1886), which last was purchased by the government in 1887 and was placed in the capitol at Washington.

HALSEY, Francis Whiting, journalist, was born in Unadilla, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1851; son of Gaius Leonard and Juliet (Carrington) Halsey; grandson of Dr. Gaius and Mary (Church) Halsey of Kortright, N.Y.; and a descendant of Thomas Halsey, who emigrated from England before 1640 and helped to found the settlement of Southampton, Long Island, one of the earliest settlements made by Englishmen in New York state. Francis prepared for college at the Unadilla academy and was graduated at Cornell in 1873, taking one of the prizes for an essay in English literature. He was assistant editor of the Binghamton *Times*, 1873–75; a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*, 1875–80; and in 1880 joined the staff of the New York *Times* as foreign editor and writer of book reviews. He was literary editor of the *Times*, 1892–96, and assumed charge of the *Times* Saturday review of books and art at the beginning of that department in 1896. He was married in 1883 to Virginia Isabel, daughter of Alexander Stanton and Sarah Ann Forbes of New York. He was elected president of the New York association of Cornell alumni in 1882 and was twice the candidate of New York and other alumni for trustee of Cornell in 1882 and 1883, during the alumni agitation for new methods in university management. He was elected a member of the Aldine and Cornell clubs, New York. He lectured on early American history and made addresses before the New York historical society, the New York library club and the Wyoming (Pa.) Commemorative association. He is the author of: *Two Months Abroad* (1878); and *An Old New York Frontier*, an historical work. He also issued anonymously, *Virginia Isabel Forbes*, a memoir of his wife, printed privately in 1900. He wrote an extended introduction for a volume of family history entitled *Thomas Halsey of Hertfordshire, England and Southampton, Long Island*; and made contributions on historical subjects and travel to several periodicals. In 1902 he joined the staff of D. Appleton & Co., publishers, as literary adviser.

HALSEY, George Armstrong, representative, was born in Springfield, N.J., Dec. 7, 1827; son of Samuel Halsey. He was an apprentice to his father, and when he reached his majority became a partner in the firm as S. Halsey & Son. He was a representative in the general assembly of the state, 1856–57; was appointed by President Lincoln U.S. assessor for New Jersey in 1861, and organized the state into internal revenue districts. He was directed to vacate the office by President Johnson who appointed his successor, but the U.S. senate refused to confirm the appointment and he held over. He was a representative in the 40th congress, 1867–68, having been elected in a Democratic district by a large majority; was defeated in the election to the 41st congress but was elected again to the 42d congress and was made chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds and a member of the sub-committee on retrenchment which secured reforms in the treasury department. He refused a renomination in 1872 and was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey in opposition to Joel Parker in the same year. He was president of the association formed to preserve Washington's headquarters at Morristown, N.J.; and was a member of the New Jersey historical society, the State agricultural society, the Newark library association and of various financial institutions. He died at Newark, N.J., March 31, 1894.

HALSEY, John Julius, educator, was born at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 23, 1848; son of Leroy J. and Caroline Augusta (Anderson) Halsey. He was graduated from Chicago university in 1870, engaged in the abstract of title business, 1870–78, and in 1878 was appointed to the chair of rhetoric in Lake Forest university, to which chair English literature was added in 1880. In 1890, on the creation of the D. K. Pearsons chair of political and social science in that institution, Professor Halsey was transferred to that professorship, the work of which he had done from 1878. He was married, July 9, 1885, to Elizabeth B. Gardner of Faribault, Minn. He was elected a member of the American historical association. He is the author of numerous contributions to magazines and newspapers, especially on the subjects of sociology and history.

HALSEY, Leroy Jones, clergyman, was born near Richmond, Va., Jan. 28, 1812; son of John and Lucy Halsey; and of Puritan descent, his first American ancestor having settled in Southampton, Long Island, N.Y. before 1640. His father was born in Edenton, N.C., and removed to Huntsville, Ala., in 1817, where Leroy was fitted for college. He was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1834, was tutor of Latin and Greek there, 1835–37, and then entered Princeton theological seminary where he was graduated in 1839. He was stated supply at Cahaba, Pisgah and Centre Ridge, Ala., 1841–42; was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman, March 21, 1843, and was pastor at Jackson, Miss., 1843–48, and of the Chestnut Street church, Louisville, Ky., 1848–59. In 1859 he was elected by the General assembly to the chair of homiletics, church polity and pastoral theology in the newly established Theological seminary of the northwest, afterward McCormick theological seminary, and was made professor emeritus in 1881, continuing active duties as professor of church government till 1892. He was stated supply at the South church, Chicago, Ill., 1861–62, and associate editor of the *Presbyterian Expositor*, 1859–61; the *Northwestern Presbyterian*, 1869–70, and the *Interior* 1876–84. He wrote the first Thanksgiving proclamation by the governor of a southern state, issued in 1844, by Gov. Albert G. Brown of Mississippi. He was married in 1844 to Caroline Angusta, daughter of Col. Robert Anderson of Pendleton, S.C., and granddaughter of Gen. Robert Anderson, one of the "partisan" leaders in the Revolution; and their son, John J., became professor of political and social science in Lake Forest university; Edward A., a member of the Chicago bar, and Leroy, superintendent of school in Battle Creek, Mich. He received the degree of D.D. from Hanover college in 1853, and that of LL.D. from the Southwestern Presbyterian university in 1880. His published works include: *Literary Attractions of the Bible* (1858); *Beauty of Immanuel* (1860); *Life Pictures from the Bible* (1862); *Life and Works of Dr. Philip Lindsley* (3 vols., 1866); *Life and Sermons of the Rev. Lewis E. Green, D.D.* (1871); *Living Christianity* (1881); and *Scotland's Influence on Civilization* (1885). He died in Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1896.

Leroy J. Halsey

HALSEY, Luther, educator, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1794; son of Luther and Abigail (Foster) Halsey, and brother of the Rev. Job Foster Halsey, who was born in Schenectady, July 12, 1800; graduated at Union in 1819; held various Presbyterian pastorates and church appointments; was agent for the American bible and tract societies; a professor at Marion college, Mo., 1835–36, and died in Morristown, Pa., March 7, 1881. Luther was graduated from Union in 1812, studied medicine, and finally theology under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. John Johnson of Newburg, N.Y. On Aug. 7, 1816, he was ordained pastor of a Prebyterian church at Blooming Grove, N.Y. He was professor of natural philosophy at the College of New Jersey, 1824–29; professor of theology at the Western theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1829–36, and professor of ecclesiastical history and church polity at Auburn theological seminary, 1837–44. He then served his old pastorate at Blooming Grove for several years; was instructor in church history at Union theological seminary, 1847–50; resided at Hammonton, N.J., 1850-70; and during the civil war was adjutant in a New Jersey regiment of volunteers. He filled the post of lecturer extraordinary in practical theology at Allegheny, Pa., 1872–77, and was professor emeritus, 1877–80. Washington college gave him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1831, and that of LL.D. in 1871. He died in Norristown, Pa., Oct. 29, 1880.

HALSTEAD, Murat, journalist, was born in Butler county, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1829; son of Griffin and Clarissa (Willitts) Halstead and grandson of John and Ruth (Richardson) Halstead and of James and Amy (Allison) Willitts. He attended the district schools, taught school for a time, and was graduated from Farmer's college, near Cincinnati, in 1851. He was then employed as assistant local editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; later as news editor of the *Atlas* and literary editor of the *Columbian and Great West;* became a local reporter on the Cincinnati *Commercial* in 1853; and in 1856 purchased an interest in that paper. He became sole owner in 1867, and when the *Commercial* and the *Gazette* were combined in 1883, he owned a controlling interest in the consolidation, and became editor-in-chief of the *Commercial Gazette*. He also engaged as correspondent or editor with other newspapers,

Murat Halstead

including the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, of which he became editor in 1890. He made a visit to Cuba as special correspondent of the New York *Journal* in 1897, and closely studied and largely wrote of the situation there. He was married, March 2, 1857, to Mary, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Jane (Cones) Banks, and had twelve children of whom nine were sons. Two sons died early; Clarence, Albert and Robert became journalists; Marshall was appointed U.S. consul to Birmingham, England; Frank, as 1st lieutenant, U.S.A., was stationed at Manila, P.I., in 1900; Griffin engaged in business in Washington, D.C., and Willit was educated at the Miami military academy. He published: *The Story of Cuba* (1896); *Our Country in War* (1898); *The Story of the Philippines* (1898); *The Official History of Our War with Spain* (1899); *Illustrated History of Our New Possessions* (1899); *The Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey* (1899) and is the author of many contributions to periodicals.

HALSTED, Byron David, botanist, was born in Venice, N.Y., June 7, 1852; son of David and Mary (Mechem) Halsted. He was graduated at the Michigan agricultural college in 1871, and from Harvard with the degree of Sc.D. in 1878. He was instructor in history and algebra at the Michigan agricultural college, 1873–74; assistant in botany at Harvard, 1875–76; a teacher in the Chicago high school, 1878–79; editor of the *American Agriculturist*, 1879–85; professor of botany in the Iowa agricultural college, 1885–88, and then became professor of botany and horticulture at Rutgers, and botanist and horticulturist of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station. He was elected a member of the American society of naturalists, the Botanical society of America and other scientific societies, and a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. He is the author of: *The Vegetable Garden* (1882); *Farm Conveniences* (1883); *Household Conveniences* (1883); *A Century of American Weeds* (1892); was associate editor of the *Torrey Bulletin* and *Systematic Flora of North America;* and contributed largely to botanical and agricultural journals.

HALSTED, George Bruce, mathematician, was born in Newark, N.J., Nov. 25, 1853; son of Oliver Spencer, Jr., and Adela (Meeker) Halsted, and grandson of Oliver Spencer and Mary (Hatfield) Halsted, and of Samuel and Martha (Harbeck) Meeker. His grandmother, Mary Hatfield, was a granddaughter of Abraham Clark, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., in 1875, with the mathematical fellowship; and A.M., 1878; held a fellowship at Johns Hopkins, 1876–78, and received the degree of Ph.D. from the latter institution in 1879. He was tutor in the College of New Jersey, 1879–81, and instructor in advanced mathematics there, 1881–84. He then became professor of mathematics in the University of Texas. As expert, he made in 1899 to the American association for the advancement of science, by invitation, a report on progress in non-Euclidean geometry. He was elected a member of the Société Mathématique de France; of the Circolo Matemico di Palermo, of the London mathematical society, and fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. He was the originator of "Halsted's prismoidal formula" and is the author of several text books including: *Bibliography of Hyper-Space and Non-Euclidean Geometry* (1878); *Mensuration* (1881; 4th ed., 1892); *Metrical Geometry* (1885); *Elements of Geometry* (1885; 6th ed., 1895); Lobatschewsky's *Non-Euclidean Geometry* (1891; 4th ed., 1892); Bolyai's *Science Absolute of Space* (1891; 4th ed., 1896); and *Synthetic Geometry* (1892; 2d ed., 1893); besides contributions to scientific journals.

HALSTED, Nathaniel Norris, merchant, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., Aug. 13, 1816; a nephew of Caleb O. Halsted, a New York merchant, by whom Nathaniel was adopted when a child. He attended school in New York city, and a seminary at Woodbridge, N.J., and entered his uncle's dry-goods store as a clerk. In 1845 he was taken into partnership and remained in the business ten years. He removed to Newark where he was a director and then president of the New Jersey rubber company. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the staff of Governor Olden of New Jersey, ranking as lieutenant-colonel. In 1862 he was brevetted brigadier general and placed in command of the recruiting camps at Trenton. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1868–84, and gave to that institution $55,000 for the erection of the Halsted astronomical observatory. He was first president of the New Jersey agricultural society, and a member of the New Jersey historical society. He died in Newark, N.J., May 6, 1884.

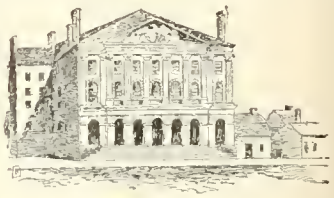
HALSTED, Oliver Spencer, jurist, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., Sept. 22, 1792. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1810, attended the Litchfield law school, was admitted to the bar in 1814, and opened an office for the practice of his profession in Newark, N.J. He removed his business to Huntsville, Ala., in 1820 and in 1823 returned to Elizabethtown. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1823 and 1834; became surrogate of Essex county in 1828 and mayor of Newark in 1840. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1844, and under the constitution then adopted was chancellor and president *ex officio* of the court of errors and appeals, 1845–52. After that

he devoted his time to philological studies. He is the author of several legal volumes; *The Theology of the Bible* (1866); *The Book Called Job* (1875). He died in Lyons Farms, N.J., Aug. 29, 1877.

HAMBLEN, Herbert Elliott ("Frederick Benton Williams"), author, was born in Ossipee, N.H., Dec. 24, 1849; son of Andrew H. and Mary Susan (Small) Hamblen. He received a common school education in New York city; went to sea, attaining the position of chief mate, 1864–78; was a railroad engineer, 1880–94, and was employed as an aqueduct engineer by the city of New York after 1894. In 1896 he was brought into contact with W. S. Booth, librarian of the east side settlement, New York city. Mr. Booth urged him to write out some of his experiences and the book *On Many Seas* was the result. Among his other works are *The General Manager's Story* (1898); *Tom Benton's Luck* (1898); *The Story of a Yankee Boy* (1898); *We Win* (1899); *Scotty* (1899); *The Yarn of a Bucko Mate* (1899), and numerous short stories for magazines.

HAMBLIN, Joseph Eldridge, soldier, was born in Yarmouth, Mass., in 1828. He engaged in business in New York city, where he was a member of the 7th regiment N.Y.S.M., and in 1861 he accompanied that regiment to Washington, D.C. At the expiration of the thirty days' service of that regiment he was made adjutant of the 5th New York volunteers and soon after was transferred to the 65th N.Y. volunteers as lieutenant-colonel and was assigned to the 1st brigade, Col. Alexander Shaler, 3d division, Gen. John Newton, 6th corps, Gen. John Sedgwick, army of the Potomac, Gen. Joseph Hooker. He commanded his regiment in the Chancellorsville campaign and greatly distinguished himself at Hazel Run, May 2, 1862, by literally obeying the order of General Newton to "brush away the enemy's pickets." He was promoted colonel and led his regiment at Gettysburg during the entire engagement. He was with Grant's army from the Wilderness to Petersburg and was with Sheridan's army in the Valley, where he commanded the 2d brigade at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, and was severely wounded, his brigade losing 404 officers and men. Upon his recovery he commanded the 2d brigade in the Appomattox campaign with the full rank of brigadier-general. For his action at Cedar Creek he was brevetted brigadier-general and for Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, major-general of volunteers. He was mustered out of the volunteer army, Jan. 15, 1866. He died in New York city, July 3, 1870.

HAMBLIN, Thomas Sowerby, actor-manager, was born in Pentonville, near London, England, May 14, 1800. While at school he became interested in the stage from taking part successfully in an amateur performance of "Hamlet," and changing his plan of entering mercantile life, he soon found employment as a super and occasional dancer in the Adelphi theatre, London. He was later engaged for small parts at Drury Lane and then received more important assignments in various English and Irish cities. He was married to Elizabeth Blanchard, an actress, and soon after emigrated to the United States, making his American début at the Park theatre, New York, Nov. 1, 1825, as Hamlet. He travelled as a star for five years and in 1830 joined James H. Hackett in the management of the old Bowery theatre. Hackett soon retired and Hamblin retained his connection with the Bowery, with the exception of a few years, until his death. Twice the theatre was burned, with heavy loss to Mr. Hamblin. In 1848 he leased the Park theatre and managed it in connection with the Bowery until Dec. 16, 1848, when it, too, was burned. He often appeared as a star, his chief parts being Hamlet, Rollo, Pierre, Macbeth and Othello. He was four times married, his fourth wife being the actress Mrs. Shaw, said to have been the best Desdemona and Ophelia of her day. He died in New York city, Jan. 8, 1853.



FIRST BOWERY THEATRE, NEW YORK.

HAMER, Thomas Lyon, representative, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800; the son of a farmer. He removed to Ohio in 1817, where he taught school and was admitted to the bar in 1821, practising in Georgetown, Ohio, 1821–46. He was a representative in the state legislature for several terms; was speaker of the house during one term; was a representative in the 23d, 24th and 25th congresses, 1833–39, and while in congress obtained for U. S. Grant his appointment as a cadet at West Point. He volunteered in the Mexican war as a private, June 30, 1846, and was commissioned brigadier-general by President Polk the next day. He commanded his brigade at the battle of Monterey in the division of Gen. William O. Butler, and when that officer was wounded succeeded to the command of the division. His nearest male representative was presented by congress with a sword given in token of his bravery on the battlefield. He died in Monterey, Mexico, Dec. 3, 1846.

HAMILTON, Alexander, statesman, was born in the Island of Nevis, West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757; son of James Hamilton, a St. Catherine or Kitts merchant; and grandson of Alexander Hamilton of The Grange, Scotland. His mother was probably a French lady, daughter of Doctor

HAMILTON

Fawcett, a practising physician of Nevis, and the divorced wife of a Dane named Levine; but may have been a Miss Lytton. She died in his childhood and he was educated chiefly under the instruction of the Rev. Hugh Knox, a Presbyterian clergyman, residing in Nevis and with whom Hamilton kept up a correspondence during his manhood. In 1770 the boy became a clerk in the office of Nicholas Cruger, a West Indian merchant, and he was soon entrusted with the entire charge of the counting house. His description of a severe hurricane that visited the island, published in a local paper, attracted attention to the literary ability of the young accountant and friends decided to send him to New York and give him school advantages. He reached Boston in October, 1772, and having letters from Doctor Knox to persons in New York city, he repaired thither and was placed in a preparatory school at Elizabethtown, N.J. He matriculated at King's college in 1774 and aided by a tutor he made rapid advancement in his college course which was interrupted, April 6, 1776, by the college buildings being taken for military purposes. In 1774 he visited Boston and there interviewed the leaders of the Revolutionary movement and became a convert to the cause of the colonists. On his return to New York he attended a meeting held in an open field in the interest of the Revolutionary cause and finding that the speaker failed to grasp the question, or fire the assembled patriots, he mounted the platform uninvited and although but a boy of seventeen made an eloquent speech in behalf of colonial rights that reached the hearts of his listeners and accomplished the purpose of the meeting, to force a Tory assembly to declare its position on the great question of the day. He soon after wrote anonymously two pamphlets: "A Full Vindication" and "The Farmer Refuted," and so convincing were his arguments, that their authorship was credited to John Jay and to other well-known patriot writers. The disclosure of the author's name placed him as a patriot leader in New York. Early in 1776, although scarcely nineteen years old, he was given command of an artillery company by the New York convention, and his thorough discipline made it the model organization of the army of General Greene. He was commissioned captain and at the battles of Long Island and White Plains demonstrated such military ability as an officer that General Greene recommended him as a staff officer to the commander-in-chief and he was appointed and commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army. His position on Washington's staff gave full scope not only to his military genius but to his ready pen, and he soon proved himself indispensable to his chief. He diplomatically secured from General Gates, after the Burgoyne campaign, troops to re-enforce Washington's army, and in the capture and trial of André was a prominent figure, holding interviews with both André and Mrs. Arnold. His close friendship with Washington was disturbed, Feb. 16, 1781, when he took hasty offence at a reproof from his chief and resigned from his staff. He then entered the field in command of the New York artillery with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of state troops. At Yorktown he headed a storming party that captured a British redoubt, and he was brevetted colonel. During the progress of the Revolution he was a correspondent of Robert Morris and James Duane on the subjects of finance and government. He suggested plans in these letters for establishing a national bank and for amending the confederation of the colonies. While studying law in New York after the close of the war, he was named by Robert Morris as Continental receiver of taxes for New York and he accepted the position. He greatly prospered as a lawyer and as Tory sympathizers were excluded from practice before the courts his clientage rapidly increased. His efforts as a tax collector disclosed the defects in the articles of confederation governing the colonies. He was elected a delegate to the Continental congress that met at Philadelphia in November, 1782, and was continued at Princeton, N.J., June 30, 1783. In congress he was with the minority, and finding his efforts there futile he resigned and resumed the practice of law. It was not till bankruptcy followed the financial policy of congress and secession threatened the compact of states, that the people were awakened to the danger foretold by Hamilton in

STATUE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON

1782–83. A convention was proposed by Virginia to be held at Annapolis in September, 1786, and Hamilton, seconded by Egbert Benson, secured friendly delegates from New York, and attended the convention. Hamilton drew up an address which, modified by Edmund Randolph, was agreed upon by the convention. It recited the evil condition of public affairs and called for a new convention at Philadelphia, May 2, 1787. On returning to New York he was elected in November, 1786, to the state assembly, and there opposed the Clinton party in an unequal contest for a stronger central government. He was a delegate to the last Continental congress that assembled in New York, 1787–88 and he succeeded in being named by the New York convention, the minority delegate to the Philadelphia convention,

which gave him a seat, but no control of his state. In a speech of five hours before the constitutional convention he presented his theory of government. It called for a president and senators for life and for the appointment of governors of the respective states by the president. After delivering his speech he withdrew from the convention, only returning to affix his name to the constitution as framed, Sept. 17, 1787. He then went before the people to obtain for the instrument a speedy ratification. He was the principal author of the series of essays called the *Federalist*, advocating a strong centralized government. In the New York ratifying convention which stood two to one against the adoption of the constitution as framed, by skilful debate, adroit management and wise counsel he secured its triumphant ratification. The question then came before the people, and at the polls the ratification was not only confirmed, but the Federalists elected four of the six representatives in congress and the power of the Clintons in New York was for the time broken by the young leader of the Federalists. He named for U.S. senators Rufus King and Philip Schuyler, ignoring the Livingstons, and this was deemed a political blunder on the part of the youthful politician, as it cost the Federal party the state in 1790 and secured the election of Aaron Burr as U.S. senator. Washington was inaugurated President of the United States, April 30, 1789, and on the organization of the treasury department in September of that year he named Alexander Hamilton as the first secretary of the U.S. treasury. His work as secretary of the treasury was to establish public credit, to restore business confidence and to open an era of commercial prosperity. He provided a system of internal revenue, a protective tariff, regulated the currency, established a U.S. mint, provided navigation laws, laws as to coasting trade and as to post-offices, and provided for the purchase of West Point for a military academy, and laws for the management of the public lands. He courted the investigation of the affairs of the U.S. treasury by his political opponents, and quieted their charges of mismanagement by promptly showing his books. He maintained the policy of a strict neutrality during the French revolution and defended President Washington in maintaining it. He opposed his fellow cabinet officer, Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state, and contributed to the *Gazette of the United States*, a series of letters condemning Jefferson's financial views. This brought out the interference of the President who patched up peace between the two statesmen. The trouble, however, broke out again, and in 1794 Jefferson resigned from the cabinet and two great political parties took form. Hamilton remained and subdued the threatened whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, accompanying the armed force to the scene of the riot, and on Jan. 31, 1795, he resigned, as his salary as secretary did not provide sufficient support to a growing family. He returned to New York where he resumed the practise of law and soon regained his position as a leader of the New York bar. He continued to be an advisor of the President, suggested many of the thoughts of his speeches and messages and helped to write his farewell address. His close relation to Washington suggested the same position in the administration of John Adams who had received his earnest support in the election. Hamilton named the commissioners to France and they were appointed, but when he wanted to be placed at the head of the provisional army the President objected, and the friendship between the two was broken. Washington suggested a compromise which the President adopted and in 1798 Hamilton was made inspector-general with the rank of major-general, and was promoted commander-in chief in 1799. This however did not end the quarrel between the President and Hamilton and the Federalist party could not concentrate their forces in the election of 1800. In New York Burr carried the state and Hamilton proposed the revolutionary expedient of calling together the old legislature and referring the choice of election to the people in districts. He also openly attacked Adams as unfit for the high trust of President and still illogically counselled the party to support him. When the electors met, Jefferson had seventy-three votes, Burr seventy-

HAMILTON

three, Adams sixty-five, Pinckney sixty-four and John Jay one. This threw the election in the house of representatives and before that body the Federalists, anxious to defeat Jefferson, favored Burr, and Hamilton, recovering his political wisdom in time, used his influence in favor of Jefferson, his former enemy. But with Burr as vice-president, dissension ruled the administration and Hamilton guarded his party as best he could against the political intrigue of Burr. When Burr was defeated by Morgan Lewis in the election of 1803 for governor of New York he charged his defeat to Hamilton and their long continued quarrel culminated in a duel at Weehawken, N.J., July 11, 1804, where Hamilton fell mortally wounded at the first fire. He was married Dec. 14, 1780, to Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler of Albany, N.Y., having first met Miss Schuyler while visiting General Gates on official business relative to transferring a portion of his troops. They lived on an estate known as "The Grange" overlooking the Hudson river in the neighborhood of Fort George, New York city. Here, after building a handsome residence, he planted on the lawn thirteen gum trees in a single clump and named them for the thirteen states. The trees were still standing in 1900 but the house, removed to make room for the march of improvement, occupied but a single lot in the midst of modern residences. Of their children, Philip, born Jan. 22, 1782, was graduated at Columbia in 1800 and was killed in a duel with Eckert, Nov. 24, 1801, on the same field at Weehawken, N.J., where his father fell before the pistol of Burr in 1804; Alexander, born May 16, 1786, was graduated at Columbia in 1804, was admitted to the practice of law, was with Wellington's army in Portugal in 1811, captain, U.S. infantry, August, 1813, aide-de-camp to Gen. Morgan Lewis in 1814, U.S. district attorney for Florida, 1822, Florida land commissioner in 1823, real estate lawyer, 1824–75, and died Aug. 2, 1875; James Alexander, born April 14, 1788, was graduated at Columbia in 1805, was brigade-major and inspector of the New York state militia, U.S. district attorney for New York, 1829–33, LL.D., Hamilton college, 1861, author of "Reminiscences of Hamilton, or News and Events at Home and Abroad During Three Quarters of a Century" (1869), and died in Irvington, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1878; John Church, born Aug. 22, 1792, was graduated at Columbia in 1809, practised law in New York, was lieutenant in the U.S. army, 1814, aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. W. H. Harrison, March to June, 1814, edited his father's "Works," published "History of the Republic of the United States as traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton and His Contemporaries" (1850–58), and died in Long Branch, N.J., July 25, 1882; William Steven, born Aug. 4, 1797, cadet at the U.S. military academy, 1814, U.S. surveyor of public lands, colonel of Illinois volunteers in the Black Hawk war, removed to Wisconsin, and thence to California and died in Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 7, 1850; and Philip, born June 1, 1802, was assistant district attorney of New York, judge advocate of the naval retiring board in Brooklyn, and died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., July 9, 1884. Alexander Hamilton's untimely death was accepted as a public calamity and the popular feeling against Burr as the instrument of his death, drove him into exile. Hamilton was buried in Trinity churchyard, New York city, where a monument marks the grave. A statue was erected in Brooklyn, N.Y., by the Hamilton club. He received the degree of A.M. from Columbia college in 1788 and from Harvard in 1792 and that of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1790, from the College of New Jersey in 1791 and from Harvard, Brown and Rutgers in 1792. He was a regent of the University of the state of New York, 1784–87 and trustee of Columbia college, 1784–1804. He was a member of the Massachusetts historical society and of the American philosophical society and fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. His works, including the *Federalist*, his official reports and public writings were published in 1810 in three volumes. Francis L. Hawks edited his "Official and Other Papers" (1842); his son John Church published in seven volumes his political and official writings in 1851; and Henry Cabot Lodge edited a still larger collection of his "Complete Works" (9 vols., 1885). See also biographies by William Coleman (1854); John Williams (1854 and 1865); John Church Hamilton (2 vols., 1834–40); Henry B. Renwick (1841); Samuel M. Smucker (1856); Christopher J. Reithmueller (1864); John T. Morse, Jr. (1876); George Shea (1877–79); Henry Cabot Lodge (1882), and "Bibliotheca Hamiltonia" by Paul Leicester Ford (1886). He died in New York city, July 12, 1804.

THE "GRANGE"
HOME OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, Allan McLane, physician, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct 6, 1848; son of Philip and Rebecca (McLane) Hamilton and grand-

son of Gen. Alexander and Elizabeth (Schuyler) Hamilton. His father was judge advocate of the naval retiring board in Brooklyn, and his mother a daughter of the Hon. Louis McLane of Delaware, U.S. senator and secretary of the United States treasury under President Jackson. Allan was graduated at Columbia college, M.D., 1870, and was attending physician at the New York hospital for nervous diseases; consulting physician, city insane asylum, New York hospital for ruptured and crippled, and Hudson River state hospital, visiting surgeon to the epileptic and paralytic hospital on Blackwell's island and lecturer on nervous diseases in the Long Island college hospital. He was a frequent expert before the courts on questions of insanity, notably for the government in the trial of the assassin of President Garfield. He was made professor of mental diseases in Cornell university and was elected a fellow of the Royal society of Edinburgh. He edited the *American Psychological Journal* (1875); wrote *Clinical Electro-Therapeutics* (1873); text-books on *Nervous Diseases* (1878–81); *Medical Jurisprudence* (1887), and a *System of Legal Medicine* (1895).

HAMILTON, Andrew, lawyer, was a native of Scotland and came to America settling in Accomac county, Va., about 1697, where he was first known as Trent, but finally adopted or else returned to the family name of Hamilton. He was steward of the plantation and at the same time conducted a classical school and married the owner of the plantation who was a widow. This alliance brought him in favor with the families of the province and he began the practice of law. He appears to have removed to Philadelphia before 1710 as his son James was born there that year. He was made attorney-general of the province of Pennsylvania in 1717 and a member of the provincial council in March, 1721. He resigned this office in 1724 having in the meantime continued his law practice and in 1727 he was appointed prothonatory of the supreme court and recorder of the city. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly from Bucks county, 1727–39, and speaker almost continuously. The assembly up to 1729 met in a private residence and Hamilton, with his son-in law, purchased a square on which they erected a building to be used as a legislative hall but the state-house, afterward Independence Hall, was not completed and conveyed to the province till after his death. In 1735 he defended John Peter Zenger, a New York printer, charged with libel, after his lawyers in New York had been stricken from the list of attorneys by the judge. Fearing that Chief Justice DeLancey, a member of the governor's council and head of the bench, would overawe the advocate appointed by the court he went to New York and volunteered his services in the defence. He set up the truth of the facts in the alleged libel, appealed to the jury, and by his eloquence obtained a verdict of "not guilty." This victory for the freedom of the press was hailed by the colonists with delight and the common council presented to Hamilton the freedom of the city. The published account of the trial passed through several editions in England within three months. Hamilton was made a trustee of the general law office and was judge of the vice-admiralty court, 1737–41. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 4, 1741.

HAMILTON, Andrew Jackson, representative, was born in Madison county, Ala., Jan. 28, 1815; son of a planter, and brother of Morgan Calvin Hamilton, U.S. senator from Alabama, 1870-77. He was clerk of the circuit court of Madison county and in 1846 settled in Austin, Texas, as a lawyer. He was attorney-general of the state; presidential elector in 1857; and a representative in the 36th congress, 1859–61, having been elected as a Republican. He opposed the secession of Texas in 1861 and removed to the north. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the U.S. volunteer army in 1862 and the same year appointed by President Lincoln, military governor of Texas. He commanded the U.S. troops at Matamora; was made provisional governor of Texas in 1865 by President Johnson and a justice of the supreme court of the state in 1866. He was defeated as an independent candidate for governor of Texas in 1869. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention in 1866 and to the soldiers' convention held in Pittsburg the same year. He died in Austin, Texas, April 10, 1875.

HAMILTON, Charles Smith, soldier, was born in Westernville, Oneida county, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1822. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1843, and in 1846 was 1st lieutenant in the army of occupation, Mexico. He was brevetted captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco and was severely wounded at Molino del Rey. He was on frontier duty, 1848–53; resigned his commission in 1853 and engaged in farming and milling at Fond du Lac, Wis. At the beginning of the civil war he was promoted colonel of the 3d Wisconsin volunteers, May 11, 1861, and was promoted brigadier general in the volunteer army, May 17, 1861. He commanded the First division of Banks's army in Northern Virginia when he opposed the advance of "Stonewall" Jackson and in 1862 he was transferred to the army of the Potomac, serving in the operations of 1862, including the siege of Yorktown. He was promoted major-general of volunteers Sept. 19, 1862; was transferred to the army of the Mississippi; commanded the Third division at

Iuka, Sept. 12, 1862; and at Corinth, Oct. 3–4, 1862, and commanded the left wing of the army of the Tennessee from October, 1862. till January, 1863. He resigned from the army in April, 1863, and retnrned to Wisconsin. He was a member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin, 1866–75, and president of the board 1869–75. He was U.S. marshal for the district of Wisconsin, 1869–75. He is the author of: *Battle of Iuka* and *Hamilton's Division at Corinth* in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (1884). He died in Milwaukee, Wis., April 17, 1891.

HAMILTON, Edward John, educator, was born in Belfast, Ireland, Nov. 29, 1834; son of the Rev. Dr. William and Anna (Patterson) Hamilton, grandson of Archibald Hamilton of Garvagh, great grandson of William Patterson of the Cranogh, and great² grandson of the Rev. John Adams of the Scriegan Presbyterian chnrch, county Derry. He was graduated from Hanover college, Ind., in 1853, and from the Princeton theological seminary in 1858, and was a stndent in the Union theological seminary, New York, and in the New Albany (later the McCormick) theological seminary in Chicago, 1854–55. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Nassau, Nov. 25, 1858; and was pastor at Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y., 1858–61. He was an evangelist in Dromore, Ireland, in 1862, and on his return to America became chaplain in the 7th New Jersey veteran volunteer infantry in the civil war, serving 1863–65. He was pastor in Hamilton, Ohio, 1866–68; professor of mental philosophy in Hanover college, 1868–79; acting professor of mental science, logic, ethics and politics in the College of New Jersey, 1882–83, and professor of mental science and Hebrew at Hamilton college, 1883–91. He defined and reviewed for the Standard dictionary in New York, 1891–94; was professor of philosophy at Whitworth college, at Sumner, Wash., 1894–95, and professor of philosophy and oratory at the State university of Washington from 1895. He received the degree of D.D. from Wabash college, Indiana, and from Monmouth college, Illinois, in 1877. He advocated a system of metaphysical philosophy entitled "Perceptionalism." He is the author of: *A New Analysis in Fundamental Morals* (1874); *The Human Mind* (1883); *Mental Science* (1886); *The Modalist* (1889); and *The Perceptionalist* (being *Mental Science* revised) (1899).

HAMILTON, Frank Hastings, surgeon, was born in Wilmington, Vt., Sept. 10, 1813. His parents removed to Schenectady, N.Y., and he was graduated at Union college in 1830. He stndied medicine under Dr. John G. Morgan of Aubnrn, N.Y., and at the College of physicians and surgeons, Fairfield, N.Y., 1831–32; practised his profession in Auburn, N.Y., 1833–34; attended lectnres at the medical department, University of Pennsylvania and was graduated M.D. in 1835. He conducted a class in anatomy and surgery in his office in Anburn, 1835–39; and professor of surgery at Fairfield, 1839, and at Geneva medical college, 1840–43; stndied in Enrope, 1843–44; and removed to Buffalo, N.Y., in 1844. With Drs. James P. White and Austin Flint he organized the Bnffalo medical college in 1846 and was professor of surgery there, 1846–58. He then removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., and was professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the Long Island college hospital, 1858–68; professor of military surgery, fractures and dislocations and professor of clinical surgery in Bellevue hospital medical college, New York city, 1861–68, and succeeded Dr. James R. Wood as professor of the principles and practice of surgery with operations in the latter institntion, serving 1868–75. He was surgeon of the 31st N.Y. volunteers; and had charge of the general field hospital, Centerville, Va., July 21–22, 1861. He was promoted brigade-surgeon in 1861 and became medical director of Franklin's division. General McClellan appointed him medical director of the 4th corps, army of the Potomac, and in September, 1862, he organized and took charge of the U.S. general hospital in Central Park, New York, and in February, 1863, was made medical inspector of the U.S. army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In September, 1863, he resigned his commission and retnrned to New York, and after 1875 was visiting snrgeon to Bellevne hospital, consnlting surgeon to St. Elizabeth hospital, to the hospital for ruptured and crippled and to various city dispensaries. He was consulting surgeon to President Garfield and after approving the treatment pursned early in the case was retained to the end. He was elected president of the New York state medical college in 1855; of the Erie County medical college in 1857; of the New York pathological society in 1866; of the New York medico-legal society in 1875 and 1876; of the American academy of medicine in 1878, and president of that organization in 1877, of the New York society of medical jurisprudence in 1878 and 1885, and was vice-president of the New York academy of medicine 1880–84. He was made an honorary associate member of the College of physicians and surgeons in 1868, and received the honorary degree of M.D. and LL.D. from Union college in 1869. His more important medical works are: *Treatise on Strabismus* (1844); *Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations* (1860, 7th ed., 1884); *Practical Treatise on Military Surgery* (1861); and *The Principles and Practice of Surgery* (1872, 2d ed., 1873). He edited *The Surgical Memoirs of the War of the Rebellion* (1871). He died in New York city, Aug. 11, 1886.

HAMILTON, Hamilton, artist, was born in England, April 1, 1847. He removed to the United States with his parents and settled in Cowlesville, N.Y., where he was educated. He did not receive an art education but himself cultivated his natural talent. In 1872 he opened a studio in Buffalo, N.Y., as a portrait painter; later travelled in the west and in France, and in 1881 removed to New York city, where he became well known as a landscape and genre painter and as an etcher. He was elected an associate National academician in 1886, and an academician in 1889; and also became a member of the American water color society and the New York etching club. Among his notable paintings are: *The Sisters* (1882); *Little Sunbeam*; and *The Messenger*.

HAMILTON, James, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1710; son of Andrew Hamilton, attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1717–21. He succeeded his father as prothonotary of the supreme court; was a member of the assembly, 1735–40; mayor of Philadelphia, 1745–46; a member of the provincial council, 1746–47; visited London, England, in 1748; was lieutenant-governor of the province and territories of Pennsylvania by appointment of the sons of William Penn, 1748–54; engaged in defending the state against the Indians, 1755; was again deputy-governor, 1759–63; governor of the province and president of the council, May 4 to Oct. 16, 1771; acting governor for the fourth time, July 19 to Aug. 30, 1773; and a prisoner on parole during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British. He was a trustee of Philadelphia college, 1755–83, and president of the board, 1764 and 1771–73; and president of the Philosophical society when it united with the Society for promoting useful knowledge. In the first election of the combined societies he was the unsuccessful candidate for president against Benjamin Franklin. He died in New York city, Aug. 14, 1783.

HAMILTON, James, statesman, was born in Charleston, S.C., May 8, 1786; son of Maj. James Hamilton, an aide of General Washington. He was educated as a lawyer and practised in Charleston. He was a major in the war of 1812 and saw service on the Canadian frontier. He was for several terms mayor of Charleston, and detected and put down the Denmark Vesey negro conspiracy of 1822. He was a representative in the state legislature and in the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1821–29. He advocated free trade, state-rights, and direct taxation in congress, actively supported Andrew Jackson, and declined the portfolio of war and the mission to Mexico. Upon the passage of the tariff act of 1828 he counselled armed resistance. He was governor of South Carolina, 1830–32, and in his message to the state legislature recommended the passage of the nullification act. In 1829 he was appointed by Governor Hayne to the command of the troops raised to sustain the nullification act. He removed to Texas, where he used his influence for the republic and secured its recognition by Great Britain and France and represented the new republic abroad as minister plenipotentiary in 1841. He then advocated its admission into the Union, was prominent in state councils, and was elected U.S. senator to succeed James Pinckney Henderson, who died June 4, 1857, and when *en route* to Washington to take his seat was lost at sea in a collision between the steamers *Galveston* and *Opelousas*, in the latter of which he was a passenger, he having surrendered his seat in the life boat to a lady. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Charleston, was interested in transportation enterprises and in extending southern commerce, and helped to found the *Southern Quarterly Review*. He died at sea near the coast of Texas, Nov. 15, 1857.

HAMILTON, John, governor of New Jersey, was born probably in East Jersey about 1692; son of Andrew Hamilton, governor of East and West Jersey, 1692–97, and again, 1699–1701, and deputy-governor of Pennsylvania, 1701–03, who is credited with the first organization of a postal service and received a patent from the crown for its establishment in 1694. John was a member of the council of Governor Hunter in 1713 and retained his seat under Governors Barnet, Montgomerie and Crosby, and on the death of Governor Crosby, March 31, 1736, Hamilton became acting governor and served till the appointment of Lewis Morris in 1738. After the death of Governor Morris in 1746 Hamilton was again acting governor up to the date of his death, which occurred in Perth Amboy, N.J., June 17, 1747.

HAMILTON, John B., surgeon, was born at Otter Creek, Jersey county, Ill., Dec. 1, 1847. He attended Hamilton grammar school and was graduated from the Rush medical college, M.D. in 1869. He was engaged in general practice, 1869–74; was married in 1871 to Mary L. Frost; was assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant in the U.S. army, 1874–76, and served at St. Louis barracks in the department of the Columbia at Fort Colville. He resigned from the army in September, 1876, to enter the U.S.

marine hospital service as assistant surgeon. He served in New York city and Boston, Mass., 1876–79. He was promoted surgeon in June, 1877, and in April, 1879, was appointed supervising surgeon-general as successor to Gen John M. Woodworth. He then began the reorganization of the service, and congress finally passed a law placing the marine corps upon practically the same footing as the medical corps of the army and navy. During his incumbency of the office he succeeded in having the national quarantine acts passed, and managed the campaign against two epidemics of yellow fever, receiving the thanks of the legislature of the state of Florida in 1889. In June, 1891, when congress refused to make the salary of his office the same as that of the surgeon-generals of the army and navy, he resigned his commission as surgeon-general of the marine hospital corps and resumed his place as surgeon in the corps. He was in charge of the U.S. marine hospital, Chicago, Ill., 1891–96, when he resigned rather than be transferred to San Francisco, on which the secretary of the treasury insisted. He was superintendent of the state asylum for the insane at Elgin, Ill., 1897–98. Outside his official life he was professor of surgery in the University of Georgetown; surgeon to Providence hospital; professor of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery in Rush medical college; surgeon to the Presbyterian hospital; professor of surgery in the Chicago polyclinic and consulting surgeon to St. Joseph's hospital. In 1887 he was secretary-general of the Ninth international medical congress held in Washington, and in 1890 he was a delegate from the U.S. government to the International medical congress held in Berlin. He received the degree of LL.D from the University of Georgetown in 1889, and was made an honorary member of the Société française d'hygiène of Paris in 1890. He died at Elgin, Ill., Dec. 24, 1898.

J. McL. B. Hamilton

HAMILTON, John McLure, painter, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 31, 1853; son of Dr. George and Caroline (Delaplaine) Hamilton; and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Hall) Hamilton, of Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland, and of James and Mary (Hendrikson) Delaplaine of Newcastle county, Delaware. He attended the schools of Philadelphia and later went abroad. After studying a year at Antwerp under Van Lerins he entered the École des beaux arts in Paris and in 1875 returned to Philadelphia and opened a studio. He settled in London in 1878. He published in collaboration with Robert Arthur and Dewey Bates *L'Academie pour Rire*, a lithographic brochure (1878); and painted numerous noteworthy pictures including *Le Rire* (1877); and portraits, especially *Gladstone*, in the Luxemburg gallery (1888), *Cardinal Manning* (1888), *Watts* (1889), *Leighton* (1890), *Tyndall* (1890), *Gladstone in Downing Street* and *The Hon. Richard Vaux*, both in the Pennsylvania academy of the fine arts; *E. Onslow Ford, R.A.*, *Cosmo Monkhouse*, *Jean François Raffaelli*, and many others of note.

HAMILTON, John William, clergyman, was born in Weston, Va., March 18, 1845; son of the Rev. William C. Patrick and Henrietta M. (Dean) Hamilton; and grandson of Patrick and Jane (Graham) Hamilton, and of Daniel and Elizabeth (Breckenridge) Dean. He was graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, in 1865; was licensed to preach in June, 1865; was admitted to the Pittsburg Methodist Episcopal conference in April, 1866; was transferred to the New England conference in April, 1868, and was stationed at Malden, Mass. He was graduated S.T.B. from Boston university in 1871. He was married Dec. 24, 1873, to Julia Elizabeth Battelle, who died Jan. 31, 1883, and secondly to Emma Lydia Battelle of Buffalo, N.Y. He founded and was for nine years pastor of the People's church, Boston, Mass.; was a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896; fraternal delegate to the churches in Ireland and England, 1898; corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's aid and southern education society from 1896; and superintendent of educational work for the Methodist Episcopal church in the sixteen southern states. He published: *Memorial of Jesse Lee* (1875); *Lives of the Methodist Bishops* (1883); *People's Church Pulpit* (1884); and *American Fraternal Greetings* (1893); and was editor of the *Christian Educator* from 1892.

HAMILTON, Joseph, jurist, was born at Carr's Creek, Va., in 1763; son of Robert Hamilton, who emigrated from Scotland and settled at Carr's Creek, Rockbridge county, Va. Joseph was graduated at Liberty Hall and was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1784. He removed to Kentucky the same year and was associated in practice with David Campbell, Archibald Roane, and Joseph Anderson. He was married to a daughter of Alexander Outlaw of Jefferson county, Tenn., one of the commissioners of the state of Franklin to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians. At the first session of the court of pleas and quarter sessions for Knox county, held at

Knoxville, July 16, 1792, he was admitted to practice in the new territory south of the Ohio, the other lawyers admitted being Luke Bowyer, Alexander Outlaw, Archibald Roane, Hopkins Lacy, John Rhea and James Reese. He was made judge of the circuit court and attained high rank as a jurist. The Gammons of Jonesboro and of Knoxville, the Blairs of North Carolina and the Van Dykes of Athens and Chattanooga, Tenn., are among his descendants. He was one of the incorporators of Blount college, Sept. 16, 1794. The date of his death did not appear on any record accessible to the writer of this sketch.

HAMILTON, Kate Waterman, author, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1841; daughter of Farwell and Ruth (Cady) Hamilton, granddaughter of Peter and Anne Cady and of Joseph and Persis Hamilton, and a descendant of ——— Hamilton, of Scotch ancestry, born (probably) in Ireland, who came to America in 1718, and settled in Worcester county, Mass. Her ancestors on both sides were patriots in the Revolutionary war. She was educated in Steubenville, Ohio, and resided for some time in New Jersey and also in Massachusetts and settled in Bloomington, Ill., about 1870. Many of her articles and stories appeared under the pen-name "Fleeta." She is the author of Sunday-school books: *Chinks of Clannyford; Greycliffe; Brave Heart; Blue Umbrella; Old Brown House; The Shadow of the Rock; Norah Weil; Frederick Gordon; Wood, Hay and Stubble; The Hand with the Keys; Thanksgiving Ann*, and other missionary leaflets, all published before 1880; and novels: *Rachel's Share of the Road* (1882) and *The Parson's Proxy* (1896). She also contributed to magazines and newspapers.

HAMILTON, Morgan Calvin, senator, was born near Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 25, 1809. He removed to Texas in 1837 and was a clerk in the war department of the republic, 1839–45; acting secretary of war, 1842–45; comptroller of the state treasury, 1867–68, by appointment of the commander of the 5th military district; a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1868; and U.S. senator, 1870–77, drawing the short term at his first election and being re-elected in 1871. He was a prominent Republican and after the close of his second term returned to private life. He died at San Diego, Cal., Nov. 21, 1893.

HAMILTON, Morris Robeson, librarian, was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex county, N.J., May 24, 1820; son of Gen. Samuel R. and Eliza (Robeson) Hamilton; grandson of John and Phœbe (Ross) Hamilton of Princeton, N.J.; great-grandson of John Hamilton, acting governor of New Jersey, 1736–38 and 1746–47; and great^2 grandson of Andrew Hamilton, who came from Scotland to America in 1685, settled at Perth Amboy and was governor of New Jersey, 1692–1701. He was fitted for college at Trenton academy and the Lawrenceville high school and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1839. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Camden, N.J., 1842–44, and at Philadelphia, Pa., 1844–49. He was also employed in the Philadelphia post-office, 1844–49, and in the latter year removed to Trenton to become editor of the *True American*. In 1853 he resigned to accept a position on the staff of the New York *National Democrat* and was subsequently connected with the Sussex, N.J., *Herald*, the Camden *Democrat*, the Newark *Journal*, the *Sussex Record*, the Kansas City *News* and the Philadelphia *Record*. He was a member of Governor Fort's staff with the rank of colonel, 1851–54, and in 1884 was appointed state librarian of New Jersey. He was married in 1844 to Harriet Pennington, daughter of John and Mary (Pennington) Halsted of Newark, N.J. They had seven children: their son Ellis was captain of Company F, 15th N.J. vols., and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness in May, 1864; and another son, Henry, published a much approved metrical translation of Virgil's Æneid, and at the time of his death (1893) was actuary of the Penn Mutual life insurance company of Philadelphia, Pa. Colonel Hamilton was in 1900 engaged in writing a history of New Jersey.

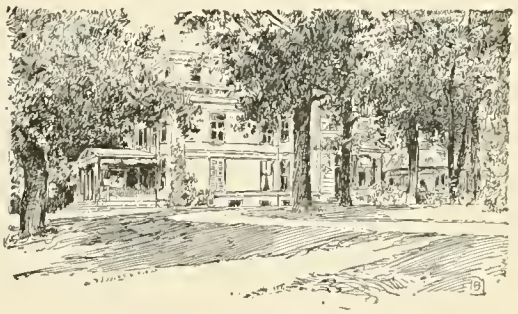
HAMILTON, Paul, governor of South Carolina, was born in St. Paul's parish, S.C., Oct. 16, 1762. As a youth he took an active part in the war of the American Revolution and at its close engaged in the banking business in Charleston, S.C. He was comptroller of the state, 1799–1804; governor, 1804–06, and secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Madison, 1809–13. Under his direction four line-of-battle ships of seventy-four guns each were built, besides six frigates and six sloops of war. It was the plan of Secretary Hamilton to use the larger ships for the defence of the American harbors and coast and to meet the British warships with the smaller and faster sailing frigates and sloops. His caution in directing the *Constitution* to remain in Boston harbor was severely criticised, and when, despite his orders, that vessel captured the *Guerriere*, Aug. 18, 1812, the *United States* captured the *Macedonian*, October 25, and the *Constitution* captured the *Java*, December 30, the prowess of the American navy disproved the wisdom of the secretary's caution, and he was asked to resign, which he did in December, 1812. He retired to his estate at Beaufort, S.C., where he died, June 30, 1816.

HAMILTON, Robert, representative, was born at Hamburg, N.J., Dec. 9, 1809; son of Benjamin and Sarah (Edsall) Hamilton; grandson of James and Sarah (Price) Hamilton, and of James and

Mary (Simpson) Edsall, and descended from Samuel Edsall, who emigrated from England to America in 1650 and settled in New Amsterdam. Robert was educated in the public schools of New Jersey and was admitted to the bar in 1836. In the same year he was married to his cousin, Sarah A., daughter of Joseph E. Edsall of Hamburg, a representative in the 29th and 30th congresses, 1845–49. Mr. Hamilton became a prominent lawyer and was identified with politics, being a member of the New Jersey general assembly, a delegate to the Democratic national conventions at Charleston and Baltimore in 1861, and holding other positions, civil and political. He was a representative in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873–77. He died at Newton, N.J., March 14, 1878.

HAMILTON, Schuyler, soldier, was born in New York city, July 25, 1822; son of John Church and Maria Eliza (Van den Heuvel) Hamilton; grandson of Gen. Alexander and Elizabeth (Schuyler) Hamilton; and great-grandson of Gen. Philip Schuyler. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1841, entered the service as 2d lieutenant in the 1st infantry; was on the plains, and at West Point as assistant instructor of tactics; served in the Mexican war, where he was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Monterey, Sept. 21–23, 1846, and wherefrom the effects of a ball in his abdomen, he was left on the field for dead, but revived and fought the battle; and was brevetted captain for gallantry at Mil Flores, Aug. 13, 1847, where he was severely wounded by being run through with a lance, which passed entirely through his body and left lung, in a hand to hand combat with a Mexican lancer. He was promoted first lieutenant in March, 1848; was acting aide to Gen. Winfield Scott, 1847–54, and resigned from the army May 31, 1855, at San Francisco, Cal. When the civil war broke out he marched as a private in the 7th regiment, N.Y.S.M., went with that organization to the defence of Washington and offered to pledge himself for canteens and haversacks furnished the regiment, and paid for their transportation. He afterward served on the staff of Gen. B. F. Butler; was appointed military secretary with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott, serving from May 9, 1861, until he retired Nov. 1, 1861; and in that capacity he was instrumental in preventing the murder of certain Confederate prisoners of war captured on the battle-field of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was thanked for this service by the President in the presence of General Scott and members of the cabinet, but no publicity could prudently be given to the service at the time. He was appointed additional aide-de-camp to General Scott with the rank of colonel and served from Aug. 7 to Nov. 12, 1861, when the aides-de-camp were disbanded. He was then made assistant chief of staff to Gen. H. W. Halleck with rank of colonel, accompanied that officer from New York to St. Louis, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 12, 1861. He was with Grant's army operating in western Kentucky and Tennessee and suggested to General Pope the canal to cut off the enemy's position at Island No. 10, and in the assault on that island and New Madrid he commanded a division. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, Sept. 17, 1862, for "meritorious services" at New Madrid and Island No. 10, and had accepted his promotion in good faith, thus vacating his commission of brigadier-general of volunteers, which had been confirmed by the senate, when he was seized with swamp fever and incapacitated from active service. He soon after received a letter from General Halleck demanding his resignation, under the rule that no officer unable to take the field should be named to the senate for confirmation, and after consulting with General Scott he resigned in February, 1863. He is credited with making possible the capture of Island No. 10, called by the Confederates the "Thermopylæ of America," and thus opening the Mississippi; with suggesting the name of W. T. Sherman to General Scott for a place on the list of the regular army in 1861; and with prevailing on General Halleck to appoint General Grant to the command of the army to operate against Forts Donelson and Henry. He was an executor of the last will and testament of Gen. Winfield Scott. In June, 1871, he memorialized the secretary of war with a view to being

Schuyler Hamilton



THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF GENERAL SCHUYLER HAMILTON.

restored on the army list as lieutenant-colonel, and colonel U.S.A., by virtue of his commission as military secretary and additional aide-de-camp with these ranks, and he continued his petition, Dec. 11, 1886, to the secretary of state and to the congress of the United States to have his record as an army officer corrected, but even the urgent request of the commanding officers under whom he had served and the influence of friends outside army circles, failed to move the government. What appears on its face to be an act of simple justice to a brave officer, who asked to be placed on the retired list of the U.S. army with his rank confirmed, was denied him, and in 1900 the gallant soldier still lived unrewarded by the government to which he had given sixteen years of acknowledged valuable service and suffered thirty-seven years of continuous pain from wounds and illness resulting from such service. He was hydrographic engineer for the department of docks, New York city, 1871–75. He published: *History of the American Flag* (1853); and *Our National Flag the Stars and Stripes, its History in a Century* (1877). He died in New York city, March 18, 1903.

HAMILTON, William Thomas, governor of Maryland, was born in Boonsboro, Washington county, Md., Sept. 8, 1820; son of Henry and Anna Mary Magdalen (Hess) Hamilton. He attended Jefferson college, 1836–40, was admitted to the bar in 1843 and practised law at Hagerstown, Md. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1846, a Democratic representative from Maryland in the 31st, 32d and 33d congresses, 1849–55; U.S. senator, 1869–75, and governor of Maryland, 1880–84. He died in Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 16, 1888.

HAMLIN, Alfred Dwight Foster, architect, was born at Constantinople, Turkey, Sept. 5, 1855; son of the Rev. Dr. Cyrus and Martha (Lovell) Hamlin. He was graduated from Amherst in 1875, and afterward attended the Massachusetts institute of technology and the École des beaux arts, Paris. He was instructor in architecture at Columbia college school of mines (later the schools of applied science), 1887–89; was assistant professor, 1889–90, and became adjunct professor of architecture in 1890. He received the degree of A.M. from Amherst in 1885. He is the author of series of papers on *Architectural Shades and Shadows* and *The Evolution of Decorative Motives;* and of a volume entitled *History of Architecture* (1896).

HAMLIN, Augustus Choate, physician, was born in Columbia, Maine, Aug. 28, 1829; son of Elijah Livermore and Eliza Bradley (Choate) Hamlin; grandson of Cyrus and Anna (Livermore) Hamlin, and a descendant of James Hamlin, who settled at Barnstable, Cape Cod, Mass., in 1639. He was prepared for college at the Bangor schools and Yarmouth academy, 1846–47, was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1851, studied medicine in Paris, and was graduated from the Harvard medical school in 1855. At the outbreak of the civil war he raised and fitted out a company at his own expense and joined the 2d Maine infantry as assistant surgeon in May, 1816. He served in several battles and became brigade surgeon, April, 1862; was medical director of the 11th corps, 1862–63, and was made medical inspector of the U.S. army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, February, 1863. He served in the army of the Potomac, army of Western Virginia, army of the South, at the siege of Fort Wagner, and in the army of the Southeast during the Nashville campaign on the staff of Gen. George H. Thomas, until mustered out in November, 1865. He returned to Bangor, Maine, and there engaged in general practice. He was commissioner from Maine to the Yorktown centennial in 1881, surgeon-general of Maine, 1882–86, and mayor of Bangor in 1877 and 1878. He was a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, a member of various scientific societies, and was made chevalier in the order of St. Anne by the Czar of Russia in 1878. He is the author of: *Martyria, or Andersonville Prison* (Boston, 1866); *Tourmaline* (1873); *Leisure Hours among the Gems* (1884); *History of Mt. Mica, Maine* (1895); *The Battle of Chancellorsville* (1896); and articles on *Alimentation, Transfusion, Transmission of Diseases* and *Tetanus* contributed to the medical journals.

Augustus Choate Hamlin

HAMLIN, Charles, soldier, was born in Hampden, Maine, Sept. 13, 1837; son of Hannibal and Sarah J. (Emery) Hamlin. His father was vice-president of the United States, 1861–65. Charles was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., in 1857, A.M., 1860. He was admitted to the bar in 1858 and in 1861 engaged in recruiting service and in forwarding volunteers to the Federal army. He was made major of the 18th Maine infantry (afterward 1st Maine heavy artillery) in 1862, serving in the defences of Washington, D.C. He was assigned to the army of the Potomac as acting adjutant general of the 2d division, 3d corps, and took part in the battles of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; Kelly's Ford, Nov. 7, 1863; Locust Grove, Nov. 29, 1863; Mine Run, May 5, 1864;

and the succeeding battles of the Wilderness. He resigned his commission, September, 1865, and resumed the practice of law in Bangor, Maine, where he served as city solicitor, register in bankruptcy, U.S. commissioner and reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of the state. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1883–85, and speaker in 1885. He served as chairman of the executive committee of the Maine Gettysburg commission and assisted in the preparation of the report of the commissioners of the state in 1898. He is the author of *Insolvent Laws of Maine* and of the biographical sketches of the justices of the supreme court of Maine in the *Green Bag* (1895–96).

HAMLIN, Charles Edward, educator, was born in Augusta, Maine, Feb. 4, 1825. He was graduated from Waterville college, Maine, in 1847, and was principal of the Vermont literary and scientific institute at Brandon, 1847–48; principal of the high school at Bath, Maine, 1848–49; associate principal of the Connecticut literary institute, Suffield, 1849–53; and Merrill professor of chemistry and natural history at Waterville college, 1853–73. He spent several vacations in the chemical and zoölogical departments at Harvard, under Profs. J. P. Cooke and Louis Agassiz, and was assistant in conchology and palæontology at the Museum of comparative zoölogy at Harvard, 1873–86; and was an instructor in geography and geology at Harvard, 1875–77. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, 1876–86, and a trustee of Colby university, 1880–86. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Lewisburg, Pa., in 1873. He is the author of the following papers: *Observations on the Physical Geography and Geology of Mt. Katahdin, Maine* (1881); *Syrian Molluscan Fossils* (1884); *The Attitude of the Christian Teacher in Respect to Science*, and compiled the obituary record of graduates of Waterville college, 1822–84. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 3, 1886.

HAMLIN, Charles Sumner, diplomatist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 30, 1861; son of Edward Sumner and Anna Gertrude (Conroy) Hamlin; grandson of Nathan Sumner and Harriet (Fletcher) Hamlin, and a direct descendant from James Hamlin, who emigrated from Cornwall, England, and settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts colony, in 1639. Charles was fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin school and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1883, LL.B. and A.M., 1886. He practised law in Boston and was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for state senator in 1886 and 1887, and for secretary of state in 1892. In April, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland assistant secretary of the U.S. treasury and served through the administration. He was appointed to represent the secretary of the treasury to confer with and assist a commission appointed by congress to arrange a new system of accounting, which was enacted into law. In order to furnish better protection to the seal herd in the Bering sea he went to Alaska in 1894 and after visiting the entire coast line made an exhaustive report on conditions as he found them. He resigned the office of assistant secretary in April, 1897, and was at once appointed by President McKinley commissioner of the United States to serve with ex-Secretary John W. Foster in negotiating for a settlement of the fur seal controversy then pending between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia. He went to Japan, where he conferred with the government upon the matter and on his return in the fall of 1897, he was appointed with John W. Foster and David Starr Jordan, a delegate with full powers to the convention between the United States, Russia and Japan, held at Washington in November, 1897, where a treaty was concluded. He was then appointed with Mr. Jordan, a delegate to a convention between the United States and Great Britain, which was attended by the Hon. John W. Foster, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson and Sir Julian Pauncefote. He was made presiding officer of this convention and signed the agreement there drawn up and accepted. At the close of his diplomatic service he returned to the practice of law in Boston. He was for several years secretary of the New England tariff reform league, president of the Anti-Double Taxation league of Massachusetts; vice-president of the Massachusetts reform club, the New England free trade league, and the Young Men's Democratic club of Massachusetts; member of the Civil Service league; of the New York reform club; of the executive committee of the Indianapolis sound money league; of the committee of five appointed by the American economic association to devise a fiscal system for the new dependencies; and of the leading clubs and literary associations of Boston, New York and Washington. He received the degree of LL.D. from Washington and Lee university, Va., in 1896. He was married, June 4, 1898, to Huybertie Lansing, daughter of Chancellor J. V. L. Pruyn of Albany, N.Y.

Charles S. Hamlin

HAMLIN, Cyrus, educator, was born in Waterford, Maine, Jan. 5, 1811; son of Hannibal and Susan (Faulkner) Hamlin and grandson of Capt. Eleazer Hamlin of Pembroke, Mass. His father was a teacher, member of the general court of Massachusetts and high sheriff of Oxford county. Cyrus was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., 1834; A.M., 1837, and from the Bangor seminary in 1837. He was a missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. in Turkey, 1837–60; organized in Constantinople in 1840 the Bebak seminary and was its principal 1840–60; and founded Robert college, after a strnggle with the Turkish government that consumed seven years and finally resulted in the imperial authority to build it on one of the most conspicuous sites of the Bosphorus. The same imperial authority placed it under the protection of the United States. In Constantinople Dr. Hamlin employed the refugee Armenians in the city in making bread of hop yeast and the demand from soldiers during the Crimean war so increased its sale as to furnish a profit of $25,000, which was used in building churches and extending missionary work. He was elected president of Robert college and administered its affairs, 1860–76. He then returned to the United States and was professor of dogmatic theology in Bangor seminary, 1877–80, and president of Middlebury college, 1880–85. He then made his home in Lexington, Mass. He received the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin in 1854; and from Harvard in 1861; and that of LL.D. from New York university in 1870 and from Bowdoin college in 1880. He died in Portland, Me., Aug. 8, 1900.

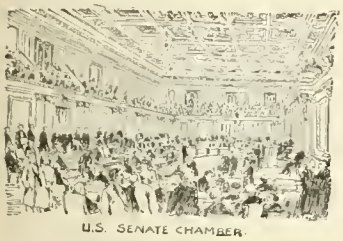
Cyrus Hamlin

HAMLIN, Cyrus, soldier, was born in Hampden, Maine, April 26, 1839; son of the Hon. Hannibal and Sarah J. (Emery) Hamlin. He was educated at Hampden academy and entered Colby university, but left before his term expired to take up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, practised in York county, Maine, and in 1862 was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. John C. Frémont, with the rank of captain, and distinguished himself at the battle of Cross Keys, receiving the commendation of his chief. He was among the earliest officers in the army to advocate enlisting the negro and was appointed colonel of the 18th U.S. colored volunteers, and subsequently commanded a brigade in the department of the Gulf. He was promoted brigadier general of volunteers, Dec. 3, 1864; commanded the district of Port Hudson, 1864–65, and was brevetted major general of volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, March 13, 1865. He remained in New Orleans after the war and aided in reconstructing the state of Louisiana. He conducted a general law practice in the city of New Orleans, La., and died there, Aug. 28, 1867.

HAMLIN, Hannibal, vice president of the United States, was born on Paris Hill, Maine, Aug. 27, 1809; son of Dr. Cyrus and Anna (Livermore) Hamlin; grandson of Capt. Eleazer Hamlin of Pembroke, Mass., who commanded a body of Continental minutemen, which included his sons, Africa, America, Europe and Asia, in the war of the Revolution; and a descendant of James Hamlin, who settled on Cape Cod in 1639. He was prepared for college at Hebron academy, but after 1829 when his father died he was obliged to devote his time to the care of the farm, teaching school in the winter seasons to provide for his mother and sisters. He had made some progress in the study of law, but found little time to prosecute it. He joined with Horatio King in the publication of *The Jeffersonian*, a local newspaper, which he sold to his partner at the end of a year and again took up the study of law in the office of Gen. Samuel Fessenden in Portland, and was admitted to the bar in 1833, settling at Hampden, Penobscot county. In 1835 he was elected by the Democrats a representative in the state legislature and served, 1835–40. He was speaker of the house for three terms, the youngest man to fill that position in Maine. He was defeated for representative in the 27th congress in the election of 1840, but was a representative in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47. He signalled his maiden Democratic speech in congress by announcing that he was an uncompromising foe to the extension of slavery, and after the speech he was congratulated by John Quincy Adams, former President of the United States, who greeted him with: "Light breaketh in the east! sir, light breaketh in the east!" His second notable speech was in opposition to the annexation of Texas, and during his second term he denounced the practice of duelling, offered and secured the passage of the celebrated "Wilmot proviso"

Hannibal Hamlin

through the house, and was named by the anti-slavery Democrats as speaker. He was the candidate of the anti-slavery Democrats before the state legislature as U.S. senator in 1846, but was defeated by one vote after the legislature had balloted six weeks. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1847 and in May, 1848, was elected by a majority of one vote U.S. senator to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator John Fairfield and which was at the time of his election held temporarily by W. B. S. Moor, appointed to the vacancy by Governor Dana. He was re-elected in 1850 for a full senatorial term after a dead-lock in the legislature for three months. He renounced his allegiance to the Democratic party on the nomination of Buchanan in 1856, became the Republican candidate for governor of Maine, and was elected by 25,000 plurality. He resigned from the senate on Feb. 6, 1857, to assume the governorship and was succeeded in the U.S. senate by Amos Nourse. He was again elected to the U.S. senate in 1857 and resigned the governorship Feb. 20, 1857, to take his seat in the senate, March 4, 1857. He resigned the senatorship, Jan. 1, 1861, having been elected Vice-President on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln for President and was succeeded in the senate by Lot M. Morrill. He presided over the senate throughout the first term of Mr. Lincoln's administration. In 1864 his party gave the vice-presidential nomination to the south, the administration fearing the recognition of the independence of the southern Confederacy by Great Britain and France unless the Republican party took its vice-presidential candidate from a central southern state. He declined the secretaryship of the treasury offered him by President Lincoln; was appointed collector of the port of Boston by President Johnson in 1865 and resigned the lucrative office in 1866 as he disapproved of the policy of the President. He was again elected U.S. senator in 1869 and for the fifth time in 1875. He declined re-election in 1881, after a service of twenty-five years as U.S. senator, during which time he had held the chairmanship of the committees on commerce, post-offices and post-roads, and of foreign affairs. In 1881 President Garfield offered him the position of U.S. minister to Germany, Italy or Spain, and he accepted the mission to Spain, but resigned the post in 1883. He was regent of the Smithsonian institution, *ex officio*, 1861–65,



U.S. SENATE CHAMBER.

and by appointment, 1870–82, and was for a time dean of the board. He received the degree of LL.D. from Colby in 1859, and was trustee of the institution, 1857–91. He was the third citizen of the United States who had been elected and served as Vice-President to die on the nation's birthday. He was twice married, both of his wives being daughters of Judge Stephen Emery of Paris Hill, Maine. He died at the Tanatine Club rooms, Bangor, Maine, July 4, 1891.

HAMLINE, Leonidas Lent, M.E. bishop, was born in Burlington, Conn., May 10, 1797. He was educated with a view to being a Congregational minister, but abandoned that purpose and studied law. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar and practised. He began his career as a Methodist itinerant preacher in 1828, and served the Ohio conference for over eight years. He was assistant editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, 1836–40, and of the *Ladies' Repository*, 1840–44. He was a delegate to the General conference in New York, May and June, 1844, and was by that conference elected a bishop. He served as bishop, 1844–50, and then was obliged to give up the labor on account of impaired health. The general conference relieved him from the duties of bishop in 1852. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Wesleyan in 1844. Dr. Walter C. Palmer published "Life and Letters of Bishop Hamline" (1867). He died in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, March 23, 1865.

HAMMOND, Charles, journalist, was born in Baltimore county, Md., in September, 1779. In 1785 he removed with his parents to Ohio county, Va., where he attended school in winter and worked on a farm in summer. In 1801 he was admitted to the bar, and practised for a time in Wellsburg, Va. Subsequently he removed to Ohio, where he served in the legislature, 1816–18, and 1820, and reported for the Ohio supreme court, 1823–28. About 1811 he published in the *Scioto Gazette* articles defending the conduct of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, at the evacuation of Fort Ticonderoga, which brought him into notice as a newspaper writer. He published the *Ohio Federalist* at St. Clairsville, 1813–17, and edited the *Gazette* in Cincinnati, 1825–40. He prepared and published *Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Ohio, 1821–39* (9 vols., 1833–40). He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 3, 1840.

HAMMOND, Edward Payson, evangelist, was born in Ellington, Conn., Sept. 1, 1831; son of Elijah and Esther (Griswold) Hammond, and direct descendant from Thomas Hammond, who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1635. His mother was a descendant from George Griswold of Kenilworth, England, from whom also descended Governors Matthew and Roger Griswold of Connecticut. Edward was graduated at Williams

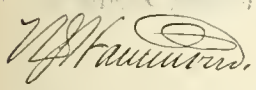
college in 1858, receiving his A.M. degree in 1861. He studied theology in New York and completed his course at the seminary of the Free church, Edinburgh, Scotland, in which city he commenced his evangelical work which attracted the attention of the ministers of the city of Glasgow, of Aberdeen and of neighboring cities, who joined him in his work and invited him to their churches. He labored two years in Scotland; five years in New England and the Middle states: six years in English speaking Europe, and in 1886 visited the Holy Land. His labors in America embraced the large cities from Maine to California and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. He was notably successful at St. Louis, Mo., in 1874, at San Francisco, Cal., and in Washington, D.C., in 1890–91. He is the author of: *The Conversion of Children; Gathered Lambs; Child's Guide to Heaven; Blood of Jesus; Roger's Travels; Better Life, and How to Find It*, and over one hundred tracts and small books published both in Great Britain and America. See *The Reaper and the Harvest*, by the Rev. P. C. Headley (1884).

HAMMOND, Jabez D., author, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 2, 1778; a descendant of Benjamin Hammond the emigrant, 1634. In 1793 he began to teach school, devoting his leisure time to the study of medicine, which profession he began to practise in Reading, Vt., in 1799. He left medicine for law, and was admitted to the bar in 1805, and removed to Cherry Valley, N.Y. He served as a representative in the 14th congress, 1815–17; was in the state senate, 1817–21, and removed to Albany, N.Y., in 1822, where he practised law till 1830. In 1825 he was appointed commissioner for the state of New York to settle claims against the U.S. government. In 1831 he went abroad for his health and returned to reside at Cherry Valley, where he was elected county judge in 1838. He was a regent of the University of the state of New York, 1845–55, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union in 1826 and that of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1845. He published *The Political History of New York to December, 1840* (1843); *Life and Opinions of Julius Melbourn* (1847); *Life of Silas Wright* (1848); and *Evidence, Independent of Written Revelation, of the Immortality of the Soul* (1851). He died in Cherry Valley, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1855.

HAMMOND, James Henry, senator, was born in Newberry district, S.C., Nov. 15, 1807; son of Elisha Hammond and a descendant from Benjamin Hammond, the immigrant, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1634. His father was born in New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 10, 1774; was graduated at Dartmouth in 1802; was principal of Mount Bethel academy, Newberry, S.C., 1803–06; professor of languages in South Carolina college, 1806–07; again at Mount Bethel, 1807–15; removed to Columbia, S.C., and subsequently to Macon, Ga., where he died July 27, 1829. The son was graduated at South Carolina college in 1825; was admitted to the bar in 1828; was editor of the *Southern Times*, a nullification organ, at Columbia, S.C., 1830–35; was an officer on the staff of Governors James Hamilton and Robert T. Hayne, 1830–34, and a representative in the 24th congress, from Dec. 7, 1835, to Feb. 16, 1836, when he resigned on account of failing health and was in Europe, 1836–37. He was governor of South Carolina, 1842–44; an extensive planter at Beach Island, S.C., 1844–57; U.S. senator as successor to Andrew P. Butler, from Dec. 7, 1857, to the time of the secession of South Carolina Nov. 11, 1860, when he withdrew with his state delegation. He was a slave-holder and defended the institution with able arguments which were published in 1853 as "The Pro-Slavery Argument." He was given the title of "Mudsill Hammond" after a speech in the U.S. senate in March, 1858, in which he used the term "mudsill" and it was interpreted to apply to the people of the north, while in fact he used the word in the sense of foundation or support, getting the simile from the foundation of a mill on his plantation, then being built upon mudsills over quicksand. In the same speech he announced cotton as king, and defied the world to make war upon it. He wrote upon agriculture, manufactures, banks and railroads, and delivered his master oration on the "Life, Character and Services of John C. Calhoun" at Charleston, S.C., in November, 1850, by invitation of the city council, on the occasion of a memorial service in which the entire state joined. His brother John Fox Hammond, born 1821, died 1886, was a surgeon in the U.S. army, 1847–86, and another brother, Marcus Claudius Marcellus (born 1814, died 1876), was graduated at West Point in 1836, served through the Mexican war, resigned in 1847, and wrote a history of the Mexican war. James Henry died on his estate at Beech Island, S.C., Nov. 13, 1864.

HAMMOND, John, representative, was born at Crown Point, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1827. He attended the Rensselaer polytechnic institute; went to California in 1849, and engaged in the manufacture of iron at Crown Point, N.Y., 1855–89. He enlisted as a private in the Union army in 1861, was promoted captain in the 85th New York cavalry, and through all the grades attaining the rank of brigadier-general, and was mustered out of the service in 1865. He was an inspector of state prisons for New York, 1866–69; Republican representative from the 18th New York district in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879–83, and was a member of the committees on manufactures and the Pacific railroads. He died at Crown Point, N.Y., May 28, 1889.

HAMMOND, Nathaniel Job, representative, was born in Elbert county, Ga., Dec. 26, 1833; son of Amos Worrill and Eliza Caroline (Hudson) Hammond; grandson of Job and Lucy (Howard) Hammond, and of Nathaniel Greene Hudson; great-grandson of Samuel Hammond of Virginia, and a descendant of Maj.-Gen. John Hammond, who came from England to Virginia in 1635–37; removed to Maryland about 1645, and laid out the city of Annapolis, changing its name from Providence in honor of Queen Anne. Nathaniel was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1852; practised law in Atlanta in partnership with his father; was solicitor-general of the state, 1861–65; reporter of the supreme court, 1867–72; attorney-general of the state of Georgia, 1872–77; a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1865 and 1877; a Democratic representative in the 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1879–87, and a member of the judiciary committee; trustee of the University of Georgia, 1872–99; chairman of that board, 1889–99, and the earnest and powerful champion of the University and of education in general before the state legislature, and in convention; president of the board of trustees of the Atlanta college of physicians and surgeons; and chairman of the commission to settle claims between the state and the Western & Atlantic railroad company in 1891. His portrait was presented to the state by the bar of Atlanta, accepted by the General assembly, and placed in the law library of the state capitol. He was married in 1858, to Laura, daughter of Curtis Lewis of Griffin, Ga. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Georgia in 1896. He died in Atlanta, Ga., April 20, 1899.



HAMMOND, Samuel, representative, was born in Richmond county, Va., Sept. 21, 1757; son of Charles Hammond. He was a volunteer in the partisan warfare between the Whigs and Tories in North and South Carolina, 1776–82, on the Whig side, and operated against the Indians under Governor Dunmore; distinguished himself at the battle of Kanawha; led a company of patriots in the battle of Long Bridge, Va., in 1776; served under General Lincoln at the battle of Stono, S.C., in 1779; was assistant quartermaster at the siege of Savannah, Ga.; was a member of the council of capitulation at Charleston, S.C., and refused British protection. With thirty-three chosen men he made his escape to North Carolina and joined in the battles of Cedar Springs, Musgrove's Mills and Enoree River. In the battles of King's Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780, and Cowpens he lost many of his men. He then fought at Blackstocks where he was wounded; in the siege of Augusta, Ga., and on Sept. 8, 1781, at Eutaw, S.C., at which last place he was severely wounded. He was made colonel of cavalry, Sept. 17, 1781, and was with General Greene's army up to the close of the war for independence. In 1783 he was married to Mrs. Rebecca Rae, widow of Col. John Rae of Augusta, Ga. He then settled in Savannah, Ga.; was appointed surveyor-general of the state; was elected to the state legislature and again entered the military service during the time of the Creek war of 1793. Upon the death of his wife in 1798 he retired to Rae's Hall. On May 25, 1802, he married Eliza Amelia O'Keefe. He was a representative in the 8th congress, 1803–05; military and civil commandant of upper Louisiana, and receiver of public moneys of Missouri, 1805–24. He was again a representative in the Georgia state legislature, 1824, surveyor-general of the state, 1825–31, and secretary of the state, 1831–35. He died at Varello Farm near Augusta, Ga., Sept. 11, 1842.

HAMMOND, William Alexander, surgeon-general, was born in Annapolis, Md., Aug. 28, 1828. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York M.D. in 1848, and entered the U.S. army in 1849 as assistant surgeon with the rank of 1st lieutenant. After eleven years of service on the frontier he resigned from the army in October, 1860, to become professor of anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland. He left the chair in 1861, to organize U.S. hospitals in Hagerstown, Frederick and Baltimore, having re-entered the army as assistant surgeon in May, 1861. In April, 1862, upon the reorganization of the medical department, he was appointed through the urgent request of General McClellan and the U.S. sanitary commission, surgeon-general of the U.S. army, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the U.S. army. His management of the office was radical and

resulted in the improvement of the department and the increased efficiency of the field, camp and permanent hospital service from a department scarcely able to provide for an army of 15,000 to one fully competent to handle an army of 1,000,000 men. He established the army medical museum through a special order given by President Lincoln, and suggested the accumulation and safe keeping of medical and surgical records which resulted in the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion." Certain charges were preferred against him in 1864, of irregularities in the award of liquor contracts, and the secretary of war caused him to be court-martialed and dismissed the service in August, 1864. Upon a review of the court-martial proceedings made by the President, by special act of congress in 1878, Dr. Hammond was restored to his place on the rolls of the army as surgeon-general and brigadier-general and he was placed on the retired list. He practised medicine in New York city after 1864, making nervous diseases a specialty. He held the chair of diseases of the mind and nervous system created for him in Bellevue hospital medical college, 1867–73, and a similar chair in the University of the city of New York, medical department, 1873–82. He was founder of the New York post-graduate medical school in 1882, lecturing before the school on nervous disorders, and was physician at the New York state hospital for diseases of the nervous system, 1870–78. He subsequently removed to Washington and established a sanitarium. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society, Oct. 21, 1859. He was twice married: first in 1849 to Helen, daughter of Michael Nisbit of Philadelphia, by whom he had five children; and secondly to Esther Dyer Chapin of Providence, R.I. Among his published works are: *Physiological Memoirs* (1863); *Military Hygiene* (1863); *Sleep and Its Nervous Derangements* (1869); *The Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism* (1870); *A Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System* (1871); *Insanity in its Relations to Crime* (1873); *Hyperæmia* (1878); *Fasting Girls* (1879); and novels: *Robert Severne* (1867); *Lal* (1884); *Dr. Grattan* (1884); *Mr. Oldmixon* (1885); *A Strong Minded Woman* (1886); *Tales of Eccentric Life* (1886); *On the Susquehanna* (1887); and *The Son of Perdition* (1898). He died at "Belcourt," Washington, D.C., Jan. 5, 1900.

HAMMOND, William Gardiner, educator, was born in Newport, R.I., May 3, 1829; son of William and Sarah Tillinghast (Bull) Hammond; grandson of William and Alice (Tillinghast) Hammond, and of the Hon. Henry and Mary Bull, and a descendant of Joseph Hammond (1690–1776), who came to America in 1710, and settled in North Kingston, R.I.; of Henry Bull, one of the nine founders of Newport, R.I., and governor of Rhode Island, 1685–86, and 1690; and of William Gardiner and Pardon Tillinghast. William's father, a lawyer and surveyor of customs at Newport, personally supervised the education of his son, who was graduated from Amherst in 1849 with honor. He studied law with Samuel E. Johnson of Brooklyn, N.Y., was admitted to the bar in 1851, formed a partnership with his preceptor and practised in New York and Brooklyn until 1856, when he went abroad and studied civil and comparative jurisprudence at Heidelberg, 1856–57. On his return to the United States, he removed to Iowa, and in 1866 he was married to Juliet, daughter of Dr. William Lewis Roberts. He continued his practice of the law, and in connection with Judges George G. Wright and Chester C. Cole he started a private law school in Des Moines, Iowa. In 1868 the school was attached to the Iowa state university and Mr. Hammond was made chancellor of the university law department and university professor of law. In 1881 he resigned his position to become dean of the St. Louis law school. He was a prominent member of the American bar association and chairman of the committee on legal education in 1887. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Iowa university in 1870, and from Amherst in 1877. He is the author of: *A Digest of Iowa Reports* (1866); *Sandais' Institutes of Justinian* (1875), afterward published separately under the title *System of Legal Classification of Hale and Blackstone in its Relation to the Civil Law*; *Lieber's Hermeneutics* (1890); and *Blackstone's Commentaries* (1890). He also contributed to literary and scientific periodicals. He was the founder of the *Western Jurist*, its chief editor, 1867–70, and a member of a commission to revise and codify the statutes of the state of Iowa, 1870–72. He died in St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1894.

HAMPTON, Wade, soldier, was born in South Carolina in 1754. He was a partisan officer in the command of Marion and Sumter in the war for Independence, and after the war returned to his plantation and represented his state in the 4th congress, 1795–97, and in the 8th congress, 1803–05. He was a presidential elector in 1801 voting for Thomas Jefferson and Charles C. Pinckney. In 1808 he joined the U.S. army; was commissioned colonel and in February, 1809, he was promoted brigadier-general and was stationed at New Orleans, La. He was superseded by Gen. James Wilkinson in 1812, and commanded a force on the frontier of Canada, being made major-general, March 2, 1813. His force was defeated by Sir George Prevost, Oct. 26, 1813, at Chateauguay, and by his unwillingness to serve under Wilkinson who had superseded him he defeated the purpose of that general to capture Montreal. He resigned his commission April 6, 1814, and

returned to his home in South Carolina, where he engaged in planting and land specnlations. His son Wade Hampton, father of Lieut.-Gen. Wade Hampton, C.S.A., was born April 21, 1791. He was inspector-general and aid to General Jackson at New Orleans, snceeeded to his father's estates in 1835, and died on one of his plantations in Mississippi, Feb. 10, 1858. Major-General Hampton owned upwards of 3000 slaves at the time of his death, in Columbia, S.C., Feb. 4, 1835.

HAMPTON, Wade, soldier, was born in the Rhett house, Charleston, S.C., March 28, 1818; son of Col. Wade Hampton (1791–1858), and grandson of Gen. Wade Hampton (1754–1835). He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1837, and was a member of the state legislature.

Wade Hampton

He was a member of Capt. A. R. Taylor's Congaree mounted rifles during the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861, and he then organized the "Hampton Legion" made np of cavalry, infantry and artillery of which he was colonel, and with the organization took part in the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, where he held the Warrenton Pike against the brigade of General Keyes and when pressed back he formed on the right of Jackson's brigade which turned the tide of battle in favor of the Confederates. In this engagement he had a horse shot under him and was severely wounded in the head by a rifle ball. He took part in the Peninsula campaign having been promoted brigadier-general, and in the battle of Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), May 30–31, he commanded a brigade in Whiting's division, Smith's wing of Johnston's army, composed of the 14th and 19th Georgia and the 16th North Carolina regiments and Hampton legion, Colonel Gary. Previous to this battle he had dislodged the Federal division below West Point and driven them to the protection of their gunboats on the York river when he took position at New Bridge on the Chickahominy north of Fair Oaks, where his brigade was repulsed after he had been severely wounded. He was then assigned to a brigade in J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry division serving in northern Virginia and Maryland. He commanded the rear guard of the Confederate army in the evacuation of Frederick, Md., Sept. 12, 1862, and at Fox's Gap on the 14th carried the crest of the hill early in the forenoon and in the battle of

Antietam, September 16–17, he commanded the right of Stuart's cavalry division. He took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1–5, 1863, and in June was in the several engagements near Brandy station and Culpeper Court-house, where he commanded both the Confederate cavalry and mounted artillery. At Gettysbnrg, Jnly 1–3, 1863, he was three times wounded and out of twenty-three field officers of his brigade twenty-one were either killed or wounded. For his action at Gettysburg he was promoted major-general and commanded the first of the three divisions of Stuart's cavalry corps and was active in opposing the repeated raids of the Federal cavalry in the direction of Richmond, Va., dnring the Wilderness campaign, notably at Spottsylvania, May 8 and at Hawes's Shop, May 28, 1864. Upon the death of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, May 12, 1864, General Hampton was made chief of the cavalry branch of the army of Northern Virginia and subsequently was commissioned lieutenant-general. He successfully opposed Gen. P. H. Sheridan at Trevilian Station, June 12 and 13, 1864, as he did at White House, June 21, and at Samaria Church during the succeeding fifteen days. He fonght Gen. J. H. Wilson at Sappony Chnrch, broke his main line of battle and pursued him to Reams's Station where he was intercepted by the Confederate forces and routed. In a period of twenty-three days he marched 400 miles, fought six days and one entire night, captured 2000 prisoners besides guns, small arms, wagons, horses and materials of war, and defeated the pnrpose of two formidable and well conceived expeditions of the Federal army. In this exploit he lost 719 in killed, wounded and missing. In January, 1865, he was ordered to South Carolina where he reported to General Beauregard and he fought General Kilpatrick who commanded the cavalry of Sherman's victorious army in their march from Savannah to Washington and had his last engagement at Bentonville near Raleigh, N.C., March 19, 1865, after the evacuation of that city by the Confederates. After the war he returned to his home in South Carolina. He accepted the issues of the war, and sought to build up his fortnne ruined through

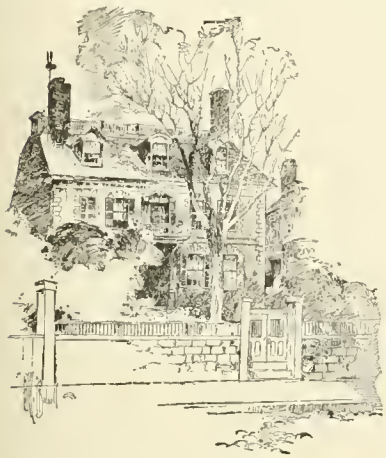
RHETT HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S.C.

its prosecution. Speaking to his former companions in war in 1866 he commended to them the welfare of the negro, saying: "As a slave he was faithful to us; as a freeman, let us treat him as a friend. Deal with him frankly, justly, kindly and my word for it he will reciprocate your kindness, clinging to his old home, to his own country and his former master." In November, 1876, under his leadership the people succeeded in breaking up the ring of political adventurers who had gained control of the state government, and his diplomacy and moderation won for him the respect of the very men he overthrew. He was elected governor of South Carolina over Daniel Henry Chamberlain, the candidate of the party in power, by a majority of 1135 votes, but he was not allowed to take his office until after President Hayes had withdrawn the U.S. troops stationed in the state by President Grant, and on March 5, 1877, the state passed from the chaotic misrule of ten years to a condition of law and order. His administration was so successful that in 1878 the entire staff of state officials was re-elected without opposition. The same year the legislature of South Carolina elected Governor Hampton U.S. senator, and he resigned the governorship and took his seat in the U.S. senate, April 16, 1879. He was re-elected for a second term in 1884 but was defeated in the election of 1890. He was appointed U.S. commissioner of railroads by President Cleveland in 1893, and was retained in office until 1897. He died in Columbia, S.C., April 11, 1902.

HANAFORD, Phebe Ann, minister and author, was born in Nantucket, Mass., May 6, 1829; daughter of Capt. George Washington and Phebe Ann (Barnard) Coffin; granddaughter of Robert and Mary (Coffin) Coffin, and of Henry and Love (Cartwright) Barnard; great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Coffin, and a descendant of Tristram Coffin, who came from Brixton, Devonshire, England, in 1642. She attended the schools of her native town and also studied under the Rev. Ethan Allen, rector of St. Paul's at Nantucket. She was a birthright member of the Society of Friends or Quakers, and was brought up as such. In 1849 she was married to Joseph H. Hanaford, a teacher, and had two children, a son and a daughter. She joined the Baptist church in 1850 and often spoke at public meetings. Her book "The Best of Books and its History" (1857) was delivered chapter by chapter in the Baptist Sunday school at Nantucket. After marriage she taught several years in Massachusetts and later edited the *Ladies' Repository* and *The Myrtle*, 1866–68. About 1866 she joined the Universalist church and occasionally lectured in the vicinity of Boston. In February, 1868, she was ordained as pastor of the Universalist church at Hingham, Mass., thus becoming the first woman minister ordained in New England. She was pastor at Waltham, Mass., 1869–70; at New Haven, Conn., 1870–74; at Jersey City, N.J., 1874–84, and then returned to New Haven as pastor of the Church of the Holy Spirit (Universalist). In 1891 she removed to New York city, and employed her time in preaching, lecturing, teaching and writing. She was a member of Sorosis for more than a quarter of a century and was for six years first vice-president, and for eleven months acting president. She was also president of the Society for political study, president of the Philitscipoma club of Newark, N.J., and an officer of many other leading clubs and societies. She was also the first woman chaplain in a state legislature, acting in that capacity on several occasions in 1870 and 1872 in both the house and senate of Connecticut. She is the author of: *Lucretia the Quakeress* (1853); *Leonette, or Truth Sought and Found* (1857); *Abraham Lincoln* (1865); *The Soldier's Daughter* (1866); *The Captive Boy of Terra del Fuego* (1867); *Field, Gunboat, Hospital and Prison* (1867); *The Young Captain* (1868); *George Peabody* (1870); *From Shore to Shore, and Other Poems* (1870); *Charles Dickens* (1870); *Women of the Century* (1877); *Ordination Book* (1887); *The Heart of Staseonset* (1890); and frequent contributions to periodicals.

HANCOCK, John, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Quincy, Mass., Jan. 23, 1737, son of the Rev. John Hancock (1703–1744), a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1719; librarian of the college, 1723–26, and preacher at Braintree, 1726–44, and grandson of the Rev. John Hancock (1671–1752), Harvard, 1689. He was a nephew of Thomas Hancock, 1702–1764, bookseller, merchant, founder of the Hancock chair of Hebrew and other oriental languages in Harvard, for which purpose he bequeathed £1000. He also gave £1000 to propagate the gospel among the Indians, £600 to the town of Boston for the erection of an insane asylum, and the remainder of his large fortune to his nephew, John Hancock, the signer. John was adopted by his uncle Thomas, was graduated from Harvard in 1754, and was then admitted to his uncle's counting house, finally inheriting the business. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature,

1766–72; a member of the committee to demand of the royal governor the removal of the British troops from town, 1770; a member of the provisional congress assembled at Concord, 1774–75, and was elected its president. The efforts of the royal governor to secure the persons of Samuel Adams and John Hancock led to the battle of Lexington, and caused General Gage to exclude these two men from the general pardon offered to the rebels. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1775–80, and 1785–86, and was president of that body from May, 1775, till October, 1777. He was made major-general of the Massachusetts militia in 1776, and commanded the Massachusetts contingents in the expedition against Rhode Island in August, 1778. He took part in the constitutional convention of 1780, and served the Commonwealth as governor, 1780–86, and 1787–93. He received four electoral votes for President of the United States in 1789. He was the most wealthy man in Boston, and his money was subject to the needs of his country. In a discussion as to the best way to drive the British out of Boston, he is credited with meeting the issue with the suggestion to burn the town, and in the latter part of 1776 congress did give Washington instructions to do so, if it should be necessary in order to dislodge the enemy, and the authority was signed by John Hancock, president of congress. He received the degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey and from Yale in 1769, and that of LL.D. from Brown in 1788 and from Harvard in 1792. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and was treasurer of the corporation of Harvard college, 1773–77, being removed from this office by the fellows of the corporation for neglect in making an accounting and settlement for the funds that passed through his hands In October, 1765, he ordered from London an invoice of books to be specially bound for the library of Harvard college to replace books burned in the fire of 1764. The cost of the invoice was £500 and the Hancock alcove in Harvard library contains the 1098 volumes as presented. He gave £1000, and the mahogany pulpit, deacons' seats and communion table to the Brattle Street church, soon after used as barracks by the British. He was married at Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 28, 1775, to Dorothy Quincy, and their only child, John George Washington Hancock, died Jan 27, 1787, aged nine years. On Sept. 10, 1896, the monument over John Hancock's grave in the Granary burying ground in Boston was unveiled. It was secured by an act of the legislature of Massachusetts, passed Feb. 3, 1894, providing $3000 for the purpose. He died at Quincy, Mass., Oct. 8, 1793.



THE JOHN HANCOCK HOUSE, BOSTON.

HANCOCK, John, representative, was born in Jackson county, Ala., Oct. 29, 1824. He attended the University of East Tennessee for two years; studied law at Winchester, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He removed to Texas in 1847, and the same year was elected state's attorney. He was judge of the 2d district court of the state, 1851–55; a representative in the state legislature, 1860–61, and was expelled in 1861 for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. To prevent being conscripted he went to Mexico in 1864, and thence to New York, and to Kentucky. At the close of the civil war he returned to Texas and was a prominent factor in reorganizing the state government. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1866, and represented the ninth district of the state in the 42d, 43d and 44th congresses, 1871–77, and again in the 48th congress, 1881–83. He acted with the Democratic party and secured the regular issue of rations to Indians, prohibition of hunting parties on the plains unaccompanied by U.S. troops and the establishment of a military telegraph on the frontier. He died in Austin, Texas, July 19, 1893

HANCOCK, Winfield Scott, soldier, was born near Montgomeryville, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824, twin son of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth (Hexworth) Hancock, and grandson of Richard Hancock, a native of Scotland who settled as a farmer in America, was a seaman in the war of 1812, and a prisoner in Dartmoor prison in England, and also a grandson of Edward Hexworth, a soldier in the Patriot army Benjamin Franklin Hancock was a native of Philadelphia; was brought up on a farm, taught school, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1828, and practised in Norristown, Pa., 1828–68. Winfield Scott Hancock was educated in the Norristown high school and academy, was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1844; was brevetted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 6th infantry and joined his regiment on the Red River country bordering on Texas. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in 1846, and was stationed on the Mexican frontier when General Scott ordered him to join his command at Vera

HANCOCK

Cruz. He commanded a storming party that captured the national bridge on the route from Vera Cruz and Puebla, fought at Contreras and Cherubusco and was brevetted 1st lieutenant for his action in these engagements. He served as adjutant and regimental quartermaster of the 6th infantry on the upper Missouri, 1848–55. While stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., in 1849, he was granted five months' leave of absence and spent it at his home in Pennsylvania. He was married on Jan. 24, 1850, to Almira, daughter of Samuel Russell of St. Louis, Mo. He was appointed quartermaster with the rank of captain in 1855, and took an active part in the Seminole war. He went with General Harney to Kansas, and upon the subsidence of the Kansas troubles, to Utah. He commanded a wagon train guarded by sixteen soldiers, 709 miles, and joined his regiment at Fort Bridge, making the trip across the mountains in twenty-seven days. He was then ordered to Benicia, Cal., and on reaching that station made a record of having travelled 2100 miles on horseback from Fort Leavenworth. He was at Los Angeles, Cal., when the civil war began, having under his charge a large depot of military stores with valuable munitions of war. He held these against southern sympathizers until re-enforced, when he was ordered to New York, which place he reached Sept. 4, 1861. He reported to the war department at Washington and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and his brigade was made up of the 5th Wisconsin, 6th Maine, 49th Pennsylvania, and 4th New York regiments. He was assigned to the army of McClellan and assisted that commander in organizing the army of the Potomac. His first battle was at Lee's Mills, April 16, 1862, followed by Williamsburg, Frazier's Farm, and the Maryland campaigns. He was assigned to the 1st division of the 2d corps at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, and Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and in the battle-field of Antietam succeeded to the command of the division which he gallantly led in the whole fight. He was then ordered to Harper's Ferry with the 2d army corps, and on Nov. 5, 1862, when Burnside succeeded McClellan, he joined in the movement against Warrenton and Fredericksburg. At the latter place, Dec. 13, 1862, he led the 1st division, 2d corps, in the attempt to storm Marye's Heights, and left half the division on the field killed or wounded. At Chancellorsville his division of the 2d corps distinguished itself by holding in check the flying troops of the Confederate army, who were pursuing the 11th corps which had been routed. It was during this attack that Jackson was mortally wounded by his own men in the confusion of the battle. Hancock with his men protected by rifle pits kept the enemy at bay until ordered to withdraw, that General Hooker might contract and reform his lines. On the third day Hancock and French of the 2d corps drove back the Confederate left, but after Sickles's repulse the line was again reformed by Hooker, a mile back of Chancellorsville, and on the 5th Hooker withdrew his army across the Rappahannock with a loss of 18,000 men. On June 25, 1863, Hancock was assigned by President Lincoln to the command of the 2d army corps and in consultation with General Meade prior to the battle of Gettysburg, he located the battle-field, and on July 3, commanded the left centre in that memorable fight. In this battle his corps lost 4000 in killed and wounded, and captured thirty colors and 4500 prisoners. He was shot from his horse and dangerously wounded, but remained on the field till he saw the attack against his front repulsed by his own corps. For his services in this campaign he received the thanks of congress, in a resolution passed April 21, 1866. While an invalid from his wounds, July 30, 1863, to March, 1864, he recruited the 2d army corps up to its former strength. He was made major in the regular army, Nov. 7, 1863, but it was not until April 21, 1866, that congress by joint resolution thanked him for his services in the campaign of 1863. He led the 2d corps and a wing of the army at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, at the battle of Cold Harbor, and in the assault on Petersburg. He was promoted Aug. 12, 1864, brigadier-general in the regular service "for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and in the operations of the army in Virginia under Lieutenant-General Grant." He took a leading part in the operations against the south side railroad after the affair on Aug. 25, 1864, at Reams's Station, where his corps was attacked by a vastly superior force, and lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. His horse was shot under him, a rifle ball cut his bridle rein, and five pierced his corps flag, one splintering the staff. He was ordered to Washington, Nov. 26, 1864, to organize a veteran corps of 50,000 men, and when this was accomplished he was assigned to the command of the middle military division, Feb. 26, 1865, with headquarters at Winchester, Va. His headquar-

ters were transferred to Washington in April, 1865, and he was placed in command of the defences of the capital. He was brevetted major-general in the regnlar army for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, March 13, 1865, and was advanced to the rank of major-general in the regular service, July 26, 1866. He was assigned to the command of the department of the Missouri, Aug 10, 1866, and when relieved by Gen. P. H. Sheridan, was assigned to the command of the 5th military district with headquarters at New Orleans, Aug. 26, 1867. On assuming command he issned "General Order No. 40," which was at variance with the reconstruction acts of congress, and in 1868 he was relieved at his own request, and assigned to the command of the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters on Governor's Island, New York harbor. In 1869 he was assigned to the department of Dakota, and in 1872 was reassigned to the division of the Atlantic, where he remained till his death. General Grant's estimate of him as a soldier is as follows: "Hancock stands the most conspicuous figure of all the general officers who did not exercise a general command. He commanded a corps larger than any other one, and his name was never mentioned as having committed in battle a blunder for which he was responsible. He was a man of very conspicuous personal appearance. Tall, well formed and at the time of which I now write, young and fresh-looking, he presented an appearance that would attract the attention of an army as he passed. His genial disposition made him friends, and his presence with his command in the thickest of the fight won him the confidence of troops serving under him." In 1880 General Sherman said: "If yon will sit down and write the best thing that can be put in language about General Hancock as an officer and a gentleman, I will sign it without hesitation." General McClellan in writing to his wife after a battle said: "Hancock was superb today." In party politics Hancock was from his youth a Democrat and he never forsook the political faith he had inherited and sustained. He declined the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania in 1869; was mentioned as a presidential candidate before the Democratic national conventions of 1868, 1872 and 1880, and the convention at Cincinnati in 1880 made him their nominee. In the presidential election of November, 1880, he received 4,442,035 popular votes to 4,449,053 for James A. Garfield, 307,306 for James B. Weaver, and 10,305 for Neal Dow. In the electoral college that met in 1881, he received 155 votes to 214 for Garfield. He continued in the military service after his political defeat, and planned and carried out the military and civic pageant that attended the fnneral of General Grant. This was his last conspicuons pnblic appearance. The state of Pennsylvania erected an equestrian statue of General Hancock on the battle-field of Gettysburg, which was unveiled, June 5, 1894, and was the creation of F. Edwin Elwell, scnlptor; and the general government erected one in Washington, the work of Henry J. Elliott, scnlptor, which was nnveiled, May 12, 1896, by Glynn R. Hancock, grandson of "The Hero of Gettysbnrg," in the presence of Major-General Miles, and representatives from the army, the navy, the Loyal Legion, the G.A.R., and the 2d army corps. See *Life of Gen. W. S. Hancock* by Junkin and Norton (1886); *Life and Public Services of Winfield Scott Hancock* by Frederick E. Goodrich (1885); *Addresses at a Meeting of the Military Service Institution in Memory of Hancock* (1886); *History of the Second Corps* by Francis A. Walker (1887); and *In Memoriam: Military Order of the Loyal Legion* (1887). He died on Governor's Island, New York harbor, Feb. 9, 1886.

HAND, Augustus C., representative, was born in Stoneham, Vt., Sept. 4, 1803. He was admitted to the bar at Litchfield, Conn., and then removed to Elizabethtown, N.Y., to accept the appointment of surrogate of Essex county. He was a Democratic representative in the 26th congress, 1839–41, was defeated for re-election; served as state senator and chairman of the judiciary committee, 1845–48; was a justice of the supreme court, and judge of the conrt of appeals, 1848–55. He was defeated for re-election to the court of appeals and engaged in active law practice till his death. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention. He died in Elizabethtown, N.Y., March 8, 1878.

HAND, Daniel, philanthropist, was born at Madison, Conn., July 16, 1801; son of Daniel and Antonina (Meigs) Hand; grandson of Daniel and Chloe (Scranton) Hand, and a descendant of Joseph Hand, who settled at East Hampton, Long Island, N.Y., about 1640. He worked on his father's farm and attended the country schools until 1818, when with his brother Augustns F. Hand, he went to Augusta, Ga., and entered the employ of his uncle, Daniel Meigs, a merchant of that city and Savannah. He finally succeeded to the business, and in 1846 took George W. Williams, a clerk, into partnership and opened a branch establishment in Charleston, S.C., under the management of Mr. Williams. The business grew steadily and in 1854, an office was opened in New York city which he himself superintended, leaving the sonthern business to his partner. At the beginning of the civil war he returned south and while in New Orleans was arrested by the Confederates as a spy and placed on parole. He was nearly mobbed in Angnsta, Ga., soon after, and the confiscation of his prop

erty was averted only by the influence of his partner. He resided in Asheville, N.C., under parole during the war and at its close removed to Guilford, Conn. Mr. Williams continued to carry on the business making large profits during the war which he invested in real estate, and at the close of the war he sought out Mr. Hand and turned over to him as his share of the profits securities amounting to $558,000. This unlooked for sum was carefully invested and in 1888 Mr. Hand gave to the American missionary association the principal and its earnings, $1,000,894, in interest-bearing securities to be held in trust as a fund for educating southern negroes, to be known as the Daniel Hand educational fund for colored people. He added to this trust by his will in 1891, $300,000 for immediate use, and $200,000 after the death of family legatees, which became available in 1894. Mr. Hand was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Levi Ward of Rochester, N.Y. He outlived his wife and children, and died in Guilford, Conn., Dec. 17, 1891.

HAND, Edward, soldier, was born in Clyduff, Ireland, Dec. 31, 1744. He was surgeon's mate in the 18th Royal Irish regiment and in 1774 accompanied the regiment to America and soon after his arrival he resigned to take up the practice of medicine. He joined the patriot army in 1776; was made lieutenant-colonel, served in the siege of Boston under Washington, accompanied the army to New York, and participated in the battle of Long Island and in the New Jersey campaign. In 1777 he was promoted brigadier-general. In 1778 he commanded the troops occupying Albany, N.Y., as successor to Gen. John Stark, and served with Gen. John Sullivan in the expedition against the Six Nation Indians. He commanded a brigade of the light infantry corps after Aug. 10, 1780, and was appointed adjutant-general on the staff of General Washington, as successor to Alexander Scannell, in March, 1781. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–85; a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1790, and a signer of the instrument then formed. When a war with France threatened in 1798, Washington recommended the appointment of General Hand as adjutant-general. He died in Rockford, Pa., Sept. 3, 1802.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW YORK

HAND, Samuel, jurist, was born in Elizabethtown, N.Y., May 1, 1834; son of the Hon. Augustus C. Hand. He was graduated from Union college in 1851, was admitted to the bar and practised with his father at Elizabethtown, 1853–60. In 1860 he removed to Albany, N.Y., where he was corporation counsel for the city in 1863, and reporter of the court of appeals, 1869–72. He declined the Democratic nomination for governor in 1872, and an appointment of judge of the superior court in 1875. He was president of the Y.M.C.A. of Albany in 1863, and of the New York bar association in 1865. In June, 1878, he was appointed by Governor Robinson judge of the court of appeals of New York to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge William F. Allen. Upon the election of a successor in November, 1878, he returned to private practice and was subsequently appointed commissioner for the reform of the city government. He was president of the special water commission of Albany in 1885; senior counsel in the elevated railroad cases; and aided the state in prosecuting the canal contractors. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Union in 1884. He edited *The Philobiblon of Chancellor Debury* (1861). He died in Albany, N.Y., May 21, 1886.

HANDLEY, George, governor of Georgia, was born near Sheffield, England, Feb. 9, 1752; son of Thomas Handley. He emigrated to America in 1775, arrived in Savannah, Ga., in May, and the next year joined the Continental army and was commissioned captain. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel and served actively in Georgia and South Carolina in repelling the encroaching British and Tory forces. When Augusta, Ga., was captured he was taken prisoner and confined at Charleston, S.C. He was married at the close of the war to Sarah Howe, a niece of Gen. Samuel Elbert and made his home in Augusta, where he was sheriff of Richmond county; representative in the state legislature; commissioner to the proposed new state of Franklin in 1786; inspector-general of Georgia, 1787, and last governor of the commonwealth before its admission as a state, 1788. President Washington appointed him collector of the port of Brunswick, Ga., in August, 1789, and he served till his death, which occurred at Rae's Hall, Ga., the home of Gen. Samuel Hammond, Sept. 17, 1793.

HANDY, Alexander Hamilton, jurist, was born in Princess Anne, Md., Dec. 25, 1809; son of Capt. George and Elizabeth (Wilson) Handy; grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth Handy, and of James and Martha (Glasgow) Wilson; and a descendant in the fifth generation from Samuel and Mary (Sewell) Handy, who came from London in 1664. His father, Capt. George Handy, served on the staff of "Light-Horse" Harry Lee during the Revolution, distinguishing himself in several battles including the storming of Augusta, Ga. Alexander was educated at Jeffer-

son college; studied law, was admitted to the bar and removed to Mississippi in 1836, where he practised his profession. He was a judge of the high court of errors of the state, 1853–67. He was a secession commissioner sent by the governor of Mississippi in 1860 to the state of Maryland, but failed to obtain a hearing before the legislature. He made a speech in Baltimore, Dec. 19, 1860, in which he claimed secession to be a temporary expedient "not intended to break up the present government but to perpetuate it." In 1867 he located in Baltimore, where he practised law and was professor in the University of Maryland, 1867–71. He returned to Mississippi in 1871. He published *Secession Considered as a Right* (1862); and *A Parallel between the Reign of James the Second of England and that of Abraham Lincoln*. He died in Canton, Miss., Sept. 12, 1883.

HANDY, James A., A.M.E. bishop, was born in Maryland, Dec. 22, 1826. He became a member of the A.M.E. church in Baltimore in 1853, was licensed to preach in 1860; was a member of the territorial legislature of the District of Columbia; recording and corresponding secretary of the Home and Foreign missionary society of his church, 1868–72; a member of the financial board, 1880, 1884 and 1888; presiding elder, 1873–86; chairman of the Episcopal committee of General conferences, 1884, and in 1892 was ordained a bishop, his district comprising Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah and New Mexico. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Wilberforce in 1884, and was made a trustee of the university.

HANDY, Levin Irving, representative, was born at Berlin, Md., Dec. 24, 1861; son of the Rev. William C. and Marie (Breckinridge) Handy; grandson of William W. and Sally B. (Upshur) Handy, and of the Rev. Dr. Robert J. and Sophonisba (Preston) Breckinridge and a descendant in the seventh generation of Samuel Handy and Mary Sewell his wife, both of whom (although not married at the time) came to America from London in 1664, in the barque *Assurance*, landing at Annapolis, Md. Samuel Handy settled in Somerset county, Md., and died there, May 15, 1727, leaving thirteen children. Levin Irving Handy taught school in Somerset county, Md., and in Smyrna, Del., 1881–87; was superintendent of free schools in Kent county, Del., 1887–90; was chairman of the Democratic state central committee of Delaware in 1892 and 1894; and was an editorial writer on the Wilmington *Every Evening*, 1894–95. He was admitted to the bar in 1899 and practised in Wilmington, Del. He was a Democratic representative in the 55th congress, 1897–99. He was unanimously renominated by his party but was defeated in the election.

HANDY, Moses Purnell, journalist, was born in Warsaw, Mo., April 14, 1847; son of the Rev. Isaac William Ker and Mary G. R. (Purnell) Handy. His father was born Dec. 14, 1815; graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1835, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1838; was a Presbyterian minister in Delaware, 1838–44; at Warsaw, Mo., 1844–47, and in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, 1848–75; was a political prisoner at Fort Delaware, 1861–62, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1878. Moses Purnell was educated at the Virginia collegiate institute, Portsmouth, Va.; declined a position in the Baltimore post office, as well as a college course proffered by an uncle in 1864, and made his way to Richmond, Va., where he joined his father and brother and was conscripted into the Confederate army and assigned to the staff of General Stevens, chief of engineers in the army of Northern Virginia. After the war he worked on the *Christian Observer* in Richmond, and then on the *Dispatch*, where he became a valuable reporter and subsequently an editor. He was for a time general manager for the southern states of the American Press association. As correspondent of the New York *Tribune* he visited Cuba, witnessed the surrender of the *Virginius* by the Spanish government to the U.S. authorities, and was the only newspaper man possessed of the government secret. This journalistic exploit secured him a position on the editorial staff of the *Tribune*. He reported the Women's temperance crusade in Ohio, and the centennial celebration of Bunker Hill, 1876. He was editor-in-chief of the Richmond *Enquirer*, 1875–76; commissioner to the centennial exposition, Philadelphia, 1876; assistant editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, 1876–80; managing editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, 1880–84; founder of the *Daily News*, Philadelphia, and its editor, 1884–88; Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, 1888–89; editor of the *Times-Herald*, Chicago, Ill., 1889–90; editor-in-chief of the Columbian exposition, 1891–94; chief of the bureau of promotion and publicity of the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1892–93, and special commissioner of the United States for the Paris exposition of 1900, by appointment of President McKinley in July, 1897. In Paris he secured for America a large additional grant of

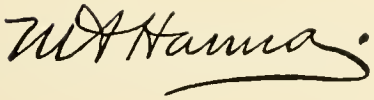
space and returned in October, 1897, to advance the interests of exhibitors. He was married in 1869 to Sara Mathews of Virginia. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Delaware college in 1882; was president of the Clover club, Philadelphia, for ten years and a contributor to the high class literary periodicals. He died at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 8, 1898.

HANNA, Bayless W., diplomatist, was born in Troy, Ohio, March 14, 1830. He removed with his parents to Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1836, and was a student at Wabash college, 1839–40. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Natchez, Miss., in 1855. He settled in practice at Crawfordsville, Ind., and was elected prosecuting attorney of Montgomery county in 1856. He removed to Terre Haute, Ind., in 1857, and was elected a representative in the state legislature as a Democrat in 1862, a state senator in 1864, and attorney-general of the state in 1870. He was delegate-at-large from Indiana to the Democratic national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884, and was chairman of the committee on permanent organization in the convention of 1876. He was presidental elector at large in 1872 and 1884, and was appointed U.S. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, by President Cleveland in 1885. He died at Crawfordsville, Ind., Aug. 2, 1891.

HANNA, Marcus Alonzo, senator, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1837; son of Dr. Leonard Hanna; grandson of Benjamin Hanna, and a direct descendant from Thomas Hanna, who immigrated from the north of Ireland in 1764, and settled in southern Pennsylvania, some of his descendants living in Virginia. Benjamin Hanna was born in Lynchburg, Va., June 14, 1779, and removed in 1802 to Columbiana county, Ohio, where Leonard Hanna was born March 4, 1806, and after practising medicine for many years engaged with his father in conducting a country store. He removed to Cleveland in 1852, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business and died in 1862. Marcus Alouzo was educated in the public schools of Cleveland and at Western Reserve college, and in 1857 became a clerk in his father's store, succeeding to the business in 1862. He enlisted for four months in the volunteer army. In 1864 he was married to C. Augusta Rhodes of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1867 he became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., which firm was later succeeded by M. A. Hanna & Co. His business extended to shipping, railroad enterprises and extensively operated iron furnaces and mines. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention and was also a delegate to the national conventions of 1888 and 1896. He was the champion of William McKinley, and on his nomination Mr. Hanna was chairman of the Republican national committee and conducted the campaign of 1896. In March, 1897, he was appointed U.S. senator to succeed John Sherman, who became President McKinley's secretary of state, and on the assembling of the Ohio state legislature he was elected his own successor, his term expiring March 4, 1905. On Dec. 17, 1901, he was appointed one of twelve prominent citizens to represent capital on the board of arbitration of the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, 1904.

HANNA, Robert, senator, was born in Laurens district, S.C., April 6, 1786. About 1802 he removed to Brookfield, Ind., and served as sheriff of the eastern district of that territory, 1809–16. When the state government was organized in 1816, he was a delegate to the state coustitutional convention and took an active part in its public affairs for many years, serving at different times as register of the land office, as a representative in the state legislature and as general of militia. In 1825 he removed to Indianapolis. He was appointed by Governor Noble, U.S. senator to succeed Senator James Noble, deceased, and served in the 22d congress from Dec. 5, 1831, till Jan. 3, 1832, when John Lipton, elected by the state legislature, took his seat. While walking on the railroad track he was struck by a locomotive and killed at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 19, 1858.

HANNA, William Brantley, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 23, 1835; son of John and Clementina Lloyd (Stephens) Hanna, and grandson of John Hanna, who came from the north of Ireland about 1780; and of the Rev. Joseph Stephens, pastor of the Baptist church, Upper Freehold, N.J., 1789–95. He was graduated at the Central high school of his native city in 1853, and from the University of Pennsylvania, LL.B., in 1857. He studied and practised in the office of his father in Philadelphia, being admitted to the bar in 1857. He was assistant to District Attorney W. B. Mann, a member of the common council, 1868 and 1871, and of the select council, 1871–74. He was a member of the state convention that framed the constitution of 1874; a judge of the newly created Orphans' court, 1874–78, and was made presiding judge in 1878. He was made a member of the Friendly sons of St. Patrick, St. Andrew's Scotch-Irish, Horticultural, Humane



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and Historical societies of Philadelphia. He also served as manager of the Home Mission society, and of tbe Working Home for blind men; as president of the trustees of Hahnemann college and hospital; as vice-president of the West Philadelphia institute, and as president of tbe Pennsylvania Baptist education society. He received tbe degree of D.C.L. from Bucknell university in 1885. He was married to Mary Vanderslice, daughter of Samuel M. Hooper, and their son Meredith, a graduate of Penn Charter school and of the University of Pennsylvania A.B. and LL B., became a lawyer in Philadelphia, and associate editor of the *American Law Register and Review*. Judge Hanna still held the office of presi lent judge of the Orphans' court in 1900.

HANNEGAN, Edward A., senator, was born in Ohio; son of Irish parents. He spent his boyhood in Kentucky, received a good education, and in his twenty-third year was admitted to the bar, settling to practice in Covington, Ind. He served in tbe state legislature, and was a Democratic representative in the 23d and 24tb congresses, 1833–37. He was U.S. senator from Indiana from 1843 to 1849 and was appointed by President Taylor in March, 1849, U.S. minister to Prussia, and was succeeded in 1850, by Daniel Dewey Barnard, appointed by President Fillmore. He settled in St. Louis, Mo., on his return to the United States and in 1852, while under the influence of liquor, killed his brother-in-law, Captain Duncan, and this act embittered the remainder of his life which he passed in retirement. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25, 1859.

HANSBROUGH, Henry Clay, senator, was born in Prairie du Rocher, Ill., Jan. 30, 1848; son of Eliab and Sarah (Hagen) Hansbrough, grandson of William H. and Elizabeth (Miller) Hansbrough of Virginia, and a descendant of John Hansbrough who came from England and settled in Virginia in 1640. His parents removed to Illinois from Kentucky in 1846, and he was brought up on his father's farm. The advent of the civil war closed the school in which he was preparing for college, and in 1866 he removed with his parents to California. He learned the trade of printer in the office of tbe San Jose *Mercury*, and in 1869 was a partner in publishing a daily paper in San Jose. He removed to San Francisco and was employed on the *Chronicle*, 1870–72, in the printing department; as telegraph editor and then as assistant managing editor, 1872–79; engaged in jonrnalism in Wisconsin, 1880, and in 1882 went to Dakota Territory, where he continued in active newspaper work until he entered tbe field of politics in 1888. He was the first representative from North Dakota in the 51st congress, 1889–91; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1888, and national committeeman from North Dakota, 1888–96. He was elected U.S. senator, Jan. 23, 1891, took his seat in the senate at the close of his term as a representative, March 4, 1891, and was re-elected, Jan. 29, 1897, for the term expiring March 3, 1903. His first wife, Josephine, daughter of James Orr of Newburgh, N.Y., died in January, 1895. He was married again in 1897 to Mary Berri Chapman of Washington, D.C.

H. C. Hansbrough.

HANSON, Alexander Contee, senator, was born in Annapolis, Md., Feb. 27, 1786; son of Judge Alexander Contee and Rebecca (Howard) Hanson; and grandson of John and Jane (Contee) Hanson. His grandfather was a delegate to the Continental congress and president of that body, 1781–82; and his father was assistant private secretary to Washington, judge of the general court of Maryland under the constitution of 1776, chancellor of the state, 1789–1806, and the author of "Hanson's Laws" and of "Hanson's Pamphlets." Alexander Contee, Jr., attended St. John's college, but was not gradnated. He established at Baltimore tbe *Federal Republican* which he conducted in opposition to the policy of the administration of President Madison, and it became the acknowledged organ of the Federalists of Maryland and gained a national reputation. His office was mobbed on July 27–28, 1812, and his property destroyed. In the melée he defended himself with reckless bravery, shooting dead Doctor Gales, one of the mob, as he stepped inside the door of the office. He surrendered to the Democratic authorities of the city as did Generals Lingan and "Light-Horse" Harry Lee of the American Revolution, with a few other friends, and they were locked in the jail. During the night they were abandoned to the mob and General Lingan was killed and Hanson escaped, desperately wounded, having been left in the streets as dead. He continued the publication of the paper at Georgetown, D.C., and the incident gave the political control of Maryland to the Federalists. He represented the Baltimore district in the 13 and 14th congresses, 1813–17, and succeeded Robert G. Harper, resigned, as U.S. senator, taking his seat, Jan. 2, 1817. While in congress he fought a duel with Capt. Charles Gordon, U.S.N. He was married to Priscilla Dorsey. He died in Belmont, Md., April 23, 1819.

HANSON, John, president of congress, was born in Green Hill, Charles county, Md., in 1715; son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hanson. He was a representative in the Maryland house of delegates almost continuously, 1757–81, and signed the non-importation act of 1769; was treasurer of Frederick county, Md., and chairman of the committee of observation in 1775 and was commissioned that year by the Maryland convention to establish a factory for the manufacture of gun-locks at Frederick, Md., in anticipation of a war with Great Britain. He was also one of a committee to visit the Maryland troops in New Jersey in October, 1776, and encouraged re-enlistment. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1781–83, and president of that body, Nov. 5, 1781, to Nov. 4, 1782, receiving for his services as such the thanks of congress. He was married to Jane, daughter of Alexander Contee, and their son, Alexander Contee Hanson, was chancellor of Maryland. President John Hanson died in Oxen Hills, Md., Nov. 22, 1783.

HANUS, Paul Henry, educator, was born in Hermsdorf unter dem Kynast, Prussia, March 14, 1855; son of Gustaf and Ida (Aust) Hanus. His father participated in the revolution of 1848. He came to America with his mother in 1859 and prepared for college in the schools of Mineral Point, Wis.; and at the State normal school, Platteville, Wis., and was graduated from the University of Michigan, B.S., in 1878. He was teacher of mathematics and sciences at the high school, district No. 1, Denver, Col., 1878–79; professor of mathematics at the University of Colorado from December, 1879, to June, 1886; principal of the Denver high school, district No. 2, 1886–90; professor of pedagogy at the Colorado state normal school, 1890–91, and became assistant professor of the history and art of teaching at Harvard university in 1891. He was president of the Colorado state teachers' association 1888–89; was elected a member of the Twentieth Century club, Boston, the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' club, and other teachers' associations; and was one of the founders of the Harvard teachers' association in 1891, of which he was chosen secretary. He was married, Aug. 10, 1881, to Charlotte Hoskins of Denver, Col. He is the author of: *An Elementary Treatise on the Theory of Determinants* (1886) a text book for colleges; *Geometry in the Grammar School*, an essay (1893); *Educational Aims and Educational Values* (1899); *Secondary Education in a Democratic Society*, a brief monograph published by the Education department, England (1899); and contributions to the *Educational Review*, New York, the *Educational Review*, Loudon, the *School Review*, Chicago, and other leading European and American periodicals.

HAPGOOD, Isabel Florence, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, 1851; daughter of Asa and Lydia (Crossley) Hapgood; granddaughter of Artemas and Polly (Rice) Hapgood of Barre, Mass., and of Samuel Crossley, who came from London, England, to Mason county, Ky., removed thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, and married Phœbe St. Clair; and a descendant of Shadrach Hapgood, who arrived at Boston, Mass., from Andover, England, in the *Speedwell* in July, 1656. Isabel attended the public schools of Worcester, Mass., until 1863, and Miss Porter's school, Farmington, Conn., 1865–68. She visited Russia to study the language and literature. Her published works include: *The Epic Songs of Russia* (1886), and *Russian Rambles* (1895); translations from the Russian: *Childhood, Boyhood, Youth* (1886), *What is to be Done?* (1887), *Sevastopol* (1888) and *Life* (1888) by Tolstoy; *St. John's Eve and Other Tales* (1886), and *Dead Souls* (1887) by N. V. Gogol; *Sonya Kovalersky* (1895); *How Count Tolstoy Lives and Works* (1899) by P. A. Sergyeenko; *At Home and in War* (1888) by Alexander V. Verestchagin. Translations from the French: *Jean Têterol's Idea* (1879) by Victor Cherbuliez; *Les Misérables, The Toilers of the Sea, Notre Dame de Paris*, and *The Man Who Laughs* (1887–88) by Victor Hugo; *Thoughts* (1887) by Canon Joseph Roux; *Recollections and Letters* (1892) by Ernest Renan; *The Evolution of France Under the Third Republic* (1897) by Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Translations from the Italian: *Cuore* (1887) by Edmondo de Amicis. Translations from the Spanish: *Faith* (1892) and *The Origin of Thought* (1894) by Armando Palacio Valdés. She is also the author of many magazine articles.

HAPGOOD, Norman, author, was born in Chicago, Ill., March 28, 1868; son of Charles Hutchins and Fanny (Powers) Hapgood; grandson of Seth and Lydia Seaver (Wilson) Hapgood, and of Dr. William and Louise (Hess) Powers,

and a descendant of Shadrach Hapgood, who left Gravesend, England, for New England, May 16, 1656. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., in 1890, and LL.B. and A.M. in 1893. He then engaged in dramatic criticism and other journalistic work; became a member of the staff of the New York *Evening Post* in 1895; dramatic critic of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* in 1897, and conductor of a department on the "Drama of the Month" in the *Bookman* in 1898. He was married, June 17, 1896, to Emilie Bigelow of Chicago, Ill. He is the author of: *Literary Statesmen and Others* (1897); *Daniel Webster* (1899); *Abraham Lincoln the Man of the People* (1899); and many magazine articles.

HARALSON, Hugh Anderson, representative, was born near Penfield, Greene county, Ga., Nov. 13, 1805; son of Jonathan and Clara (Browning) Haralson; grandson of Paul and Nancy (Lea) Haralson of Virginia; and a descendant of Peter Haralson, officer in the Danish army, who removed to Holland and thence to America in 1715, and landed in Virginia. Hugh was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1825, studied law, and by an act of the legislature was admitted to the bar in 1825 and permitted to practise before he reached his majority. He practised first at Monroe and later at La Grange, Ga., and was a senator in the Georgia legislature; major-general in the state militia, and a representative in the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1843–51. He was chairman of the committee on military affairs during the Mexican war. He died at La Grange, Ga., Sept. 25, 1854.

HARBAUGH, Henry, educator, was born in Waynesboro, Pa., Oct. 24, 1817. He was educated at Marshall college, taking a partial course; studied theology, was ordained in 1843, and was pastor of German Reformed churches at Lewisburg, Lancaster and Lebanon, Pa., 1843–64. He was editor of *The Guardian*, 1850–66, and of the Mercersburg *Review*, 1866–67, and was professor of theology at Marshall college, 1864–67. He was a high church theologian. He published: *Heaven* (1848); *Heavenly Recognition* (1851); *The Heavenly Home* (1853); *Christological Theology* (1854); *Birds of the Bible* (1854); *Life of Michael Schlatter* (1857); *The Fathers of the German Reformed Church* (3 vols., 1857–58); and *Poems* (1860). He died in Mercersburg, Pa., Dec. 28, 1867.

HARDEE, William Joseph, soldier, was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1819; son of John and Sarah (Ellis), grandson of John and Caroline T. (Aldrich), great-grandson of Noble Worthington and Mary Emily (Parker), and great[2] grandson of Anthony and Evelyn (Dulverton) Hardee. Anthony, who spelled his name "Hardy," came from Pembroke, Wales, with three brothers and settled in Virginia, his brother Thomas in North Carolina, Joseph in Georgia and John in South Carolina. William graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1838 and was appointed to the 2d U.S. dragoons as brevet 2d lieutenant. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, served in Florida against the Seminole Indians, 1838–39, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1839. Secretary Poinsett sent him to the military school, St. Maur, France, and while there he was attached to the cavalry department of the French army. He was promoted captain of dragoons, Sept. 18, 1844, and was stationed on the frontier till ordered to Texas in 1846 to join Gen. Zachary Taylor in his invasion of Mexico. His first encounter with the Mexicans was at Curricitos where his force was defeated and he taken prisoner. His exchange was effected and he was present at the siege of Monterey and for gallantry was promoted major, March 25, 1847. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1848 and assigned to the 2d U.S. cavalry of which regiment Albert Sidney Johnson was colonel and Robert E. Lee lieutenant-colonel. In 1856 he was appointed commandant at West Point, N.Y., with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. His service at the military academy extended to Jan. 31, 1861, when he resigned his commission in the U.S. army to accept a commission as colonel in the Confederate service. He was promoted brigadier-general in June, 1861, and served under Gen. Leonidas Polk. He gained the battle of Mumfordsville, Ky., Dec. 17, 1861, and commanded the 3d army corps at Shiloh and led the first attack on the Union line, April 6, 1863. For his action in this engagement he was promoted major-general and was mentioned by General Beauregard in general orders for "skill and ability." At Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, he commanded the left wing of the Confederate forces and at Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863, his corps formed the right wing of Bragg's army and his conduct in this campaign won for him the rank of lieutenant-general. After the evacuation of Vicksburg, July, 1863, Hardee was detached from his corps which was placed under command of Lieut.-Gen. Daniel H. Hill, and he was engaged in the defence of Mississippi and Alabama. He commanded his corps in the battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, and was appointed to the command of the army of Ten-

nessee, Dec. 2, 1863, to succeed General Bragg, and was in turn succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, Dec. 23, 1863, who was succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Dec. 27, 1863. Hardee resumed the command of the 2d corps and ably sustained his chief in the Atlanta campaign. His corps was made up of the divisions of Cheatham, Cleburne, Walker and Bate and the artillery commanded by Col. Melancthon Smith. His corps held the centre of the line of battle at Resaca, Ga., May 13, 1864, but he was obliged to abandon his position on the 14th when Sherman made his flank movement toward Calhoun, Ga., and on the 16th he abandoned that place, making a stand at Adairsville on the 17th and evacuating it the same night. The army then passed through Kingston, forming a line of battle at Cassville, where the progress of Johnston was disputed until Hood, who commanded the right wing, reported Hooker and Schofield beyond him to the east and on this information Johnston promptly fell back, extending his line along Allatoona creek with Hardee at Dallas and Hood at New Hope church. Hardee gave battle to McPherson on the 28th when that officer undertook to withdraw from Dallas, and Johnston finding Sherman gaining on his right, formed a new line extending from Lost Mountain to Brush Mountain with Pine Top near the centre. June 4, 1864. On this line, while Hardee, Johnston and Polk were reconnoitring from the summit of Pine Top, June 14, General Polk was instantly killed and on the 16th the Confederate line was reformed beyond Mud Creek. When hard pressed Johnston drew back his left wing and fortified his line, extending now beyond the Dalton and Marietta road on the southern slope of the Kenesaw mountain. This line proved too strong for the Federal attack and they fell back and entrenched. In the meantime Johnston formed a new line of breastworks at Smyrna Camp and still another where the railroad crossed the Chattahoochee. On July 3 the Federal army first discovered the Kenesaw line deserted and Johnston's army safely entrenched between Sherman's line and Atlanta, the objective point of both commanders. On July 18 Johnston was relieved of the command of the army of Tennessee by Lieut.-Gen. J. B. Hood and Hardee continued under that commander, taking part in all the battles around Atlanta, and after its fall he was made commander of the department of South Carolina and prepared further to oppose the march of Sherman. He met Gens. G. W. Smith and Richard Taylor at Macon, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864, where they organized for the defence of Savannah and Charleston. Leaving Taylor in command at Macon, he proceeded to Savannah and directed Smith with the Georgia state troops to Augusta. Beauregard had been ordered from the west and reached Charleston, S.C., December 7, and went to Savannah, Ga., December 9 to consult with Hardee. With considerable military skill Hardee escaped with his entire army from Savannah, Dec. 20, 1864, before that city was reached by Sherman, who had planned to effect his capture. Meanwhile Johnston had been restored to the command of the army of Tennessee with Gen. G. T. Beauregard second in command and Hardee commander of the 1st corps. Hardee withdrew the army from Charleston, Feb. 17, 1865, and concentrated at Columbia to oppose the march of Sherman. He made his last stand at Bentonville, March 19, 1865, and he surrendered with his corps at Durham's Station, N.C., April 26, 1865. After the war he returned to his plantation in Alabama. He is the author of *Hardee's Tactics* (1856), which was adopted by the government in rifle and light infantry instruction. He died at Wytheville, Va., Nov. 6, 1873.

HARDENBERGH, Augustus A., representative, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., May 18, 1830; son of Cornelius Low and Ellen Mary (Crooke), and grandson of the Hon. Jacob Rutsen and Mary Margaret (Lowe) Hardenbergh. He was educated at Rutgers college and became connected in 1846 with a banking office in New York city and in 1852 with the Hudson County bank as teller, in 1858 as cashier, and in 1878 was elected president, which office he filled up to the time of his death. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1854; a member of the common council of Jersey City, 1857–63; state director of railroads, 1868–74; delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1874; president of the northern railroad of New Jersey, 1874–89; representative in the 44th, 45th and 47th congresses, 1875–79, and 1881–83; member of the state board of finance and taxation, 1883–89; trustee of the state reform school, 1884–89, and presidential elector, 1884. He was married Nov. 24, 1859, to Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Harriet (Ontwater) Van Horne, and their son J. Warren Hardenbergh became cashier of the Hudson County national bank. President Hardenbergh died in Jersey City, N.J., Oct. 5, 1889.

HARDENBERGH, Cornelius Low, lawyer, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., July 4, 1790; son of the Hon. Jacob Rutsen and Mary Margaret (Lowe), and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Rutsen and Dina (Van Bergh) Frelinghuysen Hardenbergh. He was graduated at Queens (Rutgers) college, A.B. in 1809, A.M., 1812, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1812. He was professor of law in Rutgers college, 1821–25; trustee, 1815–60, and secretary 1821–25. He resided on a farm in the suburbs of New Brunswick, which became the college farm, a department of

Rutgers, in 1864. He was mayor of New Brunswick, a member of the assembly of New Jersey, and president of the Bank of New Brunswick. He received from Rutgers the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1852. He was married first, April 19, 1813, to Catharine, daughter of James and Sarah (Wieser) Richmond; secondly, Aug. 24, 1820, to Helen Mary, daughter of John and Cornelia (Livingston) Crooke; thirdly, Feb. 15, 1826, to Mary, daughter of John G. and Ann (Kearny) Warren, and fourthly, Jan. 12, 1854, to Marcella V., daughter of William V. and Marcella Graves; and had sons: James Richmond, born 1814; Jacob Rutsen, born July 11, 1824; Warren, born April 23, 1827; Augustus A., born May 18, 1830, and Cornelius Low, born July 29, 1834. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., July 14, 1860.

HARDENBERGH, Henry Janeway, architect, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., Feb. 6, 1847; son of John Pool and Frances Eliza (Eddy) Hardenbergh; grandson of Jacob Rutsen (b. 1792, d. 1829) and Mary (Pool) Hardenbergh; great grandson of the Hon. Jacob Rutsen (b. 1767, d. 1841) and Mary Margaret (Lowe) Hardenbergh and of John and Mary (Voorhies) Pool; great^2 grandson of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Rutsen and Dina (Van Bergh) Freliughuysen Hardenbergh. His father was secretary of the board of trustees of Rutgers college, 1844–49, and president of the board of Domestic missions in 1874; and his great grandfather, the Hon. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, was a trustee of Rutgers college, 1792–1841, and secretary of the board, 1793–1800. He studied architecture under Detlef Lienan of New York, 1863–70, and from that time was established in active practice in New York. The Dakota, Waldorf Astoria and Manhattan hotels and other structures of that class were erected from his designs. He was one of the founders of the American fine arts society and of the Municipal art society, and was elected a member of the American institute of architects.

HARDENBERGH, Jacob Rutsen, educator, was born in Rosendale, N.Y., and was baptized at Kingston, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1736; son of Col. Joannes and Maria (DuBois), grandson of Maj. Johannes and Catherine (Rutsen), great-grandson of Captain Gerrit Janse and Jalpie (Schepmoes), and great^2 grandson of Jan van Hardenbergh, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam previous to 1644, and died there previous to 1659. Maj. Johannes Hardenbergh became owner of the Hardenbergh land patent purchased from the Indians in 1706, confirmed by royal grant, April 23, 1708, and originally containing 2,000,000 acres of land lying in five contiguous counties on the west bank of the Hudson river in the state of New York. Col. Johannes Hardenbergh was an original member of the Cœtus party formed to establish an organic union of the Dutch Reformed churches in America independent of the care of the classis of Amsterdam, Holland, and when Kings (Columbia) college was established in New York and placed under the care of the Episcopal church, he advocated a similar college to be known as Queens, to be under the care of the Dutch Reformed church, and he was an original trustee from the state of New York of Queens (Rutgers) college, 1770–86. He was born in Kingston, N.Y., June 1, 1706, and died in Rosendale, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1786. He was a member of the colonial assembly, 1743–50; of the state legislature, 1781–82; a member of the first provincial congress in New York, May 23, 1775; was commissioned colonel in the regular army Oct. 25, 1775, and was a friend of Washington, who with Mrs. Washington visited him at Rosendale, N.Y., in June 1783. Jacob Rutsen was educated at Kingston academy, studied theology with the Rev. John Frelinghuysen in Raritan, N.J., and was the first minister in America in the Dutch Reformed church to complete his education and be licensed to preach, without going to Holland for examination. He was licensed by the American classis or Cœtus in 1758. In September, 1757, the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, his instructor in theology, died, and Mr. Hardenbergh married his widow, Dina (Van Bergh) Frelinghuysen, in 1758 and succeeded him in the pastorate of the five associated churches centered in Raritan, N.J., where he labored, 1758–81. He visited Holland and made a tour of Europe in 1762, bringing back to America the widowed mother of his wife. He became prominent as a Revolutionary patriot and gained the enmity of his Tory neighbors. He was a delegate to the provincial congress of New Jersey, 1776; of the convention of 1776 that framed and adopted a state constitution; and a member of the general assembly. He was the especial object of annoyance to the British and a price of £100 was offered for his arrest. He thereupon armed himself and became accustomed to sleeping with a loaded musket by his bedside. On Oct. 26, 1779, a company of the Queen's rangers under Colonel Simcoe burned his church to the ground. While Washington's army was at Bound Brook, Millstone and Princeton, Dominie Hardenbergh was a frequent visitor at headquarters and was visited at his home in Raritan by the American commander-in-chief. In 1781 he removed to Rosendale, N.Y., and became pastor of the church there, and also of the churches of Marbletown, Rochester and Warwarsing adjoining, serving these churches for five years. As early as 1770 he began the agitation of the establishment of a university or college to be connected with the Dutch Reformed church and took a leading part in applying for

the charter for Queen's college to be located at New Brunswick, N.J. The consummation of his hopes was delayed by the occupation of that place by the British army, but in 1785 the plan was carried out and he was elected the first president holding the office until his death. He was a trustee of the college, 1770–90, and secretary, 1770–82. In addition to his duties as head of the new institution and its chief instructor, he

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was pastor of the Dutch Reformed church there. He took up his residence in New Brunswick in April, 1786. In the councils of the church he was an active advocate of separation from the Amsterdam classis and helped largely to secure the establishment of the Dutch Reformed church in America. He received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1770, and that of D.D. in 1771, from the College of New Jersey, and that of S.T.D. in 1789 from Columbia. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Oct. 30, 1790.

HARDENBERGH, Jacob Rutsen, lawyer, was born in Somerville, N.J., June 19, 1767; son of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Rutsen and Dina (Van Bergh) Frelinghuysen Hardenbergh. He was the first in the ancestral line who could speak the English language as fluently as that of Holland. His father was the last pastor of the church at New Brunswick to preach in the Dutch language. He was graduated at Queens (afterward Rutgers) college in 1788, and received his A.M. degree in 1791, in which year he was also admitted to practise law. He was the first president of the Bank of New Brunswick, chartered in 1807; a ruling elder in the First Reformed Dutch church, a trustee of Queens (afterward Rutgers) college, 1792–1841; and secretary of the board of trustees, 1795–1800. He owned extensive powder mills at Spottswood, N.J., and mills for the manufacture of mahogany veneering, which wood he imported. He inherited a large tract of land in the Hardenbergh patent but being unable to collect the rents peaceably he forsook the claim. His children neglected to re-enter, and his grandchildren were debarred by the peaceable possession by the squatters for over sixty years. He was a member of the synod of 1825 that changed the name of Queens college to Rutgers in honor of Col. Henry Rutgers of New York. He was married Oct. 26, 1789, to Mary Margaret, daughter of Cornelius and Catherine (Hude) Lowe, and their children were: Cornelius Low, Jacob Rutsen, Catherine Low, John, Dinah Maria, James Hude, Lewis Dunham, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Joanna (who married the Rev. Dr. Ransford Welles), and Theodore Frelinghuysen. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Feb. 13, 1841.

HARDENBERGH, James Bruyn, clergyman, was born in Rochester, Ulster county, N.Y., June 28, 1800; son of Nicholas and Maria (Bruyn), grandson of Abraham and Mary (Schoonmaker) and great-grandson of Maj. Johannes and Catherine (Rutsen) Hardenbergh. He was graduated at Union college, New York, in 1821 and at New Brunswick theological seminary in 1825. He was pastor of Dutch Reformed churches at New Brunswick, N.J., Orchard Street, New York city, Rhinebeck, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., and Franklin Street, New York city, 1825–70. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Rutgers college and was a trustee, 1825–70. He died in New York city, Jan. 22, 1870.

HARDEY, Mary Aloysia, educator, was born in Prince George county, Md., in 1809. She was taken by her parents to Louisiana in 1814 where they made their home, and she was educated at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, La. She was admitted to the convent as a novice in 1816, helped to found the Convent and Academy of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, St. Michael's, La., and was superior there. The cholera epidemic of 1832 swept her colony almost totally away. In 1841, at the request of Bishop Hughes, she established the first school of the Sacred Heart in New York city, and removed in 1847 to Manhattanville, N.Y. She also established academies in Albany, Rochester, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Detroit, Halifax and Montreal. She was promoted assistant-general of the Society of the Sacred Heart, Sept. 29, 1872, and her work extended throughout Europe and to Australia and New Zealand. She died in Paris, France, June 17, 1886.

HARDIE, James Allen, soldier, was born in New York city, May 5, 1823. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1843; was assistant professor of geography, history and ethics there, 1844–46, and on frontier duty, 1846–61. In the Mexican war he commanded a New York volunteer regiment, was made captain of the 3d artillery in 1857 and lieutenant-colonel of the 5th artillery in 1861. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General McClellan, and also on that of General Burnside. He was judge advocate-general on the staff of General Hooker when that officer

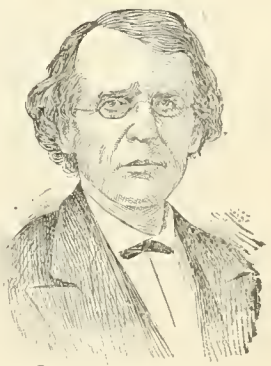
succeeded Burnside. For his active service and conduct he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and assistant adjutant-general with the rank of major in 1863, and was on special duty in the war department, 1863–66. He was assistant secretary to the secretary of war Edwin M. Stanton during the remainder of his term of service and thereafter to acting secretaries Grant, Schofield and Rawlins. He was further promoted inspector-general with the rank of colonel, March 24, 1864, and in 1865 he was brevetted brigadier and major general in the regular establishment for his services during the war. He died in Washington, D.C., May 5, 1876.

HARDIE, Robert Gordon, painter, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., March 29, 1854; son of Robert Gordon and Frances (Hyde) Hardie. His paternal grandfather was a Virginia planter and his grandmother was born in London. He received his early education in the schools of Brattleboro and Rutland and in 1874 began his art studies at the National academy of design and the Art Students' league in New York city. In 1878 he went to Paris where he studied for five years at the École des beaux arts under Gérôme and Cabanel, being graduated with full honors in 1883. He exhibited in the Paris salon in 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882. He then returned to the United States and in 1884 opened a studio in New York city with a summer studio at Brattleboro, Vt., devoting his time entirely to portrait painting. He afterward opened a studio in Boston, Mass., but continued to make his headquarters in New York. In 1888 he was married to Catharine, daughter of Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois. She died a few years later and he was married, Oct. 26, 1899, to Amy Sigourney, youngest daughter of Dr. Robert Stone of New York city. Among his more notable works are portraits of the Hon. David Dudley Field; Justice Marcus Morton and Justice Brigham of the Massachusetts supreme and superior courts, respectively; the Hon. Robert M. Morse; the Hon. Eustace C. Fitz; Gen. Henry Abbot, U.S.A.; Dr. James Page; Mr. Horace White, editor of the New York *Evening Post;* S. P. Laugley of the Smithsonian institution; the Hon. Redfield Proctor; Prof. Simon Newcomb; Prof. Bradbury L. Cilley of Phillips Exeter academy, and President Eliot of Harvard. Mr. Hardie was elected a member of the Society of American artists, the Artists' Fund society, the Players' club of New York, the Union club of Boston, and several other organizations.

Robt Gordon Hardie

HARDIN, Benjamin, representative, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1784. His father was a brother of Lieut. John Hardin and removed with the Hardin families to Kentucky in 1786. Benjamin was admitted to the bar in 1806 and practised in Bardstown, Ky. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1810–11, and again 1824–25; in the 14th congress, 1815–17, and in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37; secretary of the state of Kentucky, 1844–47; and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1849. He died in Bardstown, Ky., Sept. 24, 1852.

HARDIN, Charles Henry, governor of Missouri, was born in Trimble county, Ky., July 15, 1820; son of Charles and Hannah (Jewell) Hardin. His father, a native of Virginia, settled in Columbia, Mo., in 1821. His mother was a sister of Dr. William Jewell. Charles Henry was a student at Columbia, Mo., at the Indiana state university, and at Miami university, Miami, Ohio, where he was graduated A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844. He was admitted to the bar at Fulton, Mo., in 1843. He was state attorney for the 3d judicial circuit, 1848–52; a representative in the state legislature, 1852–60; a commissioner to revise and codify the laws of the state in 1855; voted against secession in 1861; was a state senator, 1860–62 and 1872–74; and a farmer near Mexico, Mo., 1861–65. He practised law in Mexico after 1865, and was elected as a Democrat, governor of Missouri, serving, 1875–77. He founded Hardin female college, Mexico, Mo., in 1873, giving to the institution property valued at over $60,000, and was the first president of its board of directors. He was a trustee of William Jewell college, 1872–89; and of Lincoln institute, 1875–76. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from William Jewell college in 1890. He died in Mexico, Mo., July 29, 1892.



C. H. Hardin

HARDIN, George Anson, jurist, was born in Winfield, Herkimer county, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1832; son of Col. Joseph and Amanda (Backus) Hardin, and grandson of Nathan and Philena (Clark) Hardin of Connecticut. He was educated at Union college, 1852–54; admitted to the bar in

1854, and was state senator, 1862–63. He practised law at Little Falls, N.Y., until he was elected justice of the supreme court in 1871, and re-elected in 1885 for a term of fourteen years. He was appointed presiding justice of the supreme court by Governor Cleveland in 1884, and by Governor Hill in 1885, and presiding justice of the 4th department of the appellate division of the supreme court by Governor Morton in 1895. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1876, and from Colgate university in 1899. He died in Little Falls, N.Y. April 6, 1901.

HARDIN, John, soldier, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Oct. 1, 1753. He removed with his father's family to the wilderness near the Pennsylvania line and learned the art of the frontiersman. He volunteered as ensign in Lord Dunmore's expedition in 1774, serving as a scout. He joined the Continental army as lieutenant in Morgan's rifle corps and declined promotion to the rank of major, declaring that he could give better service as lieutenant. He removed to Kentucky in 1786, and joined Gen. Elisha Clarke's Wabash expedition the same year, serving as lieutenant-colonel of the volunteer militia. He continued in the service against the Kentucky Indians and in April, 1792, while bearing a flag of truce with overtures of peace from Gen. James Wilkinson to the Miami Indians he was shot by the chiefs of the tribe, his fine horse and equipments exciting their cupidity. The county of Hardin was named in his honor. He died near Shawneetown, Ky., on the Ohio, in April, 1792.

HARDIN, John J., representative, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 6, 1810; son of Martin D. Hardin, U.S. senator. He was educated at Transylvania university and practised law in Jacksonville, Ill. He was prosecuting attorney for his circuit; representative in the state legislature, 1836–42; representative in the 28th congress, 1843–45; and colonel of the 1st Illinois volunteers in the war with Mexico, where he joined the army of occupation under Gen. Zachary Taylor and took part in his campaign. He was killed at the battle of Buena Vista while leading his men in the final charge, Feb. 23, 1847.

HARDIN, Martin D., senator, was born on Monongahela river, Pa., June 21, 1780; son of Lieut. John Hardin. He was educated at Transylvania seminary and practised law in Franklin county, Ky., where he represented his county in the state legislature for several terms and in 1812 was secretary of the state. He was major of a Kentucky regiment in Gen. W. H. Harrison's army, 1813. He served as U.S. senator, as successor to William T. Barry, resigned, in the 14th congress, 1816–17. He published *Report of Cases in the Kentucky Court of Appeals* (1810). He died in Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 8, 1823.

HARDING, Abner Clark, representative, was born in East Hampton, Conn., Feb. 10, 1807. He spent the greater part of his boyhood in central New York where he attended Hamilton academy. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar and after practising for awhile in Oneida county removed to Warren county, Ill., where he continued active in his profession for about fifteen years. He was a member of the Illinois constitutional convention of 1848, and also of the state legislature, 1848–50. In 1862 he enlisted in the 83d Illinois volunteers, arose to the rank of colonel; for his action at Fort Donelson in February, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general, and in 1863 he was in command of a brigade at Murfreesboro, Tenn. He was a representative in the 39th and 40th congresses, 1865–69, and after that year gave much of his time to the promotion of railroad enterprises in Illinois. He endowed a professorship in Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill., and also gave generously to other educational institutions. He died in Monmouth, Ill., July 19, 1874.

HARDING, Benjamin Franklin, senator, was born in Wyoming county, Pa., Jan. 4, 1823; son of Elisha and Amy (Jenkins) Harding. He attended the schools of his native county, came to the bar in 1847, the following year removed to Illinois, and in 1849 crossed the plains to the Pacific coast. In 1850 he was chosen a member of the legislative assembly of the territory of Oregon; and was again a member and also speaker of the house in 1852. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce U.S. district attorney for the territory and in 1854 was made its secretary, which office he held till Feb. 14, 1859, when Oregon was admitted as a state. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1859–62, being speaker the last two years. He was then elected as a Union or Douglas Democrat to the U.S. senate to complete the unexpired term of Edward D. Baker, who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff. He took his seat Dec. 1, 1862, during the third session of the 37th congress and served to March 3, 1865, when he returned to Oregon and engaged in the practice of law. He died at Cottage Grove, Oregon, June 16, 1899.

HARDING, Chester, painter, was born in Conway, Mass., Sept. 1, 1792. He removed to Caledonia, N.Y. in 1806, and worked at house-painting there and in Pittsburg, Pa., until the war of 1812 when he enlisted in the army. He afterward began to paint portraits and finally, without instruction, became very successful. After painting in St. Louis he went to London where he studied and painted portraits, 1823–26. In the latter year he opened a studio in Boston where he remained until his second visit to England in 1843. On his return to the United States

he made his home in Springfield, Mass. He painted the portraits of many distinguished men including Daniel Webster, purchased by the New York bar association; John Randolph, purchased for the Corcoran gallery at Washington, John Quincy Adam, James Madison, John C. Calhoun, Washington Allston, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Gen. William T. Sherman. He wrote *My Egotistography*, which was privately printed. He died in Boston, Mass., April 1, 1866.

HARDING, Samuel Bannister, educator, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., July 29, 1866; son of George Canady and Julia Cora (Bannister) Harding, and grandson of Jacob and Love F. (Nelson) Harding, and of Joshua and Jane (Draper) Bannister. Samuel was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis and served an apprenticeship in a printing office, working several years as a journeyman compositor. He was graduated from Indiana university in 1890, and was instructor in history and geography at the Ethical Culture school, New York city, 1891–93. He was married, Sept. 15, 1890, to Caroline Hirst Brown. He was elected assistant professor of European history at Indiana university in 1895, and associate professor of history in 1898. He was a gradnate student of Cornell, 1890–91, and of Harvard, 1893–95; Morgan fellow of Harvard, 1894–95; and received from Harvard the degree of A.M. in 1894 and that of Ph.D. in 1898. He was elected a member of the American historical association. He is the author of: *The Contest Over the Ratification of the Federal Constitution in the State of Massachusetts* (Harvard Historical studies) (1896); and in collaboration with his wife he wrote *Greek Gods, Heroes and Men* (1897) and *The City of the Seven Hills* (1898).

HARDING, William White, publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1830; son of Jesper and Maria (Wilson) Harding. His father (born in Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1799, died Aug. 21, 1865) was publisher of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, 1829–59, and of Harding's Bible, and a manufactnrer of printing paper. The son learned the book selling business with George S. Appleton, 1845–51, and then became associated in the business with his father. He changed the name of the paper to *Philadelphia Inquirer* in 1860, and enlarged the business of manufacturing paper and of making Harding's Bibles. He personally managed both the book business and the newspaper. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1889.

HARDY, Arthur Sherburne, author, was born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 13, 1847; son of Alpheus and Susan Warner (Holmes) Hardy, and grandson of Isaac and Betsy (Eldridge) Hardy and of Charles and Susanna (White) Holmes. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, studied one year at Amherst college, and was graduated from the U.S. military academy at West Point in 1869, and commissioned 2d lieutenant, 3d U.S. artillery. He remained at the academy for a short time as an instructor and then served with his regiment at Dry Tortugas, Fla., until Nov. 12, 1870, when he resigned his commission. In 1871 he was elected professor of mathematics and civil engineering in Iowa college, resigning in 1873 to complete his studies in Paris at the École des Ponts et Chaussées. He accepted the chair of civil engineering at Dartmouth in 1873 and that of mathematics and civil engineering in 1878. He was appointed minister-resident and consul general to Persia in 1897 and minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to Greece, Roumania and Servia in 1899. He was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. He was married, March 9, 1898, to Grace Aspinwall, daughter of Henry C. Bowen of Brooklyn, N.Y. He received the degree of A.M. from Iowa college in 1872 and from Dartmouth in 1873, and that of Ph.D. from Amherst in 1873. He is the author of: *Francesca of Rimini* (1878); *The Geometrical Interpretation of Imaginary Quantities*, translated from the French, with notes (1880); *New Methods in Topographical Surveying* (1886); *Elements of Analytic Geometry* (1889); *Elements of Quaternions*, and several other text-books; the following novels: *But Yet a Woman* (1883); *The Wind of Destiny* (1886); and *Passe Rose* (1889), and numerous contributions to periodicals.

Arthur Sherburne Hardy.

HARDY, Samuel, statesman, was born in Isle of Wight county, Va., in 1758; son of Richard Hardy, and a direct descendant from George Hardy who represented Isle of Wight county in the Virginia house of burgesses, 1642–52. Samuel was educated at William and Mary college and began the practice of law in 1781. He was a member of the executive council that year, and subsequently a member of the house of delegates, and

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lieutenant-governor of the state. He was a delegate to the continental congress, 1783–85; advocated more liberal salaries to U.S. ministers and secretaries abroad, and in May, 1784, proposed to congress the sending of Thomas Jefferson to Europe to assist John Adams and Benjamin Franklin in negotiating treaties of commerce. A county in Virginia was named for him. He died in New York city, while in attendance as a delegate to congress, in October, 1785.

HARE, Darius D., representative, was born near Adrian, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1843; son of Levi and Jane (Berry) Hare, and grandson of Conrad and Margaret Hare. He removed with his parents to Wyandot county, Ohio, when a child, and was brought up on a farm. He attended the common schools of Wyandot county and subsequently engaged in teaching. He was a student at the Ohio Wesleyan university, 1861–63, but did not graduate. He was a private in the signal corps, U.S. army, 1864-65; and was assigned to special duty at General Canby's headquarters and later at General Sheridan's headquarters at New Orleans until Feb. 17, 1866, when he was discharged. He attended the law department of the University of Michigan, 1866–68, was admitted to the bar in September, 1867, and began practice at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in May, 1868. He was married, Oct. 28, 1868, to Elise, daughter of William and Aldanah (Fisher) Liddelle. He was elected mayor of Upper Sandusky, 1872, 1874, 1878, 1880 and 1882, and was a Democratic representative from the eighth district of Ohio in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95. He died at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1897.

HARE, George Emlen, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4, 1808. He was a nephew of Dr. Robert Hare, the celebrated scientist, 1781–1858. He was graduated at Union college in 1826; and was ordained deacon in the P.E. church by Bishop White, Dec. 20, 1829, and priest in 1830. He was rector of St. John's church, Carlisle, Pa., 1830–34; of Trinity church, Princeton, N.J., 1834–43; assistant professor of Latin and Greek at the University of Pennsylvania, 1844–45, head master of the diocesan training school of the P. E. church in Philadelphia, 1846–52; instructor in the diocesan training school, and professor of biblical learning and of New Testament literature in the Divinity school of the P.E. church in Philadelphia, the outgrowth of the former school, 1852–89, and professor emeritus, 1889–92. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese and a frequent delegate to the general convention. He served as a member of the American committee for the revision of the Old Testament translation. He received from Columbia the degree of S.T.D. in 1843 and from the University of Pennsylvania that of LL.D. in 1873. He was married to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, bishop of New York, and their son, William Hobart Hare, became bishop of South Dakota. Professor Hare is the author of *Christ to Return* (1840); and *Visions and Narratives of the Old Testament* (1889). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15, 1892.

HARE, John Innes Clark, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1816; son of Dr. Robert and Harriet (Clark) Hare. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1834; A.M., 1837; studied chemistry and was severely injured by an explosion of perchloric ether which he had discovered. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1841; practised in that city; was vice-provost of the Philadelphia law academy, 1862–83; and was elected provost in 1883. He was professor of the institutes of law there 1868–89; and was made emeritus professor in 1889. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1858-68; was elected a member of the American philosophical society in 1842; was associate judge of the district court of Philadelphia, 1851–67; president judge, 1867–74; and president judge of the court of common pleas, No. 2, Philadelphia, 1875–96, when he resigned. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. He published (in conjunction with Horace B. Wallace) *American Leading Cases in Law* (2 vols., 1847); edited *Smith's Leading Cases in Law* (2 vols., 1852); *White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity* (3 vols., 1852), and *Hare on Contracts* (1887).

HARE, Robert, scientist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1781; son of Robert and Margaret (Willing) Hare; and a descendant of Robert and Martha (Horford) Hare of Limehouse, England. He invented the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe in 1801 and read before the Chemical society of Philadelphia a "Memoir on the Supply and Application of the Blow-Pipe" which was published in 1802 and in 1839 won for him the first Rumford medal of the American academy of arts and sciences. The elder Silliman in 1802 and 1803 engaged with him in experimenting with the invention. In 1803 he read before the American philosophical society: "Account of the Fusion

of Strontites and Volatilization of Platinum, and also a new Arrangement of Apparatus," which apparatns in its simplest application produced the calcium light. His inventions and discoveries in science were of practical nse in the arts and he attained a high reputation as a chemist. He was professor of chemistry in William and Mary college, 1818; and in the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1818–47. His chemical and physical apparatus he presented to the Smithsonian institution in 1847 when he resigned his chair in the university. He subsequently advocated the Spiritnalist faith and prepared and published "Spiritualist Manifestations Scientifically Demonstrated" (1855). He received the honorary degrees of A.M. and M.D. from Yale in 1806; and that of M.D. from Harvard in 1816. He was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences and of the American philosophical society, and an honorary life member of the Smithsonian institution. He pnblished upwards of 200 papers in *Silliman's American Journal of Science; Brief View of the Policy and Resources of the United States* (1810); *Chemical Apparatus and Manipulations* (1836); *Compendium of the Course of Chemical Instruction in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania* (1840); and *Memoir on the Explosiveness of Nitre* (1850). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1858.

HARE, William Hobart, first missionary bishop of South Dakota and 100th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Princeton, N.J., May 17, 1838; son of the Rev. George Emlen and Elizabeth Catherine (Hobart) Hare; grandson of Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, bishop of New York; and great grandson of the Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, D.D., of colonial times. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1858, but left at the close of his junior year, took up teaching and a course in the diocesan theological training school condncted hy his father in Philadelphia, and was ordained deacon in the P.E. church in June 19, 1859, and priest, May 25, 1862. He was married in 1861 to Mary Amory, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Mark Anthony de Wolfe Howe. She died in 1866, leaving one child, a son, Dr. Hobart Amory Hare of Philadelphia. He was assistant at St. Lnke's church, Philadelphia, and rector of St. Paul's, Chestnut Hill, 1861–63; in charge of St. Luke's, Philadelphia, 1863–64; assistant and then rector of the church of the Ascension, Philadelphia, 1864–70; and secretary and general agent of the domestic and foreign missionary society, 1870–72. The house of bishops elected him missionary bishop of Cape Palmas, W.A. in 1871, but the appointment was withdrawn at the reqnest of the house of deputies that he might continue his work as the representative of the foreign missionary work at home. On All Saints' Day, Nov. 1, 1872, the house of bishops elected him bishop of the Indian missionary jnrisdiction of Niobrara, and he was consecrated, Jan. 9, 1873. His diocese was enlarged in 1883 and changed to embrace the southern part of Dakota, and he became known as the missionary bishop of South Dakota. In the year 1891 he made two trips to Japan on a special mission from the house of bishops, visiting also the mission in China. The see city of the missionary district was fixed at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he erected a cathedral and diocesan school. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Trinity, Columbia, and Kenyon colleges in 1872.

HARGER, Oscar, paleontologist, was born in Oxford, Conn., Jan. 12, 1843. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1871. He was assistant to Prof. Othniel Charles Marsh, paleontologist at Yale, 1870–87. He was a proficient botanist; pursued zoölogical studies under Professor Verrill, and did much original work in vertebrate paleontology, and in invertebrate zoölogy. He was secretary of the Connecticut academy of arts and sciences, 1875–77. He published reports on the *Marine Isopoda of New England and Adjacent Waters* (1880), and on *The Isopoda of the Blake Dredgings on the Eastern Coast of the United States* (1883). He died in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6, 1887.

HARGITT, Charles Wesley, educator, was born in Dearborn county, Ind., March 28, 1852; son of Thomas and Mary (Lyness) Hargitt, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Hargitt. His ancestors on both sides immigrated to America from England early in the 19th century. He spent his boyhood on a farm and attended the district school. He removed to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1871, and was graduated from Moore's Hill college, Ind., in 1877. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for a time engaged successfully in that calling, meanwhile carrying on scientific studies. He took post graduate courses in the Massachusetts institute of technology and at Boston university, continuing his scientific work at the Marine biological laboratory and in the University of Indiana. He was professor of natnral sciences at Moore's Hill college, 1885–88; of biol-

ogy and geology at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, 1888–91, and of biology at Syracuse university, N.Y., from 1891. He was associate director and lecturer of the Marine biological laboratory of the Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences, 1890–93, and in 1894 conducted investigations in the Naples zoölogical station, Italy. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Ohio university in 1890. He is the author of numerous scientific papers, reviews, etc., contributed to various scientific journals in Europe and America. He was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and a member of the American society of naturalists, the American morphological society, and of other scientific organizations. He was president of the New York State science teachers' association in 1898. He was married, July 26, 1877, to Susan E., daughter of the Rev. Enoch G. Wood, D.D. of Indiana.

HARGROVE, Robert Kennon, M.E. bishop, was born in Pickens county, Ala., Sept. 17, 1829. He entered the sophomore class of the University of Alabama and was graduated in 1852, receiving his A.M. degree in 1855. He was instructor in mathematics, 1852–53, at the University of Alabama; succeeded Professor Benagh as professor of mathematics in 1853; and was associate professor of mathematics, 1854–57. He was licensed as a Methodist minister in 1857, and was pastor of churches in Columbus, Miss., Mobile, Ala., and elsewhere, 1857–65; was president of the Centenary institute, Summerfield, Ala., 1865–67; president of the Tennessee female college, Franklin, Tenn., 1868–73; and preached on stations, 1873–82. He was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1882, and was the first to urge the adoption of the bond-scheme that saved the book concern at Nashville from bankruptcy. He originated the department of woman's work to secure comfortable homes for the clergymen of the church, forced by the itinerant system to make frequent changes of residence, and was a member of the commission which in 1876 established fraternal relations between the Methodist churches, north and south. He succeeded Bishop McTyeire as president of the board of trustees of Vanderbilt university in May, 1889, was a member of the committee on federation, Washington, D.C., January, 1899; secretary of the college of bishops, 1884–1900, and chairman of committees on applications, and on translation, for foreign missions.

HARING, John, representative, was born in Tappan, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1739. His grandparents were natives of Holland and settled in Orange county, N.Y. He was a representative in the first four provincial congresses of the colony of New York and a delegate to the Continental congresses of 1774–75 and of 1785–87. He was elected a member of the New York assembly of 1776, which assembly never organized. He was a justice of the county sessions, 1778–88; state senator 1781–90; a minority member of the state convention that ratified the Federal constitution; and a commissioner from New York to settle with Massachusetts the claim for the western domain claimed by New York, through royal grant, through purchase from the Indians, and through the British treaty. The state voted, April 19, 1780, to transfer it to the Federal union and it became the vast northwest territory. He died in Blanveltville, N.Y., April 1, 1809.

HARK, Joseph Maximilian, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1849; son of Joseph and Marie Louise (Bute) Hark, and grandson of Gotlob Hark of Germany, and of George Bute, M.D. He was graduated from Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pa., in 1865 and from the Moravian college and theological seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., in 1870. He was pastor of the Moravian church at Lebanon, Pa., 1873–76; of the second Moravian church in Philadelphia, 1876–81, and of the Moravian church in Lancaster, Pa., 1881–93. In 1893 he became principal of the Moravian seminary and college for women at Bethlehem, Pa., the oldest women's school in America, having been established in 1749. He was one of the founders of the Lancaster county historical society, of the Pennsylvania German society, a member of the Cliosophic club and a founder and the first chancellor of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua. He received the degree of D.D. from Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., in 1887. He was associate editor of the *Moravian* and of the Pennsylvania *School Journal*. He is the author of *The Unity of the Truth in Christianity and Evolution* (1888); *Chronicon Ephratense* translated and edited (1889); and numerous contributions to the *Outlook*, the *Sunday School Times*, the *Christian Union* and the *Andover Review*.

HARKER, Charles G., soldier, was born in Sweedsboro, N.J., Dec. 2, 1837. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1858, and assigned to the 2d U.S. infantry. He was promoted 1st lieutenant and transferred to the 15th infantry, May 14, 1861; and captain, Oct. 24, 1861, when he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 65th Ohio volunteers, being promoted to the rank of colonel, Nov. 11, 1861. He served with

his regiment at Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862, where he was in Garfield's 20th brigade of Wood's 6th division of the army of the Ohio, commanded by Gen. Don Carlos Buell. He then took part in the siege of Corinth and was assigned to the command of the 3d brigade of Wood's division and commanded the brigade in the battle of Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863, where he so distinguished himself as to secure the commendation of his superior officers who forwarded his name to Washington for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. At Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863, and on September 10, in the movements that led to the battle, he greatly distinguished himself, notably at Lee and Gordon's Mill, and his conduct caused the authorities to take action on the matter of his promotion that had been pressed on their attention after his action in the battle of Stone's River and he was promoted to the rank which he had filled in two great battles, his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers dating from Sept. 20, 1863. He commanded a brigade under General Howard in the Georgia campaign, and at Rocky Face Ridge, May 7, 1864, held the peak against a determined effort of the Confederates to dislodge him. He was leading his brigade at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, and after passing an open field amid an iron hail from the Confederate line sheltered by a breastwork, he gained the edge of the felled trees where his soldiers sought shelter behind the logs and rocks. Thus forced to stop he rallied them to a final charge and was cheering on his men when he fell mortally wounded, and he died on the battle-field, June 27, 1864.

HARKINS, Mathew, R.C. bishop, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 17, 1845. He was graduated at the Boston Latin school in 1862, carrying off the Franklin medal. He then took a year's course at the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., and a course in theology at the English college of Douay and in the seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris. His theological course consumed the years 1864–69, and he was ordained a priest May 22, 1869, at the church of St. Sulpice, Paris, by Bishop Meret; visited Rome, and returned to

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America in 1870. He was curate at the church of the Immaculate Conception, Salem, Mass., 1871–76, rector of St. Malachi's church, Arlington, Mass., 1876–84, and rector of St. James's church, Boston, Mass., 1884–87. He was nominated as bishop of the diocese of Providence, R.I., in January, 1887, to succeed the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hendriken, D.D., deceased, and was consecrated at Providence, R.I., April 14, 1887, by Archbishop Williams, assisted by Bishops O'Reilly and McMahon. He had under him 175 priests, 96 churches, and 19,000 young people under the educational care of the church in parochial schools and asylums. The Catholic population in his diocese in 1900 was 225,000.

HARKNESS, Albert, educator, was born in Mendon (now Blackstone), Mass., Oct. 6, 1822; son of Southwick and Phebe (Thayer) Harkness. He was graduated from Brown in 1842, taught in the high school at Providence, R.I., 1843–53, and was a student in Germany, 1853–55, attending the universities at Bonn, Berlin and Göttingen. He returned home in the fall of 1855 and at once entered the chair of Greek language and literature at Brown university, where he remained till 1892 and was then appointed professor emeritus. He went abroad for the second time in 1870 and was absent over a year, spending a part of the time at the universities of Bonn, Heidelberg and Berlin and travelling in different parts of Europe. He made several subsequent visits to Europe, carefully studying the educational systems of England and Germany. He was one of the founders of the American philological association, vice-president of the same in 1869, and president, 1875–76. He was also a member of the Archæological institute of America and one of the founders of the American school of classical studies at Athens. On May 28, 1849, he was married to Maria A., daughter of Scott and Ada (Aldrich) Smith of Providence, R.I., and they had two children, Albert Granger and Clara Frances. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Bonn in 1854 and that of LL.D. by Brown in 1869. He is the author or editor of a number of text-books, including Arnold's *First Latin Book* (1851); *Second Latin Book* (1853); *First Greek Book* (1860); *Latin Grammar* (1864); *Latin Reader* (1865); *Introductory Latin Book* (1866); *Elementary Latin*

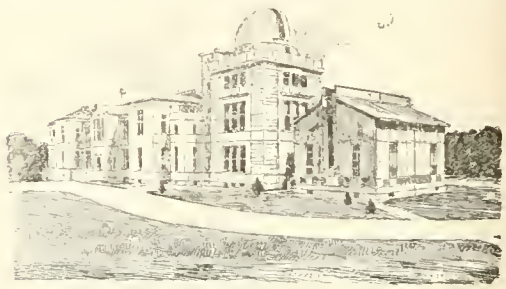
Albert Harkness

Grammar (1869); *Practical Introduction to Latin Prose Composition* (1869); Cæsar's *Commentaries on the Gallic War* (1870); Cicero's *Select Orations* (1873); Sallust's *Catiline* (1878); *Preparatory Course in Latin Prose Authors* (1878); *Progressive Exercises in Reading and Writing Latin* (1883); *First Year in Latin* (1883); *Easy Method for Beginners in Latin* (1890); *Complete Latin Grammar* (1898); *Short Latin Grammar* (1898); and contributions to the *Transactions* of the American philological association and to *Bibliotheca Sacra.*

HARKNESS, Albert Granger, educator, was born in Providence, R.I., Nov. 19, 1857; son of Albert and Maria A. (Smith) Harkness. He was graduated at Brown in 1879; was a teacher of classics in Peddie institute, Hightstown, N.J., 1880–81; studied in the universities of Germany, 1881–83; was professor of Latin and German in Madison university, Hamilton, N.Y., 1883–89; associate professor of Latin at Brown university, 1889–93; and was then appointed to the chair of Roman literature and history at Brown. He was given leave of absence and spent the years 1894–95 in Europe for study and travel.

HARKNESS, William, astronomer, was born in Ecclefechan, Scotland, Dec. 17, 1837, son of the Rev. James and Jane (Weild) Harkness; and grandson of William and Cecilia (Riddell) Harkness and of David and Margaret (Gass) Weild. His father was a physician, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, a Presbyterian clergyman in Scotland, 1832–39, and pastor of churches in New York city, Fishkill Landing and Rochester, N.Y., 1839–59, and in Jersey City, N.J., 1862–78. The son studied at Lafayette college, 1854–55, and was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1858. He was graduated in medicine in 1862 and was appointed aide at the U.S. naval observatory, Washington, D.C., in August, 1862. He served as a volunteer surgeon in the second battle of Bull Run, and in the repulse of Early in his attack on the national capital in July, 1864, he again served with the army. He was professor of mathematics in the U.S. navy with the relative rank of lieutenant-commander from August, 1863, and continued at the naval observatory. In 1865–66, he made a cruise on the U.S. monitor *Monadnock* to study the action of her compasses, and to observe terrestrial magnetism, visiting during the cruise the principal ports of South America, and his results were published by the Smithsonian institution in 1873. He observed the total eclipse of the sun, Aug. 7, 1869, at Des Moines, Iowa, and there discovered the 1474 line of the solar corona. He also observed the total solar

Wm Harkness



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eclipse of December, 1870, in Sicily, and that of August, 1878, in Creston, Wyoming. In 1874 he visited Hobart Town, Tasmania, to observe the transit of Venus, and afterward completed the tour of the world, returning to the United States in 1875. He was promoted to the relative rank of commander in 1872 and captain, April, 1817, 1878. He was appointed a member of the U.S. transit of Venus commission in 1871, and finally became its executive officer, fitting out all the expeditions of 1882 to various parts of the world. He designed most of the instruments used by the transit of Venus expeditions, including the comparator for measuring the astronomical photographs obtained, a duplicate of which was subsequently made for the Lick observatory. After the transit of December, 1874, the problem of devising an accurate method of measuring the photographs obtained by the various United States parties was assigned to him, and he solved it in a perfectly satisfactory manner, although the difficulties involved were so great that the most eminent astronomers of England and Germany failed to obtain any useful results from the photographs taken by their parties. All the observations of the transit of December, 1882, made under the direction of the United States commission, were entrusted to Professor Harkness for reduction, and with the aid of a small corps of assistants he completed that work in a little more than six years. From 1891 until December, 1894, he was occupied in the new Naval observatory, designing and mounting its instruments and apparatus, and in establishing a suitable system of routine observing. On Oct. 21, 1892, he was appointed chief astronomical assistant to the superintendent of the Naval observatory, and on Sept. 21, 1894, he was appointed astronomical director of the U.S. Naval observatory. In addition to the astro-

nomical directorship, he was appointed director of the Nautical Almanac on June 30, 1897, and both of these offices he held until his detachment from all duty on Dec. 15, 1899, preliminary to his retirement for age on Dec. 17, 1899, when he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. Professor Harkness was given the degree of A.M. by Lafayette college in 1865, and LL.D. by the University of Rochester in 1874. He wrote many scientific papers, was a member of numerous scientific societies, and president of the American association for the advancement of science in 1893. He died in Jersey City, N.J., Feb. 28, 1903.

HARLAN, Andrew Jackson, representative, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, March 29, 1815; son of Jonathan and Hannah (Morrison), and grandson of Enoch and Edith (Carter) Harlan. He taught school at Evansville, Ind., 1836–38, when he removed to Marion, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was clerk of the house of representatives of the state, 1842–43; represented Grant county in the state legislature, 1846, 1847 and 1848; was a Cass and Butler elector in 1848, and a representative in the 31st and 33d congresses, 1849–51 and 1853–55. In congress he opposed the Missouri compromise and was censured by his party when he joined the Republicans. In 1861 he settled in Dakota Territory and was a member, and speaker of the house of delegates, 1862–63. He removed to Savannah, Mo., in February, 1863; was a member of the state legislature, 1864–68, and speaker, 1866–68. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864, 1868, and 1876, and a candidate for lieutenant-governor of Missouri in 1870. He removed to Wakeeney, Kansas, in 1885; was postmaster, 1889–94, and returned to Savannah, Mo., in 1894.

HARLAN, George Cuvier, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28, 1835; son of Richard and Margaret Hart (Simmons) Harlan. He attended Delaware college and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1858. He made a special study of the eye and in 1857 was resident physician of Wills eye hospital of Philadelphia. In 1858 he became resident physician of St. Joseph's hospital and in 1859 of the Pennsylvania hospital. During the civil war he was surgeon in the Federal army, being for a time attached to the gunboat *Union*, and for three years serving with the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry. In 1893 he was elected professor of diseases of the eye in the Philadelphia polyclinic. He also became surgeon to the Wills eye hospital and to the eye and ear department of the Pennsylvania hospital, and was president of the American ophthalmological society. He was elected a member of the American academy of medicine in 1882. He contributed *Diseases of the Orbit* to Wood's *Reference Hand Book*, and *Diseases of the Eyelids* and *Operations Performed Upon the Eyelids* to the *System of Diseases of the Eye* by Norris and Oliver. He also revised the ophthalmological portion of the American edition of *The System of Surgery* by Holmes and of *The System of Surgery* by Gross; and contributed articles on his specialty to various professional journals.

HARLAN, James, representative, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, June 22, 1800; son of James and Mary Harlan. His father was born in Berkeley, Va., and removed to Kentucky in 1774, with his brother, Maj. Silas Harlan, who was killed at the battle of Blue Licks in 1782. James attended the public schools and at the age of seventeen became a clerk in a mercantile house, remaining in that business until 1822. He then took up the study of the law, was admitted to the bar in 1823 and settled at Harrodsburg, Ky. In 1829 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the circuit in which he resided and held the office four years. He was a Whig representative from Kentucky in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877–81. He was secretary of state of Kentucky, 1840–44; served in the lower house of the legislature in 1845; and was attorney-general of the state, 1850–63. He was one of the authors of the Kentucky civil and criminal codes. He died in Harrodsburg, Ky., Feb. 23, 1863.

HARLAN, James, statesman, was born in Clark county, Ill., Aug. 26, 1820; son of Silas and Mary (Conley) Harlan. The Conleys came from Maryland and the Harlans from Pennsylvania, both emigrating to Warren county, Ohio, and there Silas and Mary were married, removed to Clark county, Ill., and settled on a farm. In 1824 they removed to the forests of Indiana, where they cleared a farm and made a new home. In May, 1841, James received his freedom and a gift of $100 from his father. He entered Indiana Asbury university, Greencastle, Ind., and was graduated with the highest honors in 1845, receiving his A.M. degree in 1848. He paid his way through college by farm work and teaching a district school. He was married in 1845 to Ann Eliza Peck, and in 1846 they went to Iowa City, where he had received the appointment as principal of the Iowa City college. In 1847 he was elected on the Whig ticket as state superintend-

Jas. Harlan

ent of public schools, and in 1848 was admitted to the bar. He stumped the state for Gen. Zachary Taylor in 1848; and declined the nomination of his party for state senator in 1849, and for governor of the state in 1850. He was the first president of Iowa Wesleyan university and also filled the chair of mental and moral sciences, 1853–55. He was U.S. senator, 1855–65, and resigned his seat during the special session of the senate, May 13, 1865, to take his seat in the cabinet of President Johnson as secretary of the interior, having been nominated by President Lincoln in March, 1865. He was again elected to the senate in 1866 and resigned from the cabinet, March 4, 1867, to take his seat for a third senatorial term. He was a candidate for a fourth term, but was defeated by W. B. Allison. At the close of his term, March 3, 1873, he retired to his home at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He was presiding judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, 1882–85. His fame as an orator and debater was second only to Webster and Sumner, and in the reply to the latter in the Santo Domingo question his speech attracted wide attention as an example of convincing oratory. He was for a time editor of the Washington *Chronicle*. He received the degree of LL.D. from Indiana Asbury (Depauw) university in 1858. Senator Harlan's mother died in 1896 in Park county, Ind., aged one hundred years and five months. He died in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Oct. 5, 1899.

HARLAN, John Marshall, jurist, was born in Boyle county, Ky., June 1, 1833; son of the Hon. James (1800–1863) and Mary Harlan; and grandson of James Harlan. He was graduated from Centre college, Kentucky, in 1850, studied in the law department of Transylvania university, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He was married Dec. 23, 1856, to Malvina F., daughter of John Shanklin of Evansville, Ind. In 1858 he was elected judge of the Franklin county court, holding the office one year. In 1859 he was nominated as the candidate of the Whig party for the office of representative in congress and failed of election by sixty-seven votes. The next year he was on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket in Kentucky, and following that election he removed to Louisville, in 1861, and became associated in the practice of law with the Hon. W. F. Bullock.

John M. Harlan

When the civil war broke out he took an active part in the support of the Union cause. He raised the 10th Kentucky volunteer infantry, one of the regiments constituting the original division of Gen. George H. Thomas, and remained in active service in the field until the death of his father in February, 1863, when he resigned, his presence being required at home. At this time his nomination for brigadier-general was before the senate, but he was compelled to remain in civil life. He was attorney-general of Kentucky, 1863–67, and then resumed his law practice in Louisville. In 1871 and 1875 he was defeated as the Republican candidate for governor of Kentucky. He served as a member of the Louisiana commission in 1877, and on Nov. 29, 1877, was commissioned as associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, in place of David Davis, resigned. He was connected with the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., as professor of the constitutional jurisprudence 1889-91; professor of public and private international law, 1890–91; and professor of the constitutional jurisprudence of the United States, of the law of domestic relations, of commercial paper and of torts after 1891. In 1892 he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the Bering Sea tribunal of arbitration. He received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1883, and from Centre college, Kentucky, and the College of New Jersey in 1884.

HARLAN, Richard, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19, 1796. He attended school in his native city, studied medicine, and made a voyage to Calcutta as ship's surgeon. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1818, and settled in Philadelphia, where in 1821 he was made professor of comparative anatomy in the Museum. He was on the board of cholera commissioners in 1832 and at one time was surgeon to the city hospital. He went to Europe in 1839 and remained abroad till 1843. He then removed to New Orleans, and the same year was elected vice-president of the Louisiana medical society. He was a member of other professional and learned organizations in the United States and Europe. He is the author of: *Observations on the Genus Salamandra* (1824); *Fauna Americana* (1825); *American Herpetology* (1827); *Medical and Physical Researches* (1835); and published a translation of *History of Embalming* by Gannal (1840). He died in New Orleans, La., Sept. 30, 1843.

HARLAND, Henry, author, was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, March 1, 1861. He attended the College of the city of New York and also Harvard university, but was not graduated. He was employed in the office of the surrogate of New York, 1883–86, and then devoted himself to literary pursuits, writing under the pen-name

"Sidney Luska" and taking his characters chiefly from the Hebrew race. He was married to a daughter of James S. Merriam, a lawyer of New York city. He became editor of the *Yellow Book*. Among his published works are: *As It Was Written* (1885); *Mrs. Peixada* (1886), *The Yoke of the Thorah* (1887); *A Land of Love* (1887); *My Uncle Florimond* (1888); *Mr. Sonnenschien's Inheritance* (1888); *Grandison Mather* (1889); *A Latin Quarter Courtship* (1889); *Two Women or One* (1890); *Two Voices* (1890); *Mea Culpa* (1891); *Mademoiselle Miss* (1893); and numerons contributions to periodicals.

HARLAND, Marion, see Terhune, Mary Virginia Hawes.

HARMAN, Henry Martyn, educator, was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., March 22, 1822; son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Fairbank) Harman; and grandson of Andrew and Eva (Martin) Harman, and of John and Charity (Jenning) Fairbank. His paternal grandfather came from Saxony, Germany, in 1752, and his maternal grandparents came from Yorkshire, England. Henry was graduated from Dickinson college in 1848; was professor in the Baltimore female college, 1855–56; one of the principals of the Classical institute of Baltimore, 1859–68; professor of languages in West Virginia university, 1868–69; professor of ancient languages in Dickinson college, 1870–79; and of Greek and Hebrew, 1879–96; and professor emeritus of Greek and Hebrew from 1896. He received the degree of D.D. from Dickinson college in 1866, and that of LL.D. from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1886. He is the author of: *Journey to Egypt and the Holy Land* (1873); *Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scriptures* (1878, enl. ed., 1881); and of contributions to the *Methodist Review*, the *Methodist Review South*, and the *Journal* of the Exegetical society, of which he was a member.

HARMAR, Josiah, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1753. He was captain in the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, 1776; lieutenant-colonel, 1777–82; brevet colonel of the 1st U.S. regiment, 1783–85; lieutenant-colonel of U.S. infantry from Aug. 12, 1784, and in 1787 was brevetted brigadier-general by joint resolution of congress. He was general-in-chief of the U.S. army, 1789–92. He resigned from the army in 1792 and was adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, 1792–99. He served in Washington's army, 1778–80; in Greene's division in the south, 1781–82; was bearer of the ratification of the definitive treaty to France in 1784; Indian agent for the northwest territory, and a party to the Fort McIntosh treaty, Jan. 20, 1785; commanded an expedition against the Miami Indians in 1790; and served in fitting out Pennsylvania troops for the Indian campaign of 1793–94. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20, 1813.

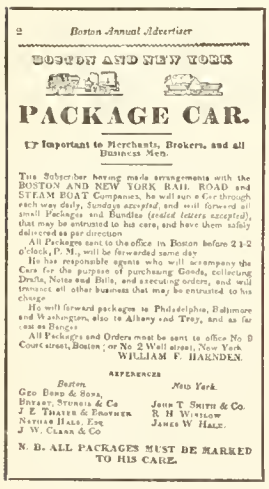
HARMER, Alfred Crout, representative, was born in Germantown, Pa., Aug. 8, 1825; son of John W. and Sarah (Reger) Harmer; and grandson of James and Mary (Weaver) Harmer. He was educated at the public schools and at Germantown academy, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He also became prominently identified with railroad enterprises and mining and land operations. He was a member of the Philadelphia city council, 1856–60, and recorder of deeds for Philadelphia, 1860–63. He was a Republican representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–75, and in the 45th–56th congresses, inclusive, 1877–1900. In the 56th congress, in which he was the "father of the house," he was chairman of the committee on the library. He died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1900.

HARMON, Judson, cabinet officer, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1846; son of the Rev. B. F. and Julia (Bronson) Harmon; grandson of David and Delia (Overton) Harmon of Jefferson county, N.Y., and a descendant of John Harmon, one of the founders of Springfield, Mass. He was graduated from Denison university in 1866, and in law at the Cincinnati college in 1869. He was judge of the court of common pleas in 1876 and of the superior court of Cincinnati 1878–87, and U.S. attorney-general in the cabinet of President Cleveland from June 8, 1895 to March 4, 1897. He was a member of the law faculty of the University of Cincinnati, president of the Ohio bar association 1897–98, and received the degree of LL.D. from Denison in 1892. After the close of President Cleveland's administration Judge Harmon resumed the practice of law in Cincinnati.

HARMONY, David Buttz, naval officer, was born in Easton, Pa., Sept. 3, 1832; son of William J. and Ebba (Herster) Harmony; grandson of Benjamin Harmony, and a descendant of George Harmony, a Huguenot who came from Alsace, France, to New York, about 1720. He was warranted a midshipman April 7, 1847; and was promoted passed midshipman June 10, 1853; lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commander, July 25, 1866; captain, Feb. 4, 1875; commodore, Sept. 23, 1885; rear-admiral, March 26, 1889; and was retired June 26, 1893, after twenty-two years' sea service and seventeen years' land service. He served on

the *Iroquois* in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in the capture of New Orleans and in the engagements with the batteries at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. He was executive officer of the monitor *Nahant* in the attack on Fort Sumter, April 7, 1863; in the fight between the *Nahant* and the Confederate ram *Atlanta*, June 17, 1863, and in all the attacks on the defences of Charleston, July to September, 1863. He commanded the gunboat *Sahoma*, 1863–64, the *Sebago*, of the West Gulf squadron, 1864–65, and took part in the attack on and capture of Mobile and its defences. He commanded the river fleet sent to Montgomery, Ala., in April, 1865, commanded the *Frolic* in Admiral Farragut's European squadron in 1867; was a member of the examining and retiring boards, 1883–85; chief of the bureau of yards and docks, 1885–89; chairman of the lighthouse board, 1889–91; and commanded the Asiatic squadron, 1891–93. After retiring he made his home at Santa Barbara, Cal.

HARNDEN, William Frederick, expressman, was born in Reading, Mass., in 1812. His father was a house painter and was able to give his children only a limited school training. William was employed as a conductor on the Boston & Worcester railroad and in 1838 became ticket master of the same road. He was married to a daughter of John Fuller of Newton. In 1839 he became an express package carrier with an office at 8 Court street, and in March, 1839, he established the first messenger express between New York and Boston, by way of the Providence railroad and the New York steamboat companies. He was his own messenger and purchased goods, collected drafts, notes and bills, and guaranteed the safe delivery of parcels entrusted to his care. His brother, Adolphus (lost on the *Lexington*, Jan. 13, 1840), E. L. Stone, Dexter Brigham Jr., J. W. Lawrence and Luke Damon were his first assistants as clerks and messengers. In 1840 he extended his business to Philadelphia with L. W. Winchester as agent, and in November of that year Mr. Brigham became Mr. Harnden's partner under the firm name Harnden & Co., and went to England to establish a trans-Atlantic express line, opening offices in the principal cities of England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Germany.



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This led to arrangements with ship owners to carry at cheap rates emigrants from these points to America, and with the New York and Erie canal for the transportation of emigrants from New York to Buffalo and Chicago. By the close of 1844 the firm of Harnden & Co. had brought from the old world to America over 100,000 laborers who found work on farms and in constructing railroads and canals. Mr. Harnden was a victim of pulmonary consumption from which he died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 14, 1845.

HARNETT, Cornelius, statesman, was born probably in Chowan county, N.C., April 20, 1723; son of Cornelius Harnett. He was taken by his father to the Cape Fear section of North Carolina in 1726. He was a representative from the borough of Wilmington in the provincial assembly of North Carolina, 1770–71, and was chairman of important committees. With Gen. R. Howe and Judge Maurice Moore he resisted the survey of the southern boundary of the colony, ordered by Governor Martin in 1772. He opposed the stamp act and was the leader of the Revolutionary party in southeast North Carolina, being placed on the Continental correspondence committee for the Wilmington district and on the committee of safety in 1774. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress of 1775 and was made president of the provincial council appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the abdication of Governor Martin, and he became the governor of the colony *pro tempore*. When Sir Henry Clinton took possession of the territory in 1776 he excluded Harnett and Howe from the privileges of pardon offered to those who would return to their allegiance to the King. When the Declaration of Independence was received by the Provincial congress at Halifax, July 22, 1776, Governor Harnett read it to the concourse of citizens and soldiers assembled, and when he had finished the crowd bore him triumphantly through the town on their shoulders. He helped to draft the state constitution and bill of rights and inserted the clause securing religious liberty. He was a member of the council of Governor Caswell and succeeded that statesman as a representative in the Continental congress, serving 1777–80, and he became a signer of the "article of confederation and perpetual union." When the Cape Fear region came again into the possession of the British, Harnett was made prisoner, and died while in prison, at Wilmington, N.C., April 20, 1781.

HARNEY, John Hopkins, educator, was born in Bonrbon county, Ky., Feb. 20, 1806. He was left an orphan when quite young and was adopted by Jndge Benjamin Mills, his father's consin, and law partner of Henry Clay. He was graduated at Miami university, A.B., 1827; A.M., 1831. Before entering at Miami he had been principal of the academy at Paris, Ky., and was an acknowledged expert in mathematics and snrveying. He was a teacher of mathematics in the state seminary, Bloomington, Ind., in 1827; and professor of mathematics and the natural sciences after the school had been incorporated as the Indiana college, 1828–32. He was professor of mathematics and astronomy at Hanover college, Hanover, Ind., 1832–36, and of natural philosophy, chemistry and geology there, 1836–38; professor of mathematics and civil engineering in the University of Louisville, Ky., 1838–44; editor and publisher of the Louisville *Democrat*, 1844–68; trnstee of the Lonisville school board, 1850–61, and for several years president of the board; a member of the Charleston presidential convention, 1860; and a representative in the Kentucky legislatnre, 1861–63, declining re-election. He was a candidate for the ministry of the Presbyterian church, but left that denomination and joined the "Wilderites," a local sect. He later became an independent preacher in Louisville and six months before his death was received in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal church. He defended the rights of the state of Kentncky through the *Democrat* and was equally severe toward the Confederate encroachments and the Federal usurpation. He is said to have been largely instrumental in keeping Kentucky in the Union. He was arrested by the Federal officers but released by General Bnrnside, upon investigation of the offence charged. At the close of the war he advocated universal amnesty, but in 1868 he questioned the expediency of nominating ex-Confederates to high state or national office. He pnblished *Harney's Algebra* (1840). He died in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 26, 1868.

HARNEY, William Selby, soldier, was born near Haysboro, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1800; son of Thomas Harney, an officer of the American army in the war of the Revolution, and brother of John Milton Harney, poet, editor and Dominican monk. He was commissioned in the U.S. army as 2d lieutenant, 19th U.S. infantry, Feb. 13, 1818; 1st lieutenant, Jan. 7, 1819; captain, May 14, 1825; major and paymaster, May 1, 1833; lieutenant-colonel of the 2d dragoons, Aug. 15, 1836; colonel, June 30, 1846; and brigadier-general, Jnne 14, 1858. He engaged in the Black Hawk war, 1833; in the Seminole war, 1839–40, and was brevetted colonel "for gallant and meritorions condnct" in December, 1840. In the Mexican war he was commended for bravery at Medellin, March 25, 1847, and brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Cerro Gordo. He was in the Indian country, and on Sept. 3, 1855, defeated the Sionx at Sand Hills on the Platte. He commanded the department of Oregon, 1858–60, and took possession of the island of San Juan, near Vancouver, Jnly 9, 1859. This led to a dispnte with Great Britain and the recall of General Harney. He was assigned to the command of the department of the West, with headquarters at St. Lonis, and in April, 1861, when *en route* from Washington, D.C., was arrested by the Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry and taken to Richmond, Va., where he met his old companions in arms, Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston. He was speedily released and returned to Washington. On resuming command at St. Louis he agreed with General Price in command of the Missouri militia, May 21, 1861, to make no military movement within the borders of the state so long as peace was maintained by the existing state government. He was relieved of his command May 29, 1861; continued his residence in St. Louis; was placed on the retired list, Aug. 1, 1863, and was brevetted major-general, March 13, 1865, "for long and faithful services." See Reavis's *Life and Military Services of Gen. William Selby Harney* (1887). He died in Orlando, Fla., May 9, 1889.

HARNISCH, Albert Ernest, sculptor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14, 1842. He attended the pnblic schools of Philadelphia and during his boyhood evinced a decided talent for modelling. He studied at the Philadelphia academy of fine arts, and in 1869 went to Italy, where he continned his studies and opened a studio. Among his works are nnmerons portrait busts; *Love in Idleness; Wandering Psyche; The Boy in the Eagle's Nest; Sketch for a Monument of the Prisoner's Friend* (1876); model for an equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Richmond, Va. (1878); and monnment of John C. Calhonn at Charleston, S.C. (1887).

HARPER, Fletcher, publisher, was born in Newtown, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1806; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kollyer) Harper. He learned the trade of printer with the house of J. & J. Harper, and with his brothers Joseph, John and Joseph Wesley, comprised the original firm of Harper & Brothers, 1833–1869, of which he was the yonngest member. The firm removed from Dover street to Cliff street in 1833 and Fletcher for a time was foreman of the composing room, and finally assnmed the charge of the publishing departments. At his snggestion *Harper's Weekly* and *Harper's Bazaar* were started. Like his older brothers he was a devout Methodist, and with them built up the largest publishing house in America. He died in New York city, May 29, 1877.

HARPER, George McLean, educator, was born at Shippensburg, Pa., Dec. 31, 1863; son of William Wylie and Nancy (McLean) Harper; grandson of the Rev. Dr. James and Christine (Wylie) Harper, and of William and Nancy (Johnston) McLeau, aud a descendaut of William McLeau of Londonderry, Ireland, who immigrated to Adams county, Pa., about 1731. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, iu 1884; was employed on the New York *Tribune* in 1884, and studied in Europe, 1885–87. He was connected with *Scribner's Magazine*, 1887–89; was instructor at Princeton, 1889–91; assistant professor of French, 1891–94; and became professor of Romauce languages in 1894. He edited several French texts, among them some of Sainte-Beuve's essays, aud Victor Hugo's *Hernani*, and contributed articles to the magazines and periodicals. He is the author of *The Legend of the Holy Grail* (1893); and of several essays.

HARPER, James, publisher, was born in Newtown, N.Y., April 13, 1795; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kollyer) Harper, and grandson of James Harper, an English Methodist, who came to America about 1740 and settled in Newtown, Long Island, N.Y., where he was a schoolmaster.

James Harper

When sixteen years old James was apprenticed to Paul and Thomas Seymour, printers, in New York city, and became a skilled pressman. In 1817 with his brother John he established a small printing office in Dover street, New York, where they printed books to order, and in April, 1818, Locke's "Essay Upon the Human Understanding" appeared, bearing the imprint, J. & J. Harper. When two younger brothers, Joseph Wesley and Fletcher, were admitted as partners in 1833, the firm name was changed to Harper & Brothers. James Harper superintended the mechanical operations of the establishment and during his business career daily visited all the departments. In 1844 he was elected mayor of New York on the Native American ticket. *Harper's Monthly Magazine* was published at his suggestion. He was a prominent Methodist, a strong temperauce advocate, aud a member of the volunteer fire departmeut. He died at St. Luke's hospital, New York city, from injuries received by being thrown from his carriage while riding in Central Park, March 27, 1869.

HARPER, John, publisher, was born in Newtown, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1797; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kollyer) Harper, and brother of James Harper (1795–1869). He was apprenticed to Jonathan Seymour, a printer in New York city, became a skilful coupositor and pressman, and joined his brother James iu 1817 in the printing business as J. & J. Harper. When the firm became Harper & Brothers in 1833 he became the financial manager and purchaser of the stock, material and machinery. On Dec. 10, 1853, their extensive establishment was burned to the ground and their loss was $1,000,000, with only $250,000 insurance. He continued in the active management of the business, constructing a new set of fire-proof buildings between Cliff street and Franklin square. Upon the death of his brother James in 1869 he retired from active business. He died in New York city, April 22, 1875.

THE ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT, 82 CLIFF STREET, IN 1825

HARPER, Joseph Morrill, representative, was born in Limerick, Maine, June 21, 1787. He attended the public schools, studied medicine and about 1810 began to practise at Canterbury, N.H. In the war of 1812 he was assistant surgeou in the 4th infantry. He served in the state legislature, 1826–27 and 1829–31, being president of the senate from 1830 till February, 1831, when he became governor of New Hampshire, *ex officio*, through the resignation of Governor Harvey, and held the office till June, 1831. He was a Democratic representative in the 22d and 23d congresses, 1831–35, president of the Mechanics' bank, Concord, N.H., 1842–56, and afterward lived ou a farm in Canterbury, N.H., where he died Jan. 15, 1865.

HARPER, Joseph Wesley, publisher, was born in Newtown, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1801; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kollyer) Harper, and brother of James Harper (1795–1869). He learned the trade of printer in the establishment of J. & J. Harper, acquired special skill as a proofreader, aud became foreman of the composing room. In 1833 he was admitted a partner in the firm of Harper & Brothers. He attended to the correspondence and read the final proofs of the most

important works, finally assuming charge of the literary department. After his marriage he made his residence in Brooklyn. His health was always delicate and he made frequent voyages to Europe. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1870.

HARPER, Joseph Wesley, publisher, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 16, 1830; son of Joseph Wesley and Hannah (Peck) Harper. He was prepared for college at Anthon's grammar school, and was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851. In 1850 he entered the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, of which his father was a member, and learned the entire detail as printer, book binder and manager. He was admitted as a partuer iu 1869 and assumed charge of the literary department. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1873–96, and head of the standing committee on buildiugs and grounds. He was a vestryman of St. Thomas's P.E. church, a member of the Centnry associatiou, of the University and Metropolitan clubs, and of the New York and the Long Island historical societies. In 1894 he retired and was succeeded by his son, Henry Sleeper Harper, who in 1896 became the treasurer of Harper & Brothers corporation. He died iu New York city, July 21, 1896.

HARPER, Robert Goodloe, statesman, was born iu Spottsylvania county, Va., in 1765. His parents removed to Grauville, N.C., and he was brought up to hard work on his father's farm. When fifteeu years old he joined the Revolutionary patriots, serving in a troop of horse in General Greene's army. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1785, A.M., 1788, supporting himself during his college course by teaching in the lower classes. He stndied law in Charleston, S.C., was admitted to the bar in 1786 and practised in the interior districts of the state. He was a representative in the state legislature and in the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th U.S. congresses, 1793–1801. He then removed to Baltimore, Md., having married a daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and he became a celebrated practitioner before the courts of Maryland. He defended Justice Samuel Chase of the U.S. supreme court iu his trial for impeachment in 1805. In 1812 he was commissioned a colonel in the U.S. army and during his term of service arose to the rank of major-general. He was elected to the U.S. senate as successor to Col. Samuel Smith in 1815, and in 1816 upon becoming a candidate for Vice-President on the Federalist ticket, he resigned his seat in the senate. He was an early member of the American colonization society and after resigning his seat in the senate he devoted much of his time to its interests. Harper, near Cape Palmas, Africa, was named in honor of his memory. Iu 1825 he was a candidate for representative in the 19th congress, but died before the election. He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey iu 1820. He published *Select Works*, including letters, pamphlets and addresses (1814), and *Letter on Colonization* (1818). He died iu Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15, 1825.

HARPER, William, senator, was born on the island of Antigua, W.I., Jan. 17, 1790. His father, an English Methodist preacher and follower of Johu Wesley, was sent with his wife to Antigua as a missionary, and after the birth of their sou William removed to Baltimore, Md., and subsequently to Columbia, S.C. William was graduated at South Carolina college in 1808, was admitted to the bar in 1811, practising in Columbia, S.C., 1811–18, and iu Missouri Territory, 1818–23. He was elected territorial chancellor in 1819 and a member of the state constitutional conveution of 1821. He resigned from the bench in 1823 and returned to Columbia, S.C., where he was supreme court reporter, 1823–25; U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John Gaillard and he held the office until the legislature met and elected William Smith to fill the vacancy, Senator Harper's term of service extending from March 28 to Dec. 7, 1826. He then practised law in Charleston, S.C., 1826–28, was a representative in the state legislatnre and speaker of the house, 1828; chancellor of the state, 1828–30; judge of the conrt of appeals, 1830–35, and again chancellor, 1835–47. He was a member of the nullification convention of 1832 and of the convention that rescinded the measure in 1833. He died in Columbia, S.C., Oct. 10, 1847.

HARPER, William Rainey, educator, was born in New Concord, Ohio, July 26, 1856; the oldest son of Samuel and Ellen Elizabeth (Rainey) Harper; graudson of Samuel and Sarah (White) Harper, and of William Rainey, who came from Ireland abont 1831; and a descendant of Robert and Jennet Harper, who came to America from Ireland in 1795. He was graduated from Muskingum college in 1870, and spent the next three years in private study. He then entered the graduate department of Yale and after two years devoted chiefly to the study of Indo-European languages, he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1875. He was principal of Masonic college, Macon, Tenn., 1875–76; tutor in the preparatory department, Denison university, Grauville, Ohio, 1876–79; and principal of the same, 1879–80. He was professor of Hebrew and the cognate langnages in the Baptist Union theological seminary, 1879–86; principal of the Chautauqua college of liberal arts, 1885–91, and was elected principal of the Chautauqua system in 1891. Iu 1886 he was appointed to the chair of the Semitic languages in Yale and in 1889 was, in addition, chosen Woolsey professor of biblical literature. He was also instructor in Hebrew in

the Yale divinity school In July, 1891, he closed his work at Yale to accept the presidency of the University of Chicago, and the head-professorship of the department of Semitic languages and

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

literatures. In addition to these various duties in 1880 he conceived the idea of and instituted the Hebrew correspondence school, and in 1884 the American Institute of Hebrew was organized under his direction and incorporated under the laws of Illinois. This later became the American institute of sacred literature. He was elected a member of the American historical association and of other learned societies. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Colby in 1891, and that of LL.D. by the University of Nebraska in 1893. He edited the *Biblical World*, the *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures* (formerly *Hebraica*) and is joint author of numerous text-books including the following: *Elements of Hebrew* (1886); *Introductory Method and Manual* (1886); *Inductive Greek Method* (1888); *Inductive Latin Method* (1888); *Elements of Hebrew Syntax* (1888); *An Introductory New Testament, Greek Method* (1888); *Hebrew Vocabularies* (1890); *Inductive Latin Primer* (1891); *Virgil's Æneid* (1892); *Virgil's Æneid and Bucolics* (1893); *Cæsar's Gallic War* (1893); *Inductive Greek Primer* (1893); *Greek Prose Composition* (1893); *Xenophon's Anabasis*, seven books, with notes and vocabulary (1893); and *Cicero's Orations and Selections from the Letters* (1898).

HARPER, William St. John, painter and illustrator, was born in Rhinebeck, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1851; son of William R. and Mary J. (St. John) Harper; grandson of John and Jane (Harkness) Harper of Harpersfield, Delaware county, N.Y., and a descendant of Benjamin St. John of New Haven, Conn., and Wilkesbarre, Pa., and a member of the St. John family which settled in Connecticut in the seventeenth century. He was educated at Pittsfield, Mass., and at the College grammar school Brooklyn, N.Y., and studied art in the National academy of design, New York, and in Paris under Munkacsy and Bonnat; also in England and Holland. He was manager of the art department of the New York *Daily Graphic*, the first illustrated daily paper published, 1878–79, and president of the Art Students' league of New York, 1881–83. He was elected a member of the New York etching club in 1884, and of the National academy of design in 1892, and received the Clarke prize in 1892, for his painting entitled "Autumn." He was married, Aug. 5, 1886, to Mary Palmer Hedderwick of London, England. He made many etchings and dry points, both original and reproductive, and illustrated numerous fine editions of the standard poets, romances, school books and historical works. His more important paintings include: *A Fairy Tale* (1886); *An Opera Night* (1887); *The Beach Patrol* (1890); *Spring Sunshine* (1896); *A Legend of Spring* (1897); *The Silent Snow* (1898); *Mayflowers* (1899); and *October in East Hampton* (1899).

HARRIMAN, Walter, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Warner, N.H., April 8, 1817; son of Benjamin E. Harriman, and a descendant of Leonard Harriman who came from England with the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers and settled in Rowley, Mass., in 1638. He was educated in the district school and at Hopkinton academy, and later taught school and studied theology. In 1841 he was married to Aphia K., daughter of Capt. Stephen Hoyt of Warner, N.H., and became minister of the Universalist church, Harvard, Mass., where he remained in active service four years. He was again married in 1844 to Almira R. Andrews. He built a new church in Warner, N.H., and served that congregation, at the same time engaging in secular business. He abandoned the ministry in 1851; represented his town in the general court of the state, 1850–51; was state treasurer, 1853–54; commissioner to classify and appraise Indian lands in Kansas, 1856; representative in the general court, 1858; state senator, 1859–60; editor of the *Union Democrat*, 1861–62; and colonel of the 11th N.H. volunteers, 1862–65, his first battle being Fredericksburg, December, 1862. He was taken prisoner in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and was under the fire of the Union guns at Charleston, S.C., for fifty-two days with forty-nine other Federal officers. He was exchanged Aug. 4, 1864, and returned home on furlough but rejoined his regiment before Petersburg in 1865, where he

Walter Harriman

commanded a brigade. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865; was secretary of state of New Hampshire, 1865-66; governor of the state, 1867-68; naval officer at Boston, Mass., by appointment of President Grant, 1869-77, and a representative to the general court in 1881. Dartmouth college made him an honorary A.M. in 1867. He published *History of Warner, N.H.* (1879); and *In the Orient* (1883). He died at Concord, N.H., July 25, 1884.

HARRINGTON, Calvin Sears, educator, was born in East St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 17, 1826; son of Isaac and —— (Wright) Harrington. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1852, and taught Latin in the New Hampshire conference seminary and female college, Sanbornton Bridge, N.H., 1852–55. He joined the New Hampshire conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1854; was principal of the New Hampshire confereuce seminary, 1855-60; professor of the Greek language and literature in Wesleyan university, 1861-63, and of the Latiu language and literatnre, 1863–86. He was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1872, and in 1873 he travelled extensively in Europe. He was married to Eliza C., daughter of Abner and Mary (Goss) Chase of Lempster, N.H., Aug. 10, 1852, and their son Karl Pomeroy was graduated at Wesleyan in 1882. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred npon Professor Harrington by the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1877. He was on the committee of revision of the Methodist Episcopal church hymnal, 1878. He published *T. Macci Plauti Captivi*, with English notes, critical and explanatory, in 1870, besides many poems and articles for the *Methodist Quarterly Review* aud the *Ladies' Repository*. He died in Middletown, Conn., Feb. 16, 1886.

HARRINGTON, Henry Hill, educator, was born in Chickasaw county, Miss., Dec. 14, 1859; son of John T. and Margaret W. (Belk) Harrington; grandson of James and Sallie Harrington, and of William and Nancy Belk, and a descendant of Charles Harrington. He was graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Mississippi, A.B., 1883; A.M., 1885; and was engaged in special chemical investigations before gradnating, in the Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical college, 1882. He was assistaut professor of chemistry and physics in the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical college, 1882-88. He stndied in the Connecticut experiment station at New Haven, Conn., in 1885, and at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1888. He was elected professor of chemistry and mineralogy at the Agricnltural and Mechanical college of Texas, and chemist of the Texas-United States experiment station in 1888. He was vice-president of the Texas academy of science in 1899. He is the anthor of numerous papers on economic agriculture, and of a bnlletin of the Texas geological survey on the *Soils and Water of West Texas*.

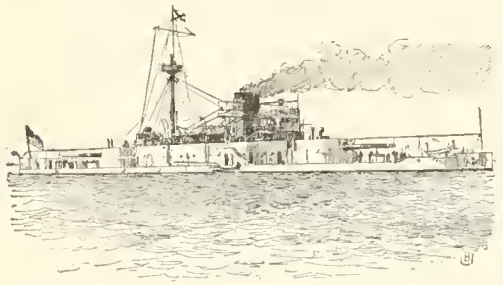
HARRINGTON, Karl Pomeroy, educator, was born in Great Falls, N.H., June 13, 1861; son of Calvin Sears and Eliza (Chase) Harrington, and grandson of Isaac and —— (Wright) Harrington, and of Abner and Mary (Goss) Chase. He was edncated at the public high school in Middletown, Conn., and at Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and was gradnated from Wesleyan university, A.B., 1882, A.M., 1885. He was classical master in the high school, Westfield, Mass., 1882–85; professor of Latin, Wesleyan academy, 1885–87; student in the University of Berlin, 1887–89; travelled in Greece and Italy in 1889; was a tutor of Latin at Wesleyan university, 1889–91; a graduate student in Yale, 1890–91; professor of Latin in the University of North Carolina, 1891–99, and accepted the professorship of Latin in the University of Maine in 1899. He was organist and choir director at Stamford, Conn., 1882–85, at the American church in Berlin, Germany, 1888–89; at Middletown, Conn., 1889–91; at Chapel Hill, N.C., 1891–99, and at Orono, Maine, after 1899. He was director of the Chapel Hill choral society, 1897–99, and president of the Bangor festival chorus in 1899. He was elected a member of the American philological association in 1892, and of the Archæological institute of America in 1898. He was married, Nov. 25, 1886, to Jennie Eliza Canfield. He is the author of: *Helps to the Intelligent Study of College Preparatory Latin* (1888); *Harrington and Tolman's Greek and Roman Mythology* (1887); and editor of *Songs of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity* (1891); and of *New College Songs* (1900). He also edited various songs and quartettes, sacred and secular, and contributed many articles and papers to the *Proceedings* of the American philological association and to reviews and other periodicals.

HARRINGTON, Mark Walrod, scientist, was born at Sycamore, Ill., Aug. 18, 1848; son of James and Charlotte (Walrod) Harrington; grandson of Lot Harrington, and a descendant of the early Harringtons of Eastern Massachusetts and of the Walrodts of the Mohawk valley. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1868, and remained there as curator of the museum till 1870. He was then instructor iu mathematics and assistant curator of the museum, 1870–72, meanwhile visiting Alaska, 1870–71, in the employ of the U.S. coast and geodetic survey; instructor in geology, zoölogy and botany, 1872–73; and assistant professor of the same branches, 1873–76. He studied in Leipzig, 1876–77, and was professor of mathematics and astronomy in the United States foreign office cadet school, Peking, 1877–78. Resigning because of ill health, he returned

home and in 1879 was appointed professor of astronomy and director of the observatory in the University of Michigan. In 1891 he became chief of the U.S. weather bureau at Washington, D.C. He was a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1891 was made vice-president of the international meteorological conference at Munich. He founded the *American Meteorological Journal* in 1884, and was its managing editor till 1892. He is the author of *About the Weather* (1899); and also contributed to various scientific journals and was an associate editor of Johnson's *Universal Cyclopædia* (1894), and of the *Standard Dictionary*.

Mark W. Harrington

HARRINGTON, Purnell Frederick, naval officer, was born in Dover, Del., June 6, 1844. He was ordered into active service from the U.S. naval academy in September, 1863, promoted acting ensign, Oct. 1, 1863, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*, and was attached to the *Monongahela*, 1864–65. He served in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, and in all actions against the Confederate defences of Mobile Bay during the summer of 1864. He was promoted master May 10, 1866; lieutenant Feb. 21, 1867; lieutenant-commander March 12, 1868; commander May 28, 1881, and captain March 1, 1895. He commanded the monitor *Puritan* from April 15, 1896, to June 18, 1898, serving in the war with Spain under Rear-Admiral Sampson, and was relieved of the command on account of illness. He was assigned to the U.S. navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 18, 1898.



PURITAN – Coast Defense Monitor.

HARRIS, Abram Winegardner, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1858; son of James Russell and Susanna (Reed) Harris. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1880, and was a teacher of higher mathematics in Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Pa., 1880–81; tutor in mathematics and registrar at Wesleyan university, 1881–84; instructor in history in the same institution, 1885–88; assistant director and then director of the office of experiment stations of the U.S. department of agriculture, Washington, D.C., 1888–93, and was elected president of the University of Maine in 1893. He was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. He received the degree of Sc.D. from Bowdoin college in 1894. He prepared scientific and administrative documents of the U.S. department of agriculture, and the annual reports of the University of Maine.

HARRIS, Addison Clay, diplomat, was born in Wayne county, Ind., Oct. 1, 1840; son of Branson Lewis and Martha (Young) Harris, and grandson of James Harris, who removed to Indiana from North Carolina in 1809. His great[2] grandfather, a Quaker, emigrated from Wales on account of his religious principles, and settled in Virginia, and from there went to South Carolina and later to North Carolina. Addison was prepared for college by Quaker teachers, and in the public schools, and in 1862 was graduated from Northwestern Christian university, which in 1877 became Butler college, and later was made a part of the University of Indianapolis. He was admitted to the bar in Indianapolis in 1865, and practised in Indiana. He was a state senator, 1877–79; was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for representative in the 51st congress in 1888, and was appointed U.S. minister to Austria-Hungary by President McKinley, Jan. 10, 1899.

A. C. Harris.

HARRIS, Amanda Bartlett, author, was born in Warner, N.H., Aug. 15, 1824; daughter of Harrison Gray and Mary (Bartlett) Harris; granddaughter of Richard and Lydia (Atherton) Harris, and of Richard and Mary (Currier) Bartlett, and a descendant of Thomas Harris, one of the settlers of Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1636, and Martha Lake, his wife, and also a descendant of Richard Bartlett, who came to Newbury, Mass., in 1635. She received an academic education and from girlhood was engaged in writing. She contributed (under different names) to many periodicals, and is the author of: *How We Went*

Birds' Nesting (1882); *Wild Flowers and Where They Grow* (1882); *Door-Yard Folks* (1883); *Pleasant Authors for Young Folks* (1884); *Old School Days* (1886); *American Authors for Young Folks* (1887); and *The Luck of Edenhall* (1888), and also the editor of an *Autograph Birthday Book for Young People* (1881); and *The Little Folks Every-Day-Book* (1881).

HARRIS, David Bullock, soldier, was born at Fredericks Hall, Va., Sept. 28, 1814. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1833; was 2d lieutenant in the 1st U.S. artillery, 1833–34, and assistant professor of engineering at West Point, 1834–35. He resigned from the army in 1835, and was civil engineer in Virginia, and an extensive exporter of flour and tobacco at Richmond. In 1861 he was appointed captain of engineers in the state force, and planned the defensive works on the field at Manassas in 1861, and in the battle of July 20–21, was on the staff of Gen. Philip St. George Cocke, commanding the 5th brigade of the Confederate army. He constructed the defensive works at Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, and Vicksburg in 1862; was in charge of the defensive engineering operations at Charleston, S.C., 1863, and constructed the defences of Petersburg, Va., 1864. He was promoted colonel of engineers in 1863, and brigadier-general in 1864. He died of yellow fever while on engineering duty on the forts protecting Charleston, S.C., Oct. 10, 1864.

HARRIS, Elisha, physician, was born in Westminster, Vt., March 4, 1824. He paid for his higher education by teaching school, and was gradnated at the College of physicians and snrgeons, New York city, 1849. He was a practising physician in New York city, 1849–55; superintendent and physician-in-chief, N.Y. quarantine hospital, 1855–66; organizer and director of the work of the U.S. sanitary commission, 1861–65; registrar of vital statistics and corresponding secretary of the Metropolitan board of health, 1866–69; sanitary superintendent of New York city, 1869–70; again registrar of vital statistics, 1873–76, and secretary of the New York state board of health, 1880–84. He constructed the first floating hospital at quarantine; reformed the bnilding laws of the city causing 40,000 windows and 2000 roof-ventilators to be put in tenement houses in the year 1869; invented a railroad ambulance that gained a prize at the Paris exposition and was adopted by the Prussian army, and wrote extensively on sanitary topics for the public press. He was elected a member of the American academy of medicine in 1879 and was a member of the various sanitary and medical associations of the United States; a delegate to the International medical congress of the American health association in 1876, and president of the association in 1878. He died in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1884.

HARRIS, George, educator, was born in East Machias, Maine, April 1, 1844; son of George and Mary Ann (Palmer) Harris, and grandson of Josiah and Lucy (Talbot) Harris, and of Robinson and Harriet (Allen) Palmer. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1866, and from the Andover theological seminary in 1869. He was ordained Oct. 6, 1869, and was pastor of the High Street Congregational church at Auburn, Maine, 1869–72, and of the Central Congregational church in Providence, R.I., 1872–83. He was university preacher at Dartmouth college, 1894–99, and at Harvard, 1897–99. He was elected professor of Christian theology at the Andover theological seminary in 1883, which chair he held until 1899, when he was elected president of Amherst college. He received the degree of D.D. from Amherst in 1883, and from Harvard in 1899, and that of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1899. He was one of the editors of the Andover *Review*, 1884–93, and is the author of *Moral Evolution* (1896); *Inequality and Progress* (1897), and of contributions to periodical literature.

HARRIS, George William, librarian, was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, Dec. 18, 1849. He received his preparatory education at the Pictou academy, and was graduated from Cornell university in 1873, with the degree of Ph.B. He was appointed assistant librarian of Cornell university in 1873, acting librarian in 1883, lecturer on bibliography in 1885, and librarian in 1890.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

He became editor of the *Library Bulletin of Cornell University* in 1883, and in 1888 prepared the *Ten-Year Book*. He is the author of contributions to the *Library Journal*, the *Nation*, and other periodicals and was elected a member of the American library association, and of the Bibliographical society of London.

HARRIS, Gilbert Dennison, educator, was born in Jamestown, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1864; son of Francis Engene and Lydia Helen (Crandall) Harris; and grandson of Jonathan Grant and Marcia (Miller) Harris, and of Stephen and Christiana (Benjamin) Crandall. He was graduated from Cornell nniversity in 1886, and was employed on the U.S. geological snrvey, and on the state geological surveys of Arkansas and Texas, 1887–93. He was editor and proprietor of the *Bulletins of American Paleontology*, and publisher of the *Reprint of Conrad's Fossil Shells of the Tertiary For-*

mations of the United States. He was elected professor of paleontology and stratigraphic geology at Cornell university in 1894, was state geologist of Louisiana in 1899 and was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science.

HARRIS, Hamilton, lawyer, was born in Preble, N.Y., May 1, 1820; son of Frederick Waterman and Lucy (Hamilton) Harris. He prepared for college at Cortland academy, and at the Albany academy, and was graduated from Union college in 1841 with high honors. He studied law in the office of his brother Ira in Albany and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He practised in Albany during his lifetime. He was district attorney of Albany county, 1853–57; member of the assembly, 1851; member of the state Republican committee, 1862–70, and chairman of the committee, 1864–70; chairman of the board of capitol commissioners, 1865–75, and state senator, 1876–80. He was elected a regent of the New York state university in 1885. He was leading counsel for the New York Central & Hudson River and the Boston & Albany railroad companies. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for representative in congress from his district in 1876. He died in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1900.

HARRIS, Henry Herbert, educator, was born in Louisa county, Va., Dec. 17, 1837. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1860, and served in the Confederate army in the engineer corps as 1st lieutenant during the civil war. He was prominent in 1865 in reopening Richmond college, and he was professor of Greek there, 1866–96, and chairman of the faculty four years. He was ordained pastor of a church in the suburbs of Richmond, Va., in 1869. He became a member of the faculty of the Southern Baptist theological seminary at Louisville, Ky., in 1896. He was editor of the *Educational Journal*, 1873–76; president of the Virginia Baptist historical society, 1876–96, editor of the *Foreign Mission Journal*, 1887, and one of the editors of the *Religious Herald* for several years. He received the degrees of A.M., D.D. and LL.D. from his alma mater, and that of D.D. from Washington and Lee university in 1873. He died in Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 4, 1897.

HARRIS, Ira, senator, was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, N.Y., May 31, 1802; son of Frederick Waterman and Lucy (Hamilton) Harris of English and Scotch ancestry, respectively. His father, a farmer, removed to a new farm of 400 acres in Preble, Cortland county, in 1808, and Ira followed the custom of the day alternating farm work with attendance at the district school, and was prepared for college at the Cortland academy, Homer, N.Y. He was graduated at Union college with honors in 1824; was admitted to the bar in 1827, and practised law in Albany, N.Y., 1827–48. He was a member of the state assembly for two terms, 1844–45; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1846; state senator, 1847; a judge of the supreme court of the state, 1847–59; absent in Europe, 1860; U.S. senator, 1861–67, and delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1867. He was professor of equity, jurisprudence and practice in the Albany law school when not absent in Washington, 1850–75, and lecturer on American law in the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., 1865–71. He was a trustee of Union college and president of the board of trustees, 1848–75. He was acting president of the college, 1868–69, between the time of the resignation of President Hickok and the election of President Aiken. He was a trustee and president of the board of trustees of Vassar college; president of the Albany medical college; a founder and the only chancellor of Rochester university, 1850–53, and a trustee, 1850–76. He is the author of addresses: *Life and Character of Roger Williams* and *Government of Cities* (1867). He received the honorary degree of LL.D. He died in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 2, 1875.

Ira Harris.

HARRIS, Isham Green, senator, was born near Tullahoma, Franklin county, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1818; son of Isham Harris, a native of Montgomery county, N.C., who removed to Bedford and thence to Franklin county, Tenn., about 1810. His elder brother, William R. Harris, born in North Carolina, Sept. 26, 1803, was a lawyer in Paris, Tenn., judge of the 9th circuit, 1836–45, and judge of the supreme court of the state from 1855 till his death, Jan. 13, 1858. Isham Green attended Winchester academy, and left home in 1832. He was a clerk at Paris, Tenn., in a dry goods store, 1832–37; conducted a store in part-

Isham G. Harris

nership with a brother in Tippah county, Miss., 1837–40; studied law, 1840–41, and practised, 1841–47. He was a state senator, 1847–48; district presidential elector, 1848–49; representative in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53; declined to stand as a candidate for re-election in 1852, and removed to Memphis in 1853, where he practised law for three years. He again entered politics as candidate for Democratic elector at large in 1856, and was elected by 10,000 majority. He was governor of Tennessee, 1857–62; aide-de-camp to Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in 1862, and was with him on the battle-field of Shiloh, saw him fall and received his last messages to his friends; was aide to Gen. G. T. Beauregard, 1862–63; to General Bragg, 1863–64; to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, 1864, and to Gen. Joseph B. Hood, 1864–65. This service made him a participant in all the battles in Tennessee and North Georgia, 1862–65. He was in Mexico and England, 1865–76; and while absent, Governor Brownlow offered a reward for his apprehension, charging him with having carried off $500,000, the school fund of the state. Upon his return to Tennessee he called upon Governor Brownlow and restored the entire sum which he had carried in his wanderings. He resumed the practice of law in Memphis, Tenn., in 1867, and in 1877 succeeded the Hon. Henry Cooper as U.S. senator. He was re-elected in 1883, 1889 and 1895. He served on the committees on finance and on rules and was president *pro tempore* of the senate in the 53d congress. His skill as a parliamentarian was acknowledged by every Vice-President, he being called to the chair when dispatch of business was important. He died in Washington, D.C., July 8, 1897.

HARRIS, Joel Chandler, author, was born at Eatonton, Ga., Dec. 9, 1848. He was educated at the common schools, and in 1860 was apprenticed to a printer. He later obtained employment as editorial writer on several southern newspapers and in 1876 secured a place on the staff of the Atlanta *Constitution*. His first negro dialect stories were published in the *Constitution* and at once became very popular. He was induced by J. C. Derby, the publisher, to collect his Uncle Remus stories and issue them in book form. His published books include: *Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings* (1880); *Nights with Uncle Remus* (1883); *Mingo and Other Sketches in Black and White* (1884); *Free Joe and Other Georgia Sketches* (1887); *Uncle Remus and His Friends* (1892); *On the Plantation* (1892); *Little Mr. Thimblefinger* (1894); *Mr. Rabbit at Home* (1895); *Sister Jane* (1896); *The Story of Aaron, So-named, the Son of Ben Ali* (1896); *Aaron in the Wildwoods* (1897); *Tales of the Home Folks in Peace and War* (1898); *Plantation Pageants* (1899); and *The Chronicles of Aunt Minervy Ann* (1899) which first appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* in 1899.

Joel Chandler Harris.

HARRIS, John Howard, educator, was born in Indiana county, Pa., April 24, 1847; son of Reese and Isabel (Coleman) Harris; grandson of Thomas Coleman, and a descendant of Capt. James Coleman, who served in the French and Indian war. He atteuded the academy at Mechanicsburg, Pa., 1860–63, and then enlisted in the Union army as a private in the 2d battalion, U.S. volunteers, serving in West Virginia. He was sergeant in company H, 206th Pennsylvania volunteers in front of Richmond from Augnst, 1864, until the fall of that city. He was gradnated from the University at Lewisburg, Pa., afterward Bucknell university, in 1869, and was founder and principal of Keystone academy, Factoryville, Pa., 1869–89, also acting as pastor of the Factoryville Baptist church for nine years. In 1889 he was chosen president of Bucknell university. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Lafayette college in 1883, and that of LL.D. by Dickinson college and by Colgate university in 1891.

John Howard Harris.

HARRIS, John Thomas, representative, was born in Albemarle county, Va., May 8, 1823; son of Nathan and Ann Allan (Anderson) Harris. He was a brother of William Anderson (q.v.) of James Overton who died in Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1891, and of Dr. Clement Rush, who died at Stanton, Va., Nov. 2, 1871. John Thomas was educated for the law and practised in Harrisburg, Va. He was commonwealth attorney, 1852–59; presidential elector, 1856; representative in the 36th congress, 1859–61; representative in the Virginia legislature, 1863–65; circuit judge for the 12th circuit, 1866–69; representative in the 42d–46th congresses, 1871–81; chairman of the Democratic state convention, 1884; delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention of

1884; elector-at-large on the Cleveland ticket, 1888, and president of the temporary organization of the World's Columbian commission, 1892. He died in Harrisburg, Va., Oct. 14, 1899.

HARRIS, Jonathan Newton, philanthropist, was born in Salem, Conn., Nov. 18, 1815. He was a merchant in New London, Conn., 1838–68, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1848–96; a member of both branches of the state legislature, and mayor of New London, 1856 and 1862. He was a director of the A.B.C.F.M. and of the International Y.M.C.A.; founded the Harris school of science, Kioto, Japan, at a cost of $100,000; gave the Moo ly schools, Northfield, Mass., $50,000 each, besides providing for them and for various other institutions in his will. He died at New London, Conn., Oct. 8, 1896.

HARRIS, Miriam Coles, author, was born on the Island of Dosoris, Long Island, N.Y., July 7, 1834; daughter of Butler and Julia (Weeks) Coles; granddaughter of Gen. Nathaniel Coles, and a descendant of Robert Coles of Suffolk, England, who came to America with Governor Winthrop, landing in Boston in 1630. She attended St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N.J., and a school in New York city. In 1864 she was married to Sidney Harris of New York city, and took up her residence there devoting much time to literary pursuits. She is the author of: *Rutledge* (1860); *The Sutherlands* (1862); *Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's* (1860); *A Rosary for Lent* (1870); *Frank Warrington* (1871); *Richard Vandermark* (1871); *Round Hearts, and Other Stories* (1871); *A Perfect Adonis* (1880); *Dear Feast of Lent* (1883); *Missy* (1884); *Happy-go-Lucky* (1886); *An Utter Failure* (1890); *A Corner of Spain* (1898); and numerous magazine articles.

HARRIS, Samuel, educator, was born in East Machias, Maine, June 14, 1814; son of Josiah and Lucy (Talbot) Harris. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1833; was principal of Limerick academy, Maine, 1833–34, and of Washington academy, East Machias, 1834–35, and again, 1838–41. In 1838 he was gradnated from Andover theological seminary, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Dec. 22, 1841. He was pastor at Conway, Mass., 1841–51; and at Pittsfield, Mass., 1851–55. In 1855 he accepted the chair of systematic theology in the Theological seminary, Bangor, Maine, which he resigned in 1867 to become president of Bowdoin college, the first to be chosen from the alumni. He resigned this office in 1871, and was appointed to the chair of systematic theology in Yale university. He received the degree of D.D. from Williams in 1855; that of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1871, and that of A.M. from Yale in 1872. He is the author of *Zaccheus; the Scriptural Plan of Beneficence* (1844); *Christ's Prayer for the Death of His Redeemed* (1863); *Kingdom of Christ on Earth* (1874); *Philosophical Basis of Theism* (1883); *The Self-Revelation of God* (1886); and *God, Creator and Lord of All* (1896). He died at Litchfield, Conn., June 25, 1899.

HARRIS, Samuel Smith, second bishop of Michigan and 122d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Autauga county, Ala., Sept. 14, 1841. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1859, studied law and by special act of the legislature was admitted to practice in 1860. In 1861 he joined the 3d Alabama regiment and served till the close of the war as adjutant on the staff of General Bragg, with the rank of major. Upon the close of the war he resumed the practice of law in Montgomery, Ala., and then in New York city, 1866–69. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, Feb. 10, 1869, and priest, June 30 of the same year. He was rector of St. John's church, Montgomery, Ala., Trinity church, Columbus, Ga., Trinity church, New Orleans, La., and St. James church, Chicago, Ill., 1875–79. He was a delegate from Georgia to the general convention of 1874 and from Illinois in 1877. He was elected bishop of Quincy in 1878, but declined. With the Rev. John Fulton he founded the *Living Church* in 1878, and was its managing editor during the first six months of its existence. He was elected bishop of Michigan to succeed the Rt. Rev. Samuel Allen McCaskry, deposed, Sept. 3, 1878, and was consecrated, Sept. 17, 1879. He received the degree of D.D. from William and Mary college in 1874, and that of LL.D. from the University of Alabama in 1879. He published *Bohlen Lectures* (1882). He died in London, England, Aug. 21, 1888.

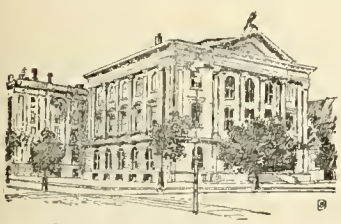
Samuel S. Harris.

HARRIS, Stephen Ross, representative, was born near Massillon, Ohio, May 22, 1824; son of Stephen and Sibyl (Clark) Harris, and grandson of John and Mary (Hamilton) Harris, all of whom were natives of Essex county, N.J. He studied in the common schools, in a select school in Dalton, Ohio; in the preparatory department of Washington (Pa.) college; in Norwalk seminary, and in the classical department of the Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio. He then taught school, and in 1849 was admitted to the bar, settling in practice in Bucyrus, Ohio. He was deputy U.S. marshal, and a member of the county

military committee, 1861–65; and was an active member of the Ohio state bar association, holding the presidency, 1893–94. He was a Republican representative from Ohio in the 54th congress, 1895–97.

HARRIS, Thaddeus Mason, clergyman, was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 7, 1768. His father was a Revolutionary patriot and died during the war, leaving his family destitute. His first ancestor in America was Thomas Harris of Ottery Saint Mary, Devonshire, England. He was prepared for college by Dr. Morse, and graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1787; A.M., 1790. He taught in Worcester, Mass., 1787–88; studied theology; served as librarian of Harvard, 1791–93, and was minister of First parish of Dorchester, Unitarian, 1793–1839. He was a member of the Massachusetts historical society; a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and corresponding member of the society Archeological d'Athènes. He received from Harvard the degree of S.T.D. in 1813. He published: *Discourses in Favor of Free Masonry* (1803); *Journal of a Tour of the Territory Northwest of the Alleghany Mountains* (1805); *A Natural History of the Bible* (1821); *The First Church of Dorchester* (1830); and *Memoirs of James Oglethorpe* (1841). He died in Dorchester, Mass., April 3, 1842.

HARRIS, Thaddeus William, entomologist, was born in Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 12, 1795; son of the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, minister of the first church, Dorchester. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B. in 1815, A.M., in 1818, and M.D. in 1820. He practised medicine at Milton Hill, Mass., 1820–31; was librarian of Harvard, 1831–56; originated the Harvard Students' natural history society, and gave instruction in botany and natural history to its members. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts historical society. He made a zoölogical and botanical survey of Massachusetts and catalogued 2350 species of insects. The Boston society of natural history purchased his collection of insects and the exhaustive catalogues which he had prepared with the utmost care after verifying the respective species. The legislature of Massachusetts published his report *Insects Injurious to Vegetation* (1841, enl. ed., 1852). He published upwards of fifty papers resulting from his research as an antiquarian. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1856.



BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY

HARRIS, Thomas Cadwalader, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18, 1825; son of Dr. Thomas and Jane Phillips (Hodgdon) Harris. His father was a surgeon in the war of 1812 and surgeon-general in the U.S. navy; his grandfather, Gen. William Harris, served in the Revolution and in the whisky rebellion, and his maternal grandfather, Gen. Samuel Hodgdon, served throughout the American Revolution. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1841; passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847; lieutenant, 1855; master, Sept. 14, 1855; lieutenant-commander, Aug. 5, 1862; commander, Aug. 7, 1866, and captain, Dec. 12, 1872. His active service included the commands of the *Chippewa* and the *Yantic* during the progress of the civil war. He was engaged on blockading duty off Charleston in 1863, and engaged Fort Wagner and the batteries on Morris Island as lieutenant-commander in charge of the *Chippewa*, and was in command of the *Yantic* in both attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865. After the civil war he was on various duties and commanded the *St. Mary's* from Jan. 22, 1870, starting from San Francisco, Cal., visiting South America, the Hawaiian, Solomon and Fiji islands, New Zealand and Australia, thence to New York by San Francisco, reaching that port to be detached, June 9, 1873. He received the commendation of the state department for his services as diplomatic agent at the Solomon and Fiji islands. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 24, 1875.

HARRIS, Townsend, diplomatist, was born in Sandy Hill, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1804; son of Jonathan Harris, and grandson of Gilbert and Thankful (Townsend) Harris, of Ticonderoga, N.Y. His maternal grandfather John Watson served with Gilbert Harris in the Continental army under General Gates. The Harrises came from Wales to America with Roger Williams and settled in Massachusetts and later generations removed to Ulster county, N.Y., and thence to Essex and Washington counties. Townsend was educated chiefly by his mother and his school training did not extend beyond that afforded by the primary school and village academy. In 1817 he became a clerk in a dry-goods store in New York city, and a few years later his father and older brother John removed to New York and the three organized the business of importing china and earthenware. After the great fire in New York in 1835 when their store was blown up with gunpowder to prevent the spread of the flames, the business was reorganized as John & Townsend Harris. While in business he learned the French, Spanish and Italian languages. He was a member of the board of education of New York city for several years and president of the board, 1846–47. He was one of the prime movers in founding

the Free Academy, afterward the College of the city of New York. He was also a member of the volunteer fire department and of the state militia. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, and later joined the communion of the Protestant Episcopal church. In November, 1847, his mother died and as he had never married his old home was broken up and he sold out his business. Purchasing a half interest in a vessel bound for California, he sailed around Cape Horn to California, touching at points in South America. In San Francisco he purchased the other half of the vessel and projected a trading voyage to China and Dutch and English Indies, and in 1848 sailed as supercargo and for five years he engaged in commercial voyaging. His journal notes his Christmas as follows: 1849 at sea in the North Pacific ocean; 1850 at Manila; 1851 at Pulo-Penang; 1852 at Singapore; 1853, at Hong-Kong; 1854 at Calcutta; 1855 at Ceylon; 1856 at Japan. He was acting vice-consul for the United States at Ningpo, China, 1854, and on March 24, 1854, he wrote to Secretary Marcy setting forth the capabilities and importance to the United States of the island of Formosa as a coaling station and depot and proposed that the United States acqnire the island by purchase. He was summoned to the United States by the secretary of state, and on his way visited India, the Red Sea, Egypt, Alexandria, Gibraltar, London and Liverpool, and reached New York July 27, 1855. On August 4 he was appointed consul-general to Japan, to make a treaty with that government then first visited by Commodore Perry, and he was also entrusted by the President to make a commercial treaty with the kingdom of Siam. His appointment as the first commissioner to Japan was made upon the joint recommendation of William H. Seward and Commodore Perry. He personally purchased the presents sent to the respective rulers. He left New York Oct. 17, 1855, arrived at Penang, Jan. 19, 1856, where the non-arrival of the *San Jacinto* with his secretary and the rest of his suite kept him waiting seventy-six days, and he reached Siam April 4, where he concluded the treaty, and amid pageants and other evidences of his triumph he left Bangkok, May 31, and on August 25, 1856, in company with Commodore Perry, he was received by the governor and vice-governor of Shimoda. He subsequently visited Yedo and after two years' residence and numerous interviews, much opposition, and vexatious delays, the written promise of the Yedo government was gained, Feb. 17, 1858, and the treaty signed, July 29, 1858, by which Japan was opened to the world. On Jan. 7, 1859, President Buchanan nominated and the senate confirmed his appointment as minister resident of the United States to Japan. On June 30 the consulate was removed from Shimoda to Kanagawa and the American flag was hoisted July 1, 1859. At Yedo the American minister held his position alone amid murders, assassinations and incendiarism after all his colleagues had retired to Yokohama, and on Jan. 14, 1860, his interpreter and private secretary, Mr. Heusken, was murdered. At his suggestion a Japanese embassy of seventy-one persons headed by Shimmi left for the United States by way of San Francisco to exchange ratifications of the treaty which had been signed by the Mikado in 1858, and to obtain a fresh copy of the Perry treaty. On July 10, 1861, he sent his resignation to President Lincoln, which was reluctantly accepted, Oct. 21, 1861. Before leaving Japan he gave $1000 for the erection of the American union church at Yokohama, built in 1875, and standing on the old Perry treaty ground. After welcoming his successor, Robert H. Pruyn, he spent some time in travel in Asia and Europe, and settled in New York city. He received from Queen Victoria a gold watch studded with diamonds in recognition of the assistance he had given to the British minister to Japan. He was a founder of the New York society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and a member of the Union and other clubs and of the learned societies of Europe and America. See *Townsend Harris, First American Envoy to Japan*, by William Elliot Griffis (1895). He died in New York city, Feb. 25, 1878.

HARRIS, William, educator, was born in Springfield, Mass., April 29, 1765. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1786; A.M., 1789; studied theology, and was licensed as a Congregational minister, but the condition of his health led him to study medicine in Salem, Mass. After reading Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity" he embraced the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church and was ordained a deacon by Bishop Provoost in Trinity church, New York city, Oct. 16, 1791, and a priest the following Sunday by the same bishop. He was rector of St. Michael's church, Marblehead, Mass., and principal of an academy there, 1791–1802; rector of St. Mark's church, New York city, and principal of a classical school, 1802–16. He was president of Columbia college, as successor to Bishop Moore, 1811–29. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Harvard and from Colum-

bia in 1811; was a trustee of Columbia, 1811–29, clerk of the board, 1811, and was a corresponding member of the Massachusetts historical society. He published various sermons including his *Farewell Sermon* (1816). He died in New York city, Oct. 18, 1829.

HARRIS, William Alexander, senator, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Oct. 29, 1841; son of William Alexander and Frances (Murray) Harris; grandson of Henry Harris of Fauquier county, Va., and a descendant of Henry Harris of Glamorgan, Wales, who with others obtained from William and Mary a grant to ten miles square of crown lands on the south bank of the James river, above the great falls (now Richmond) in 1691. He was graduated from the Columbian college, Washington, D.C., in 1859, and from the Virginia military institute in 1861. He joined the Confederate army and was adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. C. M. Wilcox, and subsequently ordnance officer in the divisions of Gens. R. E. Rodes and D. H. Hill, in the army of northern Virginia. In 1865 he removed to Kansas and was employed as civil engineer in the construction of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific railroad till 1868. He then removed to Linwood, Leavenworth county, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was agent for the sale of the Delaware reservation and other lands, 1868–76, and in 1892 was elected by Democratic and Populist votes a representative at large from Kansas in the 53d congress. He was defeated when renominated in 1894, and in 1897 he was elected by the Democrats and Populists a U.S. senator as successor to W. A. Peffer, for the term expiring March 3, 1903.

HARRIS, William Anderson, educator, was born in Augusta county, Va., July 17, 1827; son of Nathan and Ann Allan (Anderson) Harris, and a descendant of Robert Harris, who emigrated from England about 1660, and settled in Hanover county, Va. He was graduated at the Virginia military institute in 1851, and was admitted to the practice of law. He removed to Sparta, Ga., where he became principal of a young ladies' institute. He removed to La Grange, Ga., in 1859, and accepted the presidency of La Grange Female college. He resigned to accept the presidency of Martha Washington college, Abington, Va., and at the close of the civil war he became president of Wesleyan female institute, Stanton, Va. In 1892 he removed to Roanoke, Va., and established the Virginia college for the higher education of women. Randolph Macon college gave him the degree of D.D. in 1875. He died in Roanoke, Va., Sept. 2, 1895.

HARRIS, William Logan, M.E. bishop, was born in Richland county, near Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1817. He was educated at Norwalk seminary, and joined the Michigan conference of the M.E. church in 1837, which at this time included northern Ohio. By the subdivision of the conference in 1840, he was a member of the North Ohio conference, and in 1856 of the Central Ohio conference. In 1845 he was instructor in the preparatory department, Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio, where he remained one year and then took up the itineracy, being stationed at Toledo, 1846–47, and Norwalk, 1848. He was principal of Baldwin institute, Berea, 1848–51; professor of chemistry and natural history, Ohio Wesleyan university, 1851–60; corresponding assistant secretary of the missionary society of the church, 1860–72, and bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1872–87. He was a delegate to the general conferences, 1856, 1860, 1864, 1868 and 1872, and at the several conferences served as secretary. He received the honorary degrees of D.D. from Allegheny college in 1856, and LL.D. from Baldwin university in 1870. He visited the mission stations of the church in Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, India, China and Japan in 1872–73. He published *Powers of the General Conference* (1859); and with Judge Henry of Illinois *Ecclesiastical Law* (1870). He died in New York city, Sept. 7, 1887.

HARRIS, William Torrey, educator, was born at North Killingly, Conn., Sept. 10, 1835; son of William and Zilpah (Torrey) Harris; grandson of John Harris of Scituate, R.I., and a descendant of Thomas Harris, Roger Williams, Lawrence Wilkinson, Chad Brown, William Torrey, John Greene, and others well known in the early history of New England. He prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, and attended Yale for about two and a half years. In 1857 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he was a teacher, then principal, and assistant superintendent of public schools till 1868 when he became superintendent, holding the office until 1880. His published reports during this period were contributed to the educational exhibit of the United States at the Paris exposition of 1878, and won for him the honorary title of Officier de l'Académie. These reports were placed in the library of the ministry of public instruction in Paris. In 1880 he visited Europe, and represented the U.S. bureau of education at the Brussels international congress of educators. Upon returning home he took up his residence in Concord, Mass., where he became an active member of the school of philosophy. He represented the U.S. bureau of education at the Paris exposition of 1889 and received the title of Officier de l'instruction publique from the French government. The same year he became U.S. commissioner of education, removing to Washington, D.C. He was elected a member of the American historical asso-

ciation and a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science; was the founder of the Philosophic society of St. Louis in 1866; president of the National educational association in 1875, and for fifteen years an officer of the American social science association. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1869; that of LL.D. from the University of the state of Missouri in 1870; from the University of Pennsylvania in 1894; from Yale in 1895, and from Princeton in 1896; and that of Ph.D. from Brown in 1893 and from the University of Jena (Germany) in 1899. He edited and published the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* of which he was the founder in St. Louis in 1867. He was on the editorial staff of *Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia* and editor of Appleton's *International Education Series* and also edited the A. E. Kroeger translation of Fichte's *Science of Ethics* (London, 1897). He is the author of: *Introduction to the Study of Philosophy* (1890); *Hegel's Logic* (1890); *The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Commedia* (1891); *Psychologic Foundations of Education* (1898), and numerous contributions to various periodicals.

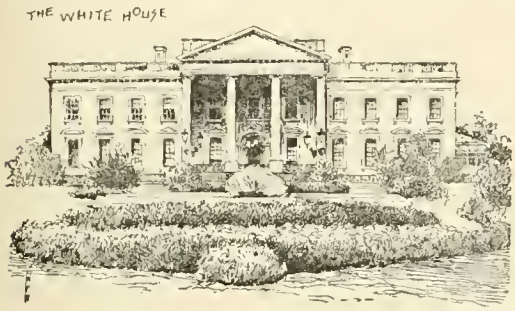
HARRISON, Anna Symmes, wife of William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, was born at Morristown, N.J., July 25, 1775; daughter of Col. John Cleves and Anna (Tuthill) Symmes. Her mother died soon after the birth of Anna, who was brought up by her maternal grandparents at East Hampton, L.I., where she attended school. She completed her school course at the Isabella Graham school, New York city. In 1794 with her father and step-mother she removed to North Bend, Ohio, and in 1795 while on a visit to her sister at Lexington, Ky., she met Captain Harrison, who was in command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio. They were married at North Bend Nov. 22, 1795, during the temporary absence of Colonel Symmes, who opposed the match, and after visiting Philadelphia and different army posts in Ohio and Indiana with her husband, she settled in a home at North Bend, where she had the care and charge of the education of her ten children. On account of delicate health she did not accompany her husband to Washington when he was inaugurated President of the United States and before she could assume the duties of mistress of the White House her husband died, April 4, 1841. Mrs. Harrison remained at North Bend and continued the education of her children and in 1855 she made her home with her only surviving son, John Scott Harrison, at Cleves, Ohio, where she died, Feb. 25, 1864.

HARRISON, Benjamin, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at "Berkeley," Charles City county, Va., in 1726; son of Benjamin and Anne (Carter) Harrison; grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Burwell) Harrison and of Robert and Betty (Landon) Carter; great-grandson of Benjamin and Hannah Harrison and great[2] grandson of Benjamin and Mary Harrison. His great-grandfather, Benjamin (born at Southwick Parish, Va., Sept. 20, 1645; died Jan. 30, 1712–13), was sent to England as commissioner from the colony against Commissary Blair; and was a member of the council of the province from 1699; and his great[2] grandfather, Benjamin, was clerk of the council of Virginia and a member of the house of burgesses, 1642. Benjamin (born 1726) was educated at William and Mary college. He was a member of the house of burgesses and in 1764 was on the committee that memorialized the king and parliament, but in 1765 protested against the stamp act resolutions of Patrick Henry, which he declared to be injudicious. He was a member of the committee of correspondence in 1773 and a delegate to the continental congress, 1774–78. He refused the presidency of that body and when John Hancock was elected he is said to have expressed his approval of the choice by actually carrying the Massachusetts patriot to the chair. He was a follower of Edmund Pendleton and advocated "general united opposition." As chairman of "the whole house of congress," June 10, 1776, he introduced the resolution drafted by Richard Henry Lee, declaring the independence of the American colonies, and on July 4, 1776, he reported the Declaration of Independence, of which he was a signer. He was speaker of the Virginia house of delegates, 1778–81; governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, 1782–85; member of the Virginia legislature, 1786–91; member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution, Nov. 21, 1789, and with Henry Monroe and others opposed its ratification, but supported the action

Benj Harrison

of the convention He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. William and Elizabeth (Churchill) Bassett. He died at "Berkeley," Charles City county, Va., in April, 1791.

HARRISON, Benjamin, twenty-third President of the United States, was born at North Bend, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833; son of John Scott and Elizabeth (Irwin) Harrison; grandson of William Henry and Anna (Symmes) Harrison; and great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence. His father was a representative from Ohio in the 33d and 34th



congresses and conducted a farm of 400 acres on the Ohio river, near the mouth of the Big Miami, where Benjamin was accustomed to farm work. He attended school in a log schoolhouse and in 1848–49 at Farmers college, College Hill, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated at Miami university, Ohio, A.B., 1852 and A.M., 1855. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and practised law in Indianapolis, 1854–89. He was reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, 1860–62, and again, 1864–68. He entered the volunteer army July 14, 1862, when he was commissioned 2d lieutenant of Company A, 70th Indiana volunteers. He was promoted captain, July 22 and colonel, Aug. 7, 1862; was in command of his regiment to Aug. 20, 1863; of the 2d brigade, 3d division reserve corps, to Sept. 20, 1863; again of his regiment to Jan. 9, 1864; of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 11th army corps, to April 18, 1864; of his regiment to June 29, 1864; of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 20th army corps, to Sept. 23, 1864; on special recruiting service in Indiana and in command of the 1st brigade, provisional division, army of the Cumberland, to Jan. 16, 1865; and in command of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 20th army corps, to June 8, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Jan. 23, 1865, "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of brigade." He commanded the 70th Indiana volunteers at the battles of Russellville, Ky., Sept. 30, 1862; Resaca, Ga., May 13–16, 1864; Cassville, Ga., May 24, 1864; New Hope Church and Dallas, Ga., May 25–28, 1864; and at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27–28, 1864. He commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, 20th army corps at the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, June 29 to July 3, 1864, Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; and at the siege of Atlanta, July 21 to Sept. 2, 1864; the 1st brigade, Cruft's provisional division, Steedman's provisional detachment at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15–16 1864, and the 1st brigade, 3d division, 20th corps at the surrender of General Johnston at Durham Station, N.C., April 26, 1865. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of Indiana in 1876; was by the appointment of President Hayes a member of the Mississippi River commission, 1879–80; was chairman of the state delegates to the Republican national convention of 1880, and when his name was presented as a candidate for President he insisted that it be withdrawn. He canvassed the state for Garfield and declined a cabinet appointment from the incoming President. In 1881 he was elected U.S. senator for a full term, as successor to J. E. McDonald, and was chairman of the committee on territories. In 1888 he received the nomination of President of the United States from the Republican national convention at Chicago, Ill. He was nominated on the eighth ballot by a vote of 544, and at the general election in November he received 5,440,216 of the popular votes to 5,538,233 for Grover Cleveland, and at the meeting of the electoral college in 1889 he was elected President of the United States, receiving 233 electoral votes to 168 for Cleveland. He was inaugurated, March 4, 1889, and James G. Blaine of Maine was made secretary of state; William Windom of Minnesota secretary of the treasury; Redfield Proctor of Vermont secretary of war; John W. Noble of Missouri secretary of the interior; Benjamin F. Tracy of New York secretary of the navy; Jeremiah M. Rusk of Wisconsin secretary of agriculture; John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania postmaster-general, and William H. H. Miller of Indiana attorney-general. The changes in his cabinet occurred in the state department in 1892 when on June 4, Secretary Blaine resigned and was succeeded by John W. Foster of Indiana; in the treasury department in 1891 when upon the death of Secretary Windom, January 29, he was succeeded by Charles Foster of Ohio; and in the war department in 1891 when on the resignation of Secretary Proctor, December 5, he was succeeded by Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia. During his trip through the southern states to California and return in 1890 he accomplished a journey of 10,000 miles from April 15 to May 15, and made one hundred forty non-political and patriotic addresses, which were published and elicited praise from American and European statesmen. President Harrison arranged for an arbitration of the differences between the United

States and England in reference to the killing of seal in the Bering sea; for the Pan-American congress held in Washington in the winter of 1889-90, in which the South and Central American countries were represented and a system of reciprocity in trade established; signed the acts for the admission of the territories of North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming as states; secured the extinguishment of Indian titles to vast tracts of land formerly claimed by the Indians, through commissioners appointed under the direction of the secretary of the interior and which secured the territory of Oklahoma; quelled the Indian disturbances in the northwest, 1890–91; and defined in a message to congress the rights of aliens to the protection of the U.S. government, in connection with the demand of the Italian government for redress and indemnity for loss caused by the lynching of Italian residents of New Orleans, La. During his administration the battle-ships *Maine* and *Texas*, the armed cruiser *New York*, the protected cruisers *Chicago*, *Baltimore*, *Charleston*, *Philadelphia*, *San Francisco* and *Newark*, and the gunboats *Yorktown*, *Bennington*, *Concord* and *Machias* were completed. These vessels had been planned and constructed largely under Mr. Cleveland's administration and during Mr. Harrison's the battle ships *Indiana*, *Iowa*, *Massachusetts*, *Oregon* and *Texas*, the armed cruiser *Brooklyn* and the protected cruisers *Cincinnati*, *Columbia*, *Detroit*, *Marblehead*, *Montgomery*, *Minneapolis*, *Olympia* and *Raleigh* were planned and their keels laid. He was renominated by the Republican national convention of 1892 at Minneapolis, Minn., and in the general election in November, 1892, he received 5,176,108 of the popular votes, ex-President Cleveland receiving 5,556,918 votes; and in the electoral college Mr. Cleveland received 277 votes to 145 for Mr. Harrison. On retiring from the presidency, March 4, 1893, he resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis; and was non-resident professor of constitutional law at the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, Cal., 1893–98. He was married, Oct. 20, 1853, to Caroline Lavinia, daughter of Prof. John W. Scott of Oxford, Ohio. She died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, 1892. Their son, Russell Benjamin, was graduated from Lafayette in 1877; became a journalist; was married in 1884 to Mary Angeline, daughter of the Hon. Alvin Saunders, U.S. senator from Iowa; and in 1898 was appointed assistant inspector-general in the U.S. volunteer army in the war with Spain with the rank of major and assigned to the staff of Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Their daughter Mary Scott was married to James Robert McKee, a merchant of Indianapolis and subsequently of New York city. Mr. Harrison was married a second time in April, 1896, to Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick, and on Feb. 21, 1897, a daughter was born, who was christened Elizabeth. In May, 1898, Mr. Harrison was retained as principal counsel for Venezuela before the court of arbitration on the British-Venezuelan boundary question. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Miami university in 1888 and from the college of New Jersey in 1889. He is the author of *Indiana Supreme Court Reports*, Vols. 15–17 and 23–29; *This Country of Ours* (1897); and articles in magazines and newspapers. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., March 13, 1901.

RESIDENCE OF EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

HARRISON, Caroline Scott, wife of Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, was born in Oxford, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1832; daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon and Mary Potts (Neal) Scott; granddaughter of George McElroy and Anna (Rea) Scott; and great-granddaughter of John and Anna (Rea) Scott. Her great-grandfather, John Scott, came to America from the North of Ireland and settled in Bucks county, Pa., twenty miles north of Philadelphia. On land purchased by him from the proprietary government, the first Presbyterian church in America was erected as was the celebrated "log college," the primitive foundation of the College of New Jersey and Princeton university. Caroline Scott was graduated at the Oxford, Ohio, female seminary, of which her father was president, in 1852; taught music in Carrollton, Ky., 1853, and on Oct. 20, 1853, was married to Benjamin Harrison, a graduate of Miami university, 1852. Her experience in Washington society for six years as wife of a U.S. senator, 1881–87, gave her an acquaintance and experience that peculiarly fitted her to be

Caroline S. Harrison

mistress of the White House on the election of her husband to the presidency, and she performed the duties with dignity and grace. Her health, however, gradually failed and she sought relief in the pure air of the Adirondack mountains, where she resided during the greater part of the last year of her life. She was a manager of the orphan asylum, Indianapolis, and the first president of the National society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She died in the White House, Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, 1892.

HARRISON, Carter Bassett, representative, was born in "Berkeley," on the James river, Va.; second child of Benjamin and Eliza (Bassett), and elder brother of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States. He received a classical education at the College of William and Mary and was a lawyer. He was a member of the Virginia house of delegates, 1784; afterward served in both houses of the Virginia legislature for many years, and was a representative in the 3d, 4th and 5th congresses, 1793–99. He married Miss Allen of Claremont on the James, and had three children: William A., Benjamin C. and Anna Carter. He died in Virginia in 1804.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, representative, was born at Elk Hill, Fayette county, Ky., Feb. 15, 1825; son of Carter Henry and Caroline Evalind (Russell) Harrison; grandson of Robert Carter and Ann (Cabell) Harrison, and of Col. William and Nancy (Price) Russell; and a descendant on his father's side from Benjamin Harrison who emigrated from England to Virginia about 1620, and on his mother's side from William Russell, who came from England to Jamestown, Va., with Sir Alexander Spotswood in 1710. Mr. Harrison was prepared for college under Dr. Lewis Marshall, brother of Chief-Justice John Marshall, entered the sophomore class at Yale in 1843 and was graduated in 1845. He then engaged in farming in Fayette county, Ky., travelled in the Orient with Bayard Taylor, spent two years in Germany and France, and in 1855 was graduated from the Transylvania university law school, Lexington, Ky., being admitted to the bar in the same year. He was married in 1855 to Sophonisba Preston of Henderson, Ky., who died in 1876. In 1882 he was married in London to Marguerite E., daughter of Marcus A. Stearns of Chicago. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, where he practised law and engaged in the real estate business. He was elected commissioner of Cook county in 1871; was defeated for congress in 1872, and was a Democratic representative in the 44th and 45th congresses, 1875–79. In 1879 he was elected mayor of Chicago and was also elected in 1881, 1883, 1885 and 1893. In 1884 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois and in 1891 unsuccessfully contested the mayoralty nomination with De Witt C. Cregier; making the race independently he came within two thousand votes of election. In 1887–88 made a trip around the world, writing descriptive letters to the Chicago papers. These letters were afterward published under the title "A Race with the Sun." In November, 1891, he purchased the Chicago *Times* newspaper which was managed by his two sons, Carter Henry and William Preston, until 1894. On the evening of his death a stranger, pleading urgent business, was admitted to Mayor Harrison's house. Mr. Harrison left the dining-room to meet the stranger who fired at him with a revolver, inflicting five wounds. The assassin afterward gave himself up and was convicted of murder. Mr. Harrison died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28, 1893.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, politician, was born in Chicago, Ill., April 23, 1860; son of Carter Henry and Sophonisba (Preston) Harrison; and grandson of Carter Henry and Caroline Evalind (Russell) Harrison. He attended the Gymnasium of Altenburg, Germany, 1874–76; was graduated from St. Ignatius college in 1881, and from the law department of Yale in 1883. He practised law in Chicago until 1889, when with his brother William Preston Harrison, he engaged in the real estate business. He was joint manager with his brother of the Chicago *Times*, 1891–94, and in April, 1897, was elected mayor of Chicago, to which office he was re-elected in 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903.

HARRISON, Charles Custis, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1844; son of George Leib and Sarah Ann (Waples) Harrison. His father (1811–1885) was an honorary graduate of Harvard, where he studied for two years, receiving his A.M. degree in 1878; was the founder of the Franklin sugar refining company; president of the state board of charities; trustee of the P.E. divinity school, Philadelphia, and author of "Chapters on Social Science as Connected with the Administration of State Charities" (1877) and "Legislation on Insanity" (1884). Charles Custis was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, Greek salutatorian, A.B. in 1862, A.M. in 1865. He was senior partner of Harrison, Frazier & Co. until the

Chas. C. Harrison

dissolution of that firm. He was elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania in 1876; chairman of the committee of ways and means in 1885; and on the resignation of William Pepper as provost, in 1894, he succeeded as acting provost and in June, 1895, was elected provost of the university. He was manager of the P.E. hospital, Philadelphia; a member of the American academy of political and social science, of the American philosophical society, of the Pennsylvania historical society, and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian societies. He was married in 1870 to Ellen Nixon, daughter of Edward Wain of Philadelphia, and great-granddaughter of Robert Morris. He endowed the "George Leib Harrison Memorial Foundation" of the University of Pennsylvania by a gift to the institution of $500,000, and later, in conjunction with Mrs. Harrison, gave another sum of $250,000 to the general purposes of the university. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia university in 1895 and from Princeton university in 1896.

HARRISON, Constance Cary, author, was born in Vaucluse, Fairfax county, Va., April 25, 1848; daughter of Archibald and Monimia (Fairfax) Cary; granddaughter of Thomas, ninth Lord Fairfax, baron of Cameron in the peerage of Scotland; and a descendant of Col. Archibald Cary, a Revolutionary patriot, and of Col. William Fairfax of Belvoir, the friend and neighbor of Washington; also a great-grandniece of Thomas Jefferson. She was educated at home in Fairfax county, Virginia, and afterward in Paris where she resided for some time with her widowed mother. She was married to Burton Harrison, a lawyer, at Old Morrisania, the residence of her uncle, Gouverneur Morris, in Westchester, and afterward resided in New York city, having a summer home called "The Sea Urchins," at Bar Harbor, Maine, and engaged in literary work. She travelled much in Europe, America and the East. She is the author of: *Golden Rod* (1880); *Helen Troy* (1881); *Woman's Handiwork in Modern Homes* (1881); *Old Fashioned Fairy Book* (1884); *Folk and Fairy Tales* (1885); *Bric-a-Brac Stories* (1886); *Bar Harbor Days* (1887); *The Anglomaniacs* (1887); *Flower-de-Hundred* (1891); *Crow's Nest and Belhaven Tales* (1892); *Sweet Bells Out of Tune* (1893); *A Bachelor Maid* (1894); *An Errant Wooing* (1895); *Externals of Modern New York* (1896); *A Merry Maid of Arcady, and Other Stories* (1897); *A Son of the Old Dominion* (1897); *Good Americans* (1898); and *The Circle of a Century* (1899); besides several plays and many contributions to periodicals.

Constance Cary Harrison

HARRISON, Gabriel, actor, author and artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 25, 1818; son of Charles P. and Elizabeth (Porter) Harrison; grandson of William, a bank-note engraver; and great-grandson of John Harrison, the inventor of an exact chronometer. In 1822 he removed with his father to New York city. In 1832 he witnessed a performance of Edwin Forrest and then determined to become an actor. In November, 1837, he made his début at Wallack's National theatre, New York city, as Othello, and from that time continued to act at intervals. In 1845 he supported Charles Kean in his Shakespearian revivals at the Park theatre. He organized the Brooklyn dramatic academy in 1851 and managed the Adelphi theatre at Troy, N.Y., in 1859. On Sept. 14, 1863, he opened the Brooklyn Park theatre, the first in that city, and successfully organized an English opera company, but finally met with financial disaster. Subsequently he leased and managed the Brooklyn academy of music. About 1872 he became a teacher of elocution and acting in Brooklyn. He was one of the founders of the Faust club in Brooklyn, and was instrumental in raising the funds for a bronze bust of John Howard Payne, placed by the club in Prospect park. He was also interested in painting, executing a number of landscapes, notably "Swallow's Roost," "Solitude," "A Look Between the Trees," and "The Falls of Minnehaha"; and several portraits including two of Edwin Forrest in the characters of Coriolanus and Othello. In 1851 and 1853 he produced several daguerreotypes which won various prize medals. In 1867 he was corresponding secretary of the Brooklyn academy of design, raised money to pay its debts, and put its free art school on a prosperous basis. He is the author of: *The Life and Writings of John Howard Payne* (1873); *Life of Edwin Forrest* (1889); and a chapter on *Drama, Music and*

Gabriel Harrison

Fine Arts in Brooklyn in the *History of Kings County* (1884); and a number of dramas. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1902.

HARRISON, George Paul, representative, was born near Savannah, Ga., March 19, 1841; son of George Paul and Adeline (Guinn) Harrison; grandson of William and Mary (Keller) Harrison; and a descendant of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated from the Georgia military institute in 1861 with first honors and as captain of Company A, and entered the Confederate army as 2d lieutenant of the 1st Georgia regnlars. He was successively promoted 1st lieutenant, major, colonel and brigadier-general. He served in the defence of Charleston and was one of the commanders of Battery Wagner, sharing that service in 1862–63 with Generals Colquitt, Clingman, R. F. Graham, Hagood, L. M. Keitt and Taliaferro. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and was under General Finegan in the battle of Olustee, Fla., in which engagement he commanded the 2d brigade composed of the 32d and 64th Georgia volunteers, the 1st Georgia regulars, the 1st Florida battalion, Bonaud's battalion of infantry and Guerand's light battery, Feb. 20, 1864. His action in this battle brought victory to the Confederate army. In the army of Tennessee, Gen. J. E. Johnston, he commanded a brigade in Walthall's (late McLaws's) division of Stewart's corps, opposed the advance of Sherman and surrendered with Johnston at Durham Station, N.C. He removed to Alabama in 1865 and was elected commandant of cadets at the University of Alabama, bnt declined. He subsequently held that position at the Agricultural and mechanical college of Alabama for one year. He was admitted to the bar in 1866 and engaged in the practice of law at Opelika. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Alabama in 1875 and was elected a state senator in 1876, being again elected in 1880 and serving as president of the senate, 1882–84. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1892, and on Nov. 6, 1894, was elected as a Democrat to fill the nnexpired term of W. C. Oates, resigned, in the 53d congress. At the same time he was elected a representative from the 3d district of Alabama in the 54th congress, serving, 1894–97. He refused to stand for re-election, resnmed his law practice and in 1900 was general counsel for the Western railway of Alabama. In 1899 he was elected major-general of the Alabama division, United Confederate veterans.

HARRISON, Gessner, educator, was born in Harrisonburg, Va., June 26, 1807. He was one of the first stndents entered at the University of Virginia and in 1828 was one of three gradnates in Greek and also one of three in medicine, these being the first regular gradnates from the nniversity. The same year he snceeeded George Long as professor of ancient languages there and served till 1859. He then resigned and opened a classical boarding school at Belmont, Va. Besides a sketch of the University of Virginia in Duyckinck's *Cyclopædia of American Literature* he published *Exposition of Some of the Laws of Latin Grammar* (1852), and a treatise on *Greek Prepositions* (1848). He died near Charlotteville, Va., April 7, 1862.

HARRISON, Hall, clergyman, was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., Nov. 11, 1837; son of the Rev. Hugh T. and Eliza (Thompson) Harrison. He was graduated at the College of St. James, 1854, and remained there as instructor till 1863. He was ordained priest in 1875, at Concord, N.H., and served in St. Paul's school at that place, 1865–79. In 1879 he removed to Ellicott City, Md., and became rector of St. John's church. He received the degree of D.D. from Trinity in 1889. He is the anthor of: *Memoir of Hugh Davey Evans* (1870); *Life of John B. Kerfoot, First Bishop of Pittsburg.* (1886). He died at Ellicott City, Md., Feb. 5, 1900.

HARRISON, Henry Baldwin, governor of Connecticut, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 11, 1821. He was graduated at Yale college in 1846, and in 1848 was admitted to the bar. He was one of the organizers of the Repnblican party in Connecticnt in 1856, and in 1885 was elected governor. He died in New Haven, Oct. 29, 1901.

HARRISON, James Albert, philologist, was born in Pass Christian, Miss., Aug. 21, 1848; son of Jilson Payne and Sidney (Norton) Harrison; and a descendant of Col. Charles Mynn Thruston of the Revolutionary army. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1866–68 and subsequently studied in Germany. He was professor of languages at Randolph-Macon college, 1871–76; declined the chair of English and modern languages in Vanderbilt university to which he was appointed in 1875; and held a similar chair, which also included modern history, in Washington and Lee university, 1876–95. Besides his dnties in connection with Washington and Lee he delivered the lectures at Johns Hopkins on Anglo-Saxon poetry in 1883. He was called to Tnlane nniversity, New Orleans, La., on its organization in 1885, bnt declined. In 1895 he accepted the chair of Romance languages in the University of Virginia and was transferred to the chair of Tentonic languages in 1899. He was chairman of the editorial committee and vice-president of the Modern Language association and a member of the American philological association. Columbia college gave him the degree of L.H.D. in 1887 and Washington and Lee that of LL.D. in 1896. He conceived and edited the *Library of*

Anglo-Saxon Poetry (5 vols., 1882–97) and is the author of: *Group of Poets and Their Haunts* (1874); *Greek Vignettes* (1875); *Spain in Profile* (1878); *History of Spain* (1881; new ed., 1898); *Story of Greece* (1885); and *Autrefois: Tales of Old New Orleans* (1888); and editor of Heine's *Reisebilder* (1883), of Mme. de Sévigné's *Letters* (1899), of *An Anglo-Saxon Poetical Dictionary* (1885); of *Beowulf* (1882; 4th ed., 1894), of *French Syntax* (1882), of *An Anglo-Saxon Reader* (1898); one of the editors of the *Century Dictionary* and of the *Standard Dictionary* besides contributing to the leading literary periodicals

HARRISON, James Thomas, lawyer, was born near Pendleton, S.C., Nov. 30, 1811; son of Thomas Harrison; and a descendant of Benjamin Harrison. His father was a captain in the war of 1812 and subsequently comptroller-general of South Carolina. The son was graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1829, was admitted to the bar in 1832, practised in Macon, Miss., 1834–36, and in Colnmbns, Miss., 1836–79. He served as a representative in the 1st and 2d Confederate congresses, and was elected in 1868 to the 41st congress, bnt was refused admission. He died in Colnmbns, Miss., May 22, 1879.

HARRISON, John Scott, representative, was born in North Bend, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1804; son of Gen. William Henry and Anna (Symmes) Harrison, and grandson of Benjamin (the signer) and Elizabeth (Bassett) Harrison and of John Cleves and Anna (Tuthill) Symmes. He was married, Aug. 21, 1831, to Elizabeth Irwin. He received a liberal edncation. He was a Whig representative in the 33d and 34th congresses, serving from Dec. 5, 1853, to March 3, 1857. He is the author of *Pioneer Life at North Bend* (1867), an address delivered befo e the Whitewater and Miami Valley pioneer association. He died on his farm at North Bend, Ohio, May 26, 1878.

HARRISON, Joseph LeRoy, librarian, was born at North Adams, Mass., Oct. 12, 1862; son of John LeRoy and Ellen Maria (Hawks) Harrison; and grandson of John and Irene (Van Dyke) Harrison and of Elihu Smead and Sophia Elizabeth (Abby) Hawks. His paternal grandfather, John Harrison, was born in Langton, England, and was of an old Yorkshire family; and his maternal grandfather, Dr. Elihu S. Hawks, was born in Deerfield, Mass., and was a direct descendant of John Hawks, who in 1659 left Windsor, Conn., and became one of the first settlers of the Deerfield Valley. Joseph L. Harrison was prepared for college at Drnry academy, North Adams, Mass., and at Cascadilla school, Ithaca, N.Y. He was a member of the class of 1886, Cornell university, leaving at the end of his junior year; attended the University of Heidelberg, Germany, 1890, and the New York state library school at Albany, N.Y., 1891–93, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Library Science from the Regents of the University of the state of New York in 1893. He was on the editorial staff of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, 1885–88; assistant Washington correspondent on the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, the New York *Commercial Bulletin* and the Philadelphia *Evening Telegram*, 1888–89; sub-librarian, legislation, of the New York state library at Albany, 1893–94, and in 1894 became librarian of the Providence Athenænm, Providence, R.I. He was a member

THE PROVIDENCE ATHENAEUM.

of the co-operative committee of the American library association, 1894–95; president of the New York state library school association, 1895–96, aud vice-president, 1897–98; vice-president of the Massachusetts library clnb, 1898–99, working in counection with the New England education league on "Library and Post-office Movement," in 1899. In addition to these associations he was elected a member of the Rhode Island historical society, the Rhode Island school of design, the Hope clnb, the Art club and the Psi Upsilon clnb, all of Providence, and of the Psi Upsilon club, New York city. In March, 1900, he went to Paris to take charge of the installation of the American library association exhibit at the Paris exposition and remained in charge of the exhibit until July. He is the anthor of: *The Great Bore; a Souvenir of Hoosac Tunnel* (1891); editor of *Cap and Gown: Some College Verse* (1893); joint author with W. G. Forsyth of *A Guide to the Study of James Abbott McNeill Whistler* (1895); joint compiler of *Comparative Summary and Index of State Legislation in 1893* (1894) and of the same for 1894 (1895); and editor of *With Pipe and Book; a Collection of College Verse* (1897). He also contributed to the *New England Magazine*, the New York *Tribune*, and other periodicals. In 1900 he was appointed editor of the *Co-operative Bulletin of the Providence Libraries:* a monthly record of additions to the Providence public library, the Providence Atheuæum and the Brown University library.

HARRISON

HARRISON, (Lovell) Birge, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1854; son of Appollos Wolcott and Margaret (Belden) Harrison; grandson of Alexander and Sarah (Goodsell) Harrison and of Thomas and Margaret (Case) Belden; and a descendant of Thomas Harrison, who was major-general to Oliver Cromwell, signed the death warrant of Charles I., and conducted him to the scaffold; and whose son, Thomas, emigrated from England in 1640 and settled at Branford, Conn. Birge was educated at the private academies of Philadelphia; went to Paris in 1875 and studied painting in the École des beanx arts, nnder Alexandre Cabanel. He made a trip around the world, painting in Australia, the South Seas, California and among the American Indians, 1889–93. He was elected a member of the Society of American artists, and received a silver medal at the Exposition universal in 1889 and a unique medal from the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, in 1893. He was married in 1882 to Eleanor Ritchie of Melbourne, Australia, who died, May 1, 1895. On Nov. 28, 1896, he was married to Jenny Seaton Harrison of Plymouth, Mass. In 1882 a large painting from his brush was bonght by the French government for the National mnsenm, and a large painting of a California landscape was sent to the Paris exposition of 1900. He contributed to the magazines many articles on the Sonth Seas with accompanying illustrations.

HARRISON, Lynde, lawyer, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 15, 1837; son of James and Charlotte Nicoll (Lynde) Harrison; grandson of Philemon and Sarah (Wolcott) Harrison and of John Hart and Elizabeth Deall (Nicoll) Lynde; and a descendant of Roger Wolcott, colonial governor of Connecticnt in 1754; Henry Wolcott of Windsor, one of the nineteen to whom Charles II. granted the charter of Connecticut; Thomas Harrison, born in Yorkshire, England, one of the first settlers of Branford and a delegate from that town to the colonial assembly after the union of the New Haven and Hartford colonies; Judge Simon Lynde of Boston; the Hon. Thomas Hart of Farmington, speaker of the colonial assembly; Abraham Pierson, first pastor at Branford; John Davenport, first pastor at New Haven; and other early settlers of New England.

Lynde Harrison.

He was prepared for college in the schools of New Haven and was graduated from the Yale law school in 1860. In December, 1863, he settled in the practice of law in New Haven. He was clerk of the Connecticut house of representatives and senate in 1862, 1863 and 1864, and was elected as a Republican to the state senate in 1865 and 1866. In 1871 he was appointed by the general assembly jndge of the city court of New Haven, resigning in 1874 to enter the state house of representatives as a delegate from Guilford, his summer home and legal residence. He served in the legislature until 1877, being speaker of the honse the latter year. He was judge of the court of common pleas of New Haven county, 1877–81, and again a representative in the general assembly, 1881–82, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee. He served for many years upon the Republican state central committee, being its chairman for about five years; and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876 and 1880. During his service in the state legislatnre he drafted many important bills which became laws, and he also drafted and secured the passage of twelve amendments to the constitution of the state. After 1881 he confined himself to the practice of his profession, principally in connection with the settlement of estates and management of corporations, in several of which he was made a director and general counsel. He was elected a member of the American academy of political and social science. He was married, May 2, 1867, to Sara, daughter of Samuel O. Plant of Branford. She died in 1879, and on Sept. 30, 1886, he was married to Harriet S., daughter of Luther C. White of Waterbury, Conn.

HARRISON, Napoleon Bonaparte, naval officer, was born in Virginia, Feb. 19, 1823. He was warranted as midshipman in the U.S. navy, Sept. 26, 1838, and received regular promotion, reaching the grade of lieutenant, Jan. 6, 1853; commander, July 16, 1862, and captain, April 28, 1868. He served in the Pacific squadron, 1847–48, and in California, 1848–49; and was a volunteer in the expedition that rescued General Kearny's command.

U.S.S. MINNESOTA.

He was stationed at Washington observatory, 1850; was on coast snrvey duty, 1851–52; and served in the East Indian squadron, 1853. In the civil war he commanded the *Cayuga* flagship of Captaiu Bailey of the west gulf squadron.

For his action in leading the fleet past Forts St. Philip and Jackson he was commended in the official report. He commanded the *Mahaska* of the James River flotilla, 1862; the *Minnesota* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1862–63, and of the South Atlantic squadron, 1863–65; commanded Portsmouth navy yard, 1866–68, and was commandant of cadets at Annapolis, 1868–69, and of the *Congress*, 1869–70. He died at Key West, Fla., Oct. 27, 1870

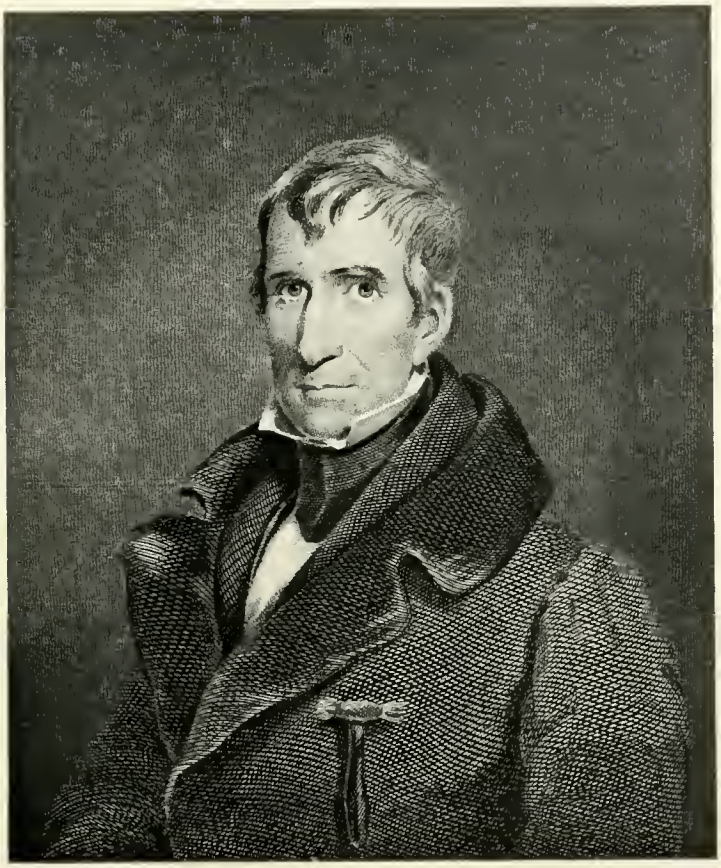
HARRISON, Thomas Alexander, painter, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1853. He began the study of art while an aid on the U.S. coast survey, working intermittently in the studio of George Pettit in Philadelphia. In 1877 he left the government service and entered the San Francisco school of design where he studied until 1879. He then went to Paris, became a pupil of Gérôme at the École des beaux arts, and in 1880 exhibited a picture at the Salon. He was elected a member of the Société nationale des beaux arts; of the Royal Institute of London and of the Society of American artists in 1885. He received honorable mention at the Paris Salon in 1885 and many other honors, including medals at the Paris (1889) and Munich (1890) expositions. In 1887 he was awarded by the American art association of New York a prize of $2500 for "Le Crépuscule," which was afterward purchased for the museum of fine arts, St. Louis, Mo. He also received from the French government the decorations of Chevalier de la légion d'honneur and Officier d'instruction publique. In 1890 he opened a studio in New York city. Among his notable pictures are: *Castles in Spain* (1882); *La Vague; Arcadie; The Rivière; Open Sea;* and *The Amateurs.*

HARRISON, Thomas Perrin, educator, was born in Abbeville, S.C., Oct. 11, 1864; son of Francis Eugene and Mary Eunice (Perrin) Harrison; and grandson of James and Sarah (Earle) Harrison and of Thomas Childs and Jane (Wardlaw) Perrin. He attended the school at Abbeville, and was graduated at the South Carolina military academy in 1886. He taught two years and took a post-graduate course in Johns Hopkins university, 1888–91, receiving his Ph D. degree in 1891. He was associate professor of English in Clemson agricultural college, S.C., 1891–95, and became professor of English in Davidson college, N.C., in 1895. He was married, Jan. 9, 1894, to Adelia, daughter of James Turner and Adelia (Lake) Leftwich.

HARRISON, William Henry, ninth President of the United States, was born at "Berkeley," Charles City county, Va., Feb. 9, 1773; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Bassett) Harrison. His father was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He had access to a considerable library at "Berkeley" and used the books to a good purpose, preparing himself for admission to Hampden-Sidney college, where he was duly graduated and then took up the study of medicine. Indian depredations on the frontier had, however, checked immigration westward

THE HARRISON HOMESTEAD AT NORTH BEND, OHIO.

and young Harrison determined to enter the army and take part in making safe the path to settlers anxious to locate in the northwestern territory. He had been placed under the guardianship of Robert Morris of Philadelphia, who opposed his purpose and to prevent it consulted with President Washington, who however favored the boy's project and overruled the judgment of the great financier. The President in April, 1791, commissioned young Harrison an ensign in the 1st regiment, U.S. artillery, then stationed at Fort Washington on the Ohio, the site of the future city of Cincinnati. General Wayne was attracted to the young ensign, eighteen years of age, and in 1792 made him a lieutenant. He was of the detachment that occupied the ground, Dec. 23, 1793, where St. Clair had been defeated, Nov. 19, 1791, and they built Fort Recovery and Lieutenant Harrison was mentioned in general orders "for the excellence of his performance of a perilous duty." At the battle of the Maumee, Aug. 20, 1794, he was an aide-de-camp to General Wayne, who in his report of the battle commended his faithfulness and gallantry, adding that "by his conduct and bravery he excited the troops to press for victory." In 1795 he was promoted captain and placed in command of Fort Washington, the key of the southwest and west territory then in possession of the Spanish and practically unknown. Under the Jay treaty the military posts in the northwest held by the British troops were abandoned and those within the territorial limit of Captain Harrison's command he occupied. He was married, Nov. 22, 1795, to Anna, daughter of Col. John Cleves Symmes, founder of the Miami settlement and U.S. judge in New Jersey. Captain Harrison was appointed by President Adams secretary of the northwestern territory in 1798



W. H. Harrison

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and he resigned his commission in the army and under Gen. Arthur St. Clair as governor assumed his new duties. He was lieutenant-governor *ex officio* and acting governor during the frequent and prolonged absences of General St. Clair. He resigned in October, 1799, having been elected with William McMillan the first territorial delegates admitted to congress, and he represented the territory northwest of the Ohio river in the 6th congress, 1799–1801. In this congress, as chairman of the committee of investigation into the existing land laws, he secured the subdivision of the public lands into small tracts to the advantage of actual settlers, but much to the regret of speculators, who opposed the measure. When the territory of Indiana, comprising the present area of the state of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was formed, Harrison was appointed by President Adams in 1800 governor of the new territory and superintendent of Indian affairs, and he served by reappointment through the administrations of Presidents Jefferson and Madison. His powers were extraordinary in that he was commander-in-chief of the territorial militia, Indian commissioner, land commissioner, sole legislator and law-giver. He appointed all magistrates and civil officers and all military officers below the grade of general. He was empowered to divide the territory into counties, and townships, and was the sole judge of the validity of existing land grants, his signature on a title making it unquestionable. He secured for the government treaties with the Indians by which they ceded hundreds of thousands of acres of land to the United States. He also held the pardoning power and supreme power to treat with the Indians. In 1803 the vast territory of Upper Louisiana was placed under his jurisdiction and added greatly to his labor, extending his lines of travel on horseback and by canoe and river crafts in visiting the various posts and tribes. His opportunities for speculating in lands, a business then extensively carried on, were unlimited and unchecked, and yet he refrained to the extent of not acquiring a single foot of land for personal use, fearing lest his official integrity should be questioned. In 1805 he obtained some relief by prevailing on congress to organize the territory with Vincennes as the capital and to provide for an election by the people, for a territorial legislature and for a council of five for the territory, selected by congress from names suggested by the legislature. His conduct of the government of Upper Louisiana resulted in a vote of thanks from the citizens of St. Louis in 1805 for the manner in which he had served their interest. He refused a gift of one-third of the land on which the city afterward stood for his assistance in building it up. The Indian tribes, provoked in a measure by influence from the borders of British America, became excessively troublesome and General Harrison early in 1811 learned of a gathering of 1000 warriors at Tippecanoe, the town of Ellskwatawa, brother of their chief and prophet of the tribe. He held a council with them, July 27, 1811, which led to no settlement and was prevented from being tragic by the coolness of Harrison, who reported the condition of affairs to Washington and was authorized to use force to subjugate the savages. In October he advanced with 1000 men taken from the regular infantry and from the territorial militia, built Fort Harrison near the site of

FORT HARRISON.

Terre Haute, and on the 28th, leaving a garrison at the fort, marched within a mile and a half of the town when his force of about 700 was suddenly attacked while in camp. In the battle which ensued the Indians who had gathered were completely defeated and driven from the field by the cavalry. Governor Harrison directed the battle and escaped from the bullets of the savages, although a target for their rifles as he rode his horse at the head of the little army and led in person the company of the 4th infantry that turned the fortune of the day. His hat was pierced by the same rifle ball that killed his aide, Colonel Owen. For his "masterly conduct in the direction and manœuvring of the troops," and "for the collected firmness which distinguished the commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertion of valor and discipline," he was mentioned in the message of the President to congress and the legislatures of Kentucky and Indiana. When war was declared with Great Britain, June 18, 1812, the Indians took sides with the British and Harrison was invited to Frankfort, Ky., to consult with Governor Shelby on the adoption of defensive measures. He also consulted with Henry Clay and reported the condition of affairs to President Madison. The British had taken possession of Mackinac and

General Hull had surrendered Detroit and the allied British and Indian forces were in the supremacy all along the border. The legislature of Kentucky on Aug. 25, 1812, commissioned Governor Harrison major-general of the state troops, although he was not a citizen of the state, and he proceeded with a detachment of Kentucky militia to reinforce Hull, the news of whose surrender had not reached Kentucky. On September 2, while *en route*, he received his commission from the war department as brigadier-general in the regular army. He relieved the garrison at Fort Wayne and turned his detachment over to Gen. James Winchester in command of the northwestern army. He had not as yet accepted his commission in the regular army, as he did not wish to conflict with the powers possessed by General Winchester, but when on returning to Vincennes he received his appointment to the chief command of the northwest with unlimited powers, he proceeded to erect forts, forward supplies and concentrate his army for a move on Detroit. He ordered Winchester to advance to the Rapids, but hearing that Tecumseh was at the headwaters of the Wabash he tried to countermand the order. Winchester failed to receive the countermand and he captured Frenchtown, Jan. 18, 1813, but was repulsed at Raisin river, January 21. General Harrison hastened to his relief, but was too late to prevent that disaster. He then built Fort Meigs, made the journey to Cincinnati to obtain supplies and while there urged upon the government the construction of a naval fleet to co-operate with the army on the border of the Great Lakes. He was commissioned major-general, March 2, 1813. He concentrated his forces at Fort Meigs and on May 1 Col. Henry Proctor laid siege to the fort with a large force of British soldiers and Indian allies. Harrison was relieved by reinforcements under Gen. Green Clay and on May 4 Proctor raised the siege. Colonel Proctor renewed the attack in July with 5000 men, but after a few days' siege he withdrew. Commodore Perry won his victory on Lake Erie, September 10, and on the 16th General Harrison embarked his artillery and supplies, and on the 20th and 24th his troops, for a descent on Canada. He drove the British force from Malden, Colonel Proctor burning the town and navy yard before his retreat. Harrison overtook the army of Proctor and Tecumseh on October 5 at the Thames, and the entire British force was captured, Proctor escaping in the woods. The cavalry also charged the Indians and the death of Tecumseh early in the fight made them easy captives. This battle, with Perry's victory, put an end to the war in uppermost Canada and Harrison was the hero of the hour. Congress and the state legislatures passed votes of thanks. Harrison sent his troops to Niagara and went to Washington, where he was ordered to Cincinnati by the President to prepare to protect the Indiana border. Secretary Armstrong assigned Harrison to the 8th military district including only western states where no active service was likely to occur. The secretary also, on April 25, 1813, issued an order to Major Holmes, a subordinate of General Harrison, without consulting the superior officer, and Harrison promptly tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the secretary in the absence of President Madison. He was Indian commissioner with Governor Shelby and General Cass, 1814–15; and a representative from Ohio in the 14th and 15th congresses, 1816–19. While in congress he was exonerated by a committee of investigation appointed by the house from charges made by a contractor of misuse of public money while in command of the army. He was also deprived for two years of a medal voted him by the house in 1816, the act being defeated by his enemies in the senate by a vote of thirteen to eleven, but passed unanimously March 24, 1818, by both houses. In congress he advocated a militia bill, applicable to all the states, which was defeated, but his bill for the relief of soldiers of the late war was passed. He was a state senator, 1820–21; an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 18th congress in 1822; a presidential elector on the Clay ticket in 1824 and a U.S. senator, 1825–28. He succeeded Andrew Jackson as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He resigned his seat in the senate in 1828 to accept the position of U.S. minister to the United States of Colombia at the hands of President John Quincy Adams. He urged General Bolivar not to accept dictatorial powers at the hands of the people. General Bolivar was not his friend and when General Jackson came into the presidency the South American patriot is said to have influenced the President to recall General Harrison. He retired to his farm at North Bend and served as president of the county agricultural society and as clerk of the court of common pleas of Cincinnati. He was one of four Whig candidates for President of the United States in 1836, the others being Hugh L. White of Tennessee, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts and Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina. In the electoral college he received seventy-three votes to twenty-six for White, fourteen for Webster and eleven for Mangun. The Democrats were united on Martin Van Buren of New York, who received 170 electoral votes and was elected. In the Whig national convention at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4, 1839, Harrison was made candidate of the reunited party with John Tyler of Virginia for Vice-President, and in the election of November, 1840, after

one of the most exciting canvasses ever witnessed in the history of national politics, in which the "log cabin" "hard cider," "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" and other campaign cries bore a conspicuous part, he was elected the ninth President of the United States, his popular vote aggregating 1,275,017 to 1,128,702 for Van Buren and 7059 for James G. Birney, Abolitionist. In the electoral college in 1841 he received 234 votes to 60 for Van Buren. He was inaugurated March 4, 1841, and selected as his official family: Daniel Webster of Massachusetts as secretary of state; Thomas Ewing of Ohio as secretary of the treasury; John Bell of Tennessee as secretary of war; George E. Badger of North Carolina as secretary of the navy; Francis Granger of New York as postmaster-general and John J. Crittenden of Kentucky as attorney-general. After confirming the various presidential appointments the U.S. senate adjourned, March 15, 1841, and on March 17 President Harrison directed congress to reconvene in extra session on May 31, 1841, to consider financial questions. He became ill immediately after and on March 27 a chill was followed by bilious pneumonia and he died on Sunday morning, April 4. His wife had not yet been able to take up her residence in the White House and was not present at his death-bed. His body was temporarily deposited in the congressional burying-ground at Washington, but was subsequently removed to North Bend and placed in a tomb.

HARRISON STATUE

The tomb was rebuilt by the family in 1897. On May 30, 1896, an equestrian statue in bronze executed by Louis T. Rebisse, sculptor, erected by the citizens of Cincinnati at a cost of $27,000 besides the cost of the pedestal, was unveiled in that city, his grandson, Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison Eaton, being present. President William Henry Harrison died at Washington, D.C., April 4, 1841.

HARRISON, William Pope, clergyman, was born at Savannah, Ga., Sept. 3, 1830. His father removed to Covington, Ga., in 1835, and there established one of the first newspapers in that section of the state. The son received his education in the preparatory school of Emory college and in 1850 entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He preached in various places until 1879, when he was elected chaplain of the U.S. house of representatives, and served as such during the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879–83. In 1882 he was elected book editor in the publishing house of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church, to which position he was re-elected in 1886, 1890, 1894 and 1898. He was editor of the *New Monthly Magazine;* of the *Quarterly Review;* secretary of the general conference in 1890 and a member of the ecumenical conferences at London (1881) and Washington (1891). He received from Emory college the honorary degree of D.D. in 1866 and that of LL.D in 1891. He is the author of: *Theophilus Walton, or the Magnets of Truth* (1858); *Lights and Shadows of Forty Years* (1883); *The Living Christ* (1884); *The Higher Churchman Disarmed* (1886); *Methodist Union* (1892); *The Gospel among the Slaves* (1893); and contributions to the religious press. He died Feb. 7, 1895.

HARRY, Joseph Edward, educator, was born at Pylesville, Harford county, Md., Oct. 1, 1863; son of David and Maria Jane (Warner) Harry; and grandson of Joel and Elizabeth (Pyle) Harry, and of Joseph and Margaret (Pyle) Warner. His paternal ancestors emigrated from England with William Penn and settled in Philadelphia; his maternal ancestors came from England in the early part of the 17th century and settled in Bucks county, Pa. He attended the public schools of Maryland and Pennsylvania and was graduated from the Maryland state normal school with salutatory honors in 1880. He taught in public schools, 1880–83, and prepared himself at the same time for college. He entered Johns Hopkins university in 1883, receiving the Hopkins scholarship in 1884, and graduating in 1886. He received a university scholarship in 1887; a fellowship in Greek in 1888, and the degree of Ph.D. from the same institution in 1889. He spent two summers studying and travelling in Europe, and became professor of Greek at Georgetown college, Ky., in 1889. He was a corporate member of the Oriental society from 1891, of the American philological association from 1896, and of the Archæological institute of America from 1898. He was married, Aug. 27, 1890, to Cora, daughter of Amos and Mary (Richardson) Day. He contributed to various journals and periodicals and edited for the college series of Greek authors the *Hippolytus of Euripides* with introduction, notes and a critical appendix (1899).

HARSHBERGER, John William, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1, 1869; son of Dr. Abram and Jennie (Walk) Harshberger; grandson of David and Nancy (Rhone) Harsh-

berger, and of the Rev. Frederick and Mary (Brown) Walk; and a descendant of Allan Brown, who emigrated from Magherafelt, Ireland, prior to 1755, was quartermaster in the British army in the French and Indian war, and afterward fought in the Revolutionary war on the American side; also a descendant of Christian Harshberger, born near Koblenz, Germany, who came to America and settled in Pennsylvania in 1735. He was graduated from the Philadelphia high school in 1888 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1892. He was a special student at Harvard in 1890, and made a special study of botany in Europe, Mexico, California and the eastern part of the United States. He was an assistant instructor in botany at the University of Pennsylvania, 1890–93, and instructor from 1893. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. He was made a member of the Pennsylvania forestry association, the Philadelphia botanical club; treasurer of the Botanical society of Pennsylvania and a lecturer for the Society for the extension of universal teachings in 1896. He became a constant contributor to the scientific journals and is the author of: *Maize, a Botanical and Economic Study* (1893), translated into Spanish (Mexico, 1894); and *The Botanists of Philadelphia and Their Work* (1899); and was made botanical editor of Worcester's *Revised New English Dictionary*.

HART, Albert Bushnell, educator, was born at Clarksville, Pa., July 1, 1854; son of Albert Gaillard and Mary (Hornell) Hart; grandson of Ambrose Hart and of George Hornell, and a descendant of Stephen Hart, one of the founders of Connecticut. He was graduated from Harvard in 1880 and from the university at Freiburg, Germany, with the degree of Ph.D. in 1883. He was instructor in American history at Harvard, 1883–86; instructor in history, 1886–87; assistant professor of history, 1887–97, and became professor of history in 1897. He was elected a member of the American historical association. He published: *Coercive Powers of the United States Government* (1885); *Introduction to the Study of Federal Government* (1890); *Epoch Maps Illustrating American History* (1890); *Formation of the Union* (1892); *Practical Essays on American Government* (1894); *Studies in American Education* (1895); *Guide to the Study of American History* (1897); *American History Told by Contemporaries* (1897–98); *A Source Book of American History* (1898); *Salmon Portland Chase* (1899). He also edited *Epochs of American History*, and *American Citizen* series, and was joint editor of the *American Historical Review* and the *Harrard Graduates' Magazine*.

Albert Bushnell Hart

HART, Charles Henry, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1847; son of Samnel and Julia (Lumley) Hart; and grandson of Abraham and Sarah (Storck) Hart, who came from Holland and settled in Philadelphia toward the close of the eighteenth century, and whose eldest son, Abraham Hart, was the snccessor of Matthew Carey in the pnblishing firm of Carey & Hart. He attended classical and scientific schools and after a practical course in the law office of the Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, was admitted to the bar in 1868 and was graduated LL.B. from the University of Pennsylvania. He opened an office in Philadelphia and engaged in active practice, at the same time paying much attention to literatnre, historical investigations and art subjects. Upon the last he became a recognized authority and acqnired an international reputation as an expert in historical portraiture. He was elected a member of various historical and scientific associations, corresponding secretary of the Numismatic and Antiqnarian society, Philadelphia, in 1865, and historiographer of the same in 1868. He was chairman of the commission on Retrospective American art for the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893; and director of the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts, Philadelphia. He is the author of: *Historical Sketch of National Medals* (1866); *Memoir of William Hickling Prescott* (1868); *Bibliographia Lincolniana* (1870); memoirs of *Gulian C. Verplanck* (1870), *George Ticknor* (1871), *Robert Morris* (1877), *John Nixon* (1877), *Mary White—Mrs. Robert Morris* (1878), *Samuel S. Haldeman* (1881), *William Beach Lawrence* (1881), *Lewis H. Morgan* (1883), and *George Sharswood* (1884); *Turner, the Dream Painter* (1879); *Hints on Portraits* (1898); *Browere's Life Masks of Great Americans* (1899); *Catalogue Raisonné of the Engraved Portraits of Washington* (1900); *Abraham Lincoln's Place in History* (1900); *Gilbert Stuart's Masterpieces* (1900); and *The Foundations of American Foreign Policy* (1902). He also wrote for the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (Vol. XVII. Edinburgh, 1885) the article on Philadelphia, which he revised for the supplement (1900).

HART, Edward, chemist, was born in Doylestown, Pa., Nov. 18, 1854; son of George and Martha (Longstreth) Hart, and a descendant of Samuel Hart, who is believed to have come from Belfast, Ireland, to Bucks county, Pa., and two of whose sons were colonels in the Revolutionary army. Edward Hart received his preparatory education

at Doylestown and took a special course in chemistry with Prof. Thomas M. Drown in Philadelphia and as a fellow of Johns Hopkins university, 1876–78. He was an assistant in laboratories at Lafayette under Professor Drown, 1874–75; tutor in chemistry, 1875–76; adjunct professor of general chemistry there, 1878–81; adjunct professor of chemistry, 1881–82, and was elected to the William Adamson chair of analytical chemistry in 1882. He was made a member of the American chemical society and served as editor of its *Journal* after 1893, as a member of the council and on important committees; was elected a member of the American institute of mining engineers in 1881; a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, 1885, and vice-president of section C in 1893 and editor of the *Journal of Analytical Chemistry*. He became president of the Baker & Adamson Chemical Co., for which company he invented a hydrofluoric acid bottle, awarded the John Scott Legacy medal and premium by the Franklin institute, a nitric acid condenser, and numerous improvements in manufacturing processes. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1879. He is the author of *Handbook of Volumetric Analysis. Laboratory Exercises for Beginners in Chemistry*, and articles in scientific journals.

HART, Emanuel Bernard, representative, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1809; son of Bernard Hart, a merchant. He prepared for Columbia college in the public schools, but went into business life as clerk in a shipping house in 1823 and was also supercargo in a sailing vessel. He engaged as a stock and bond broker and was a volunteer fireman, alderman of the city, 1845, 1846 and 1871; and chairman of the Tammany general committee in 1849. He was a representative in the 32d congress, 1851–53, surveyor of the port of New York, 1857–62, by appointment of President Buchanan; and special treasury commissioner in Europe to investigate under-valuation by merchants, 1860. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1868; was a presidential elector and a commissioner of emigration the same year; was excise commissioner, 1880–83; disbursing agent at the New York custom house, 1885–89 and cashier in the sheriff's office, 1889–93. He served as president of Mt. Sinai hospital, and an officer of the internal revenue department, 1893–97; was lieutenant-colonel in the N.Y. state militia, and was a prominent director and officer in various Hebrew charitable organizations. He died in New York city, Aug. 29, 1897.

HART, James McDougall, painter, was born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, May 10, 1828; brother of William Hart, painter. He was taken to the United States in 1831, settled in Albany, N.Y., attended the public schools and served an apprenticeship to a carriage maker. He first studied painting in Albany, N.Y., and later studied under Schirmer at Düsseldorf, 1851–53. He first exhibited at the National academy of design in 1853. He had a studio in Albany, 1853–57, and in the latter year removed to New York city. He was elected an associate National academician in 1858 and an academician in 1859, and served as vice-president of the academy, 1897–1900. He received a medal at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876; silver and gold medals from the Mechanics' institute, Boston; and a bronze medal at Paris in 1889. His paintings include: *Cattle Going Home* (1871); *Moonrise on the Adirondacks* (1871); *A Breezy Day on the Road* (1874); *Landscape, Road and Cattle* (1875); *A Misty Morning* (1876); *In the Pasture* (1877); *Indian Summer* (1878); *Princess Lily* (1882); *Boughs for Christmas* (1884); *At the Watering Trough* (1885); *On the North Shore* (1886); *The Meadow Road; On the Bluffs, Northport, L.I.; Trout Brook in the Adirondacks; On the Croton; View at Farmington; Winter in the Adirondacks.* He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1901.

HART, James Morgan, educator, was born in Princeton, N.J., Nov. 2, 1839; only child of John Seely and Amelia Caroline (Morford) Hart; and grandson of Isaac Hart and of Edmund Morford. He resided in Philadelphia, Pa., 1841–57, was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1860, and was a student at Göttingen, Germany, 1861–64, receiving the degree of J.U.D. in 1864. He was assistant professor of modern languages at Cornell university, 1868–72; professor of modern languages and English literature at the University of Cincinnati, 1876–90, and became professor of rhetoric and English philology at Cornell in 1890. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society, Feb. 2, 1877. He translated and edited a number of works from the French and German, and is the author of: *German Universities* (1874); *Syllabus of Anglo-Saxon Literature* (1881); *Handbook of English Composition* (1895); and contributions to the magazines.

HART, Joel T., sculptor, was born in Clark county, Ky., in 1810. He learned the trade of mason and stone cutter, working in Lexington in a marble yard, 1830–50. In 1850 he took up modelling in clay, in which he gained a reputation, and to aid him in his art he took a course in anatomy at the Lexington medical college. He went to Italy in 1849 to have executed in marble the statue of Henry Clay for the Ladies' Clay association of Richmond, Va. The model of the statue, which he made in Lexington, was on board a vessel bound for Italy, which was shipwrecked, and he was obliged to send to America for a duplicate of the model, and the completed work did not leave Italy for Richmond till Aug. 29, 1859.

He then executed a colossal bronze statue of Clay, which is in New Orleans, and a marble statue of the same subject for the court house, Lexington, Ky. He invented a device by which he obtained the exact dimensions of the head and bust of living subjects and thus secured a degree of accuracy that gave his portrait busts great favor. His best examples are *Woman Triumphant*, in the Court House, Lonisville, Ky.; *Il Penseroso;* and *Charity*. He died in Florence, Italy, March 1, 1877.

HART, John, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Hopewell, N.J., in 1707; son of Capt. Edward Hart, commander of the New Jersey Blues in the French and Canadian wars. He was a farmer, was a member of the provincial legislatnre for several terms, and a public-spirited citizen; an advocate of better schools and roads, and of the enforcement of law and order. In his neighborhood he was known as "Honest John Hart." He opposed the stamp act of 1765 and suggested the delegates to the New York congress of October in that year. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–76, and signed the Declaration of Independence when he was in his seventieth year. He was chairman of the committee of safety, 1777–78. His farm and stock were destroyed by the Hessians, his family exiled and his wife died from privation and anxiety as to his safety, a price having been placed on his head by the British commander. His two sons, Edward and Daniel, served in the Revolutionary war. He retired to his desolated farm after the battles of Trenton and Princeton, 1777, and died there, probably, May 9-10, 1779. As his will was probated May 26, 1779, the date of his death as 1780 on his monument is evidently an error.

HART, John Seely, educator and author, was born at Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 28, 1810; son of Isaac and Abigail (Stone) Hart; grandson of Job and Rachel (Tyrrell) Ball Hart, and of the Rev. John S. Stone, D.D., and a descendant in the eighth generation of Deacon Stephen Hart, who was born in Braintree, Essex, England, in 1605, and came to Massachusetts Bay about 1632. In 1812 his parents removed to Luzerne county, Pa., near Scranton, and in 1823 to Wilkes-Barre, where John attended the academy. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1830, taught for a year in Natchez, Miss., and was graduated from Princeton theological seminary in 1834. He was a tutor at the College of New Jersey, 1832–34, and adjunct professor of ancient languages, 1834–36. He was licensed by the presbytery of New Brunswick, Aug. 4, 1835, but subsequently retnrned his license to the presbytery, by whom it was cancelled. He was married April 21, 1836, to Amelia Caroline, daughter of Edmund Morford of Princeton, N.J. He was principal of the Edgehill school at Princeton, 1836–42, and of the Philadelphia high school, 1842–59. Meanwhile he edited the *Pennsylvania Common School Journal* in 1844, and *Sartain's Magazine*, 1849–51. He edited the publications of the American Sunday School union in Philadelphia, 1859–62. He established the *Sunday School Times* and to secure greater independence for this paper he separated from the union in 1861 and continued the periodical on his own account till 1871. He was principal of the model department of the New Jersey state normal school, Trenton, 1862–63, and principal of the entire institntion, 1863–71. He was lecturer on the English language in the College of New Jersey, 1864–71, and professor of rhetoric and English language there, 1872–74. He resigned and removed to Philadelphia, where he devoted his time to literary work. He received the degree of LL.D. from Miami university in 1850. Among his publications are: *Reports of the Philadelphia High School* (1842–59); *Class-Book of Poetry* and *Class-Book of Prose* (1844); *Essay on the Life and Writings of Edmund Spenser* (1847); *Female Prose Writers of America* (1851); *In the School Room* (1868); *Manual of Composition and Rhetoric* (1870); *Manual of English Literature* (1872); *Manual of American Literature* (1873); *Short Course in Literature, English and American* (1874); *Language Lessons and English Grammar Analysis* (1876); *Mistakes of Educated Men;* and *Greek and Roman Mythology*. At the time of his death he was engaged npon a *Grammar of Grammars*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1877.

HART, Jonathan, soldier, was born in Kensington, Conn., in 1744; son of Deacon Ebenezer and Elizabeth Lawrence Hart; grandson of Deacon Thomas and Mary (Thompson) Hart; great-grandson of Capt. Thomas and Ruth (Hawkins) Hart; and great^2 grandson of Thomas Hart, born in 1644, freeman of Cambridge, Mass., and Hartford and Farmington, Conn. He was gradu ated at Yale in 1768, taught school in New Jersey, 1768–73, and was a merchant in Kensington, 1773–75. He served in the American army throughout the Revolution as a member of the 1st Connecticut regiment, and at the close of the war held the rank of captain. He then became a public surveyor and in 1785 was appointed a captain in the 1st U.S. infantry. He was sent with his regiment to the Indiana territory and was in the Indian campaign under Gen. Charles Scott and Gen. Josiah Harmer. He was promoted

major of the 2d U.S. infantry in 1791 and was under Gen. Arthur St. Clair in the Miami expedition. He commanded the regulars in the battle of Nov. 4, 1791, and covered the retreat of St. Clair's army. In obeying an order to charge with the bayonet in order that the rest of the army might escape he lost nearly all his command and was himself among the slain. He married Abigail Riley, who after her husband's death married the Rev. Cyprian Strong of Chatham, Conn. He published *The Native Inhabitants of the Western Country* and *The Ancient Works of Art* in the *Transactions* of the American academy of arts and sciences, Vol. III. His letters to Maj. William Judd of Farmington, some thirty in number, describing the climate, soil and value of lands in Ohio, are preserved in the family in New Britain, Conn. He died on the battle-field at the head waters of the Miami river, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1791.

HART, Samuel, educator, was born in Saybrook, Conn., June 4, 1845; son of Henry and Mary A. (Witter) Hart; grandson of Samuel and Mercy (Pratt) Hart, and of Asa and Betsey (Clark) Witter, and a descendant of Stephen Hart, one of the first settlers of Cambridge, Mass., and of Hartford and Farmington, Conn., of Maj.-Gen. Robert Sedgwick (1613–1656), of Gov. John Leverett (1616–1679), of Lieut. William Pratt (1622–1678), and of John Clark (1608–1713). He was graduated at Trinity college at the head of his class, A.B., 1866; A.M., 1869; and was admitted to the ministry of the P.E. church in 1869. He was tutor at Trinity, 1868–70; adjunct professor of mathematics, 1870–73; professor, 1873–82; Seabury professor of mathematics and astronomy, 1882–83; and professor of the Latin language and literature, 1883–99. He was chosen registrar of the diocese of Connecticut in 1874; custodian of the Standard Prayer Book in 1886; was secretary of American philological association, 1873–78, and its president, 1891–92; was elected secretary of the house of bishops in 1892, and historiographer of the American church in 1898. He declined the bishopric of Vermont, to which he was elected in 1893; and in 1899 he accepted the position of vice-dean of Berkeley divinity school. He became a member of the American historical association and of the American association for the advancement of science. He received from Trinity the honorary degree of S.T.D. in 1885 and that of D.C.L. in 1899. He published editions of *Juvenal* (1873), of *Persius* (1875), and of Bishop Seabury's *Communion Office* (1874–1883); *Historical Address at the Quadri-millennial of Saybrook, Conn.* (1885), and of *Guilford, Conn.* (1889); *Historical Sermons Concerning Bishop Seabury* (1883, 1886, 1896); *Memorial of Bishop Williams* (1899); *Monographs on the 350th Anniversary of the Prayer Book* (1899).

HART, William, painter, was born at Paisley, Scotland, March 31, 1823. When he was a child he was taken by his parents to Albany, N.Y., where in 1831 he was apprenticed to a carriage manufacturer and learned to decorate carriages. He later painted pictures of landscapes and cattle and in 1848 exhibited in the National academy of design. He was self-taught, except for three years of study in Scotland, 1849–52. He removed to New York city in 1853, was elected an associate National academician in 1855 and an academician in 1858. He was elected president of the Brooklyn academy of design in 1865 and was president of the American society of water colorists, 1870–73. Among his paintings are: *Autumn in the Woods of Maine* (1867); *Scene on the Peabody River* (1868); *Twilight on the Brook* (1869); *A Brook Study* (1870); *Easter Sky at Sunset* (1871); *The Golden Hour* (1872); *Morning in the Clouds* (1874); *Keene Valley* (1875); *Cattle Scenes* (1876); *The Ford* (1878); *Scene on Napanock Creek* (1884); *A Modern Cinderella* (1885); and *After a Shower* (1886). He died at Mt. Vernon, N.Y., June 17, 1894.

HARTDEGEN, Adolf, musician, was born at Cassel, Germany, Nov. 17, 1849. He studied the violoncello at the Royal conservatory of Brussels, 1861–67, receiving in the latter year the first prize for violoncello and for "Lecture Musicale." He then made a concert tour through Germany, and in the fall of 1868 came to America, where Mr. Theodore Thomas engaged him at once as solo violoncellist. In 1871 he made a concert tour in California and South America, returning to Europe in 1873. He was associated with the Boston Philharmonic club, 1874–78, giving concerts in the principal cities of the United States. In 1878 Theodore Thomas invited him to join the College of music in Cincinnati as professor of the 'cello and first 'cellist in the orchestra. He was also 'cellist of the string quartet, with E. S. Jacobsohn, Theodore Thomas and C. Baeteus as the other members. When Mr. Thomas resigned the directorship of the Cincinnati college of music in 1882 Mr. Hartdegen also severed his connection with the college and removed to New York city. He subsequently became a member of the Beethoven string quartet of New York, the other members of the organization being Gustav Dannreuther, Otto K. Schill and Ernst Thiele.

HARTE, (Francis) Bret, author, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1839. His father, a professor in the Albany female college, died when the son was a mere lad, leaving his family without an income. In 1854 they removed to California, where Bret was in turn a gold-digger, an express messenger, a school teacher near Sonora, and a type-setter. Drifting to San Francisco in 1857 he found employment as compositor on the *Golden Era*. Soon anonymous sketches of mining life began to appear in the paper and when the young "typo" was discovered to be the author he was given a desk in the editorial room. Subsequently he was associate editor of a literary weekly called the *San Francisco Californian* in which his "Condensed Novels" first appeared. This periodical had a short existence. In 1864 he secured appointment as secretary of the U.S. mint in San Francisco, which post he held till 1870 During this period he contributed poems and sketches to the San Francisco papers, including his "John Burns of Gettysburg," "The Pliocene Skull," and "The Society upon the Stanislaus." Becoming acquainted with the young men who founded the *Overland Monthly* he was given the editorial management of the new magazine. The first number, published in July, 1868, contained no distinctively Californian romance, and the editor set to work to supply the deficiency. As a result "The Luck of Roaring Camp" appeared in the August number. The printer and the proof-reader pronounced the story irreligious and improper and a controversy arose over its publication. The author won the day, making the appearance of his story in the magazine a condition of retaining his editorship. It was indifferently received in California but found favor in the east and brought to him a letter from the publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly* requesting a similar story. His first sketch in the *Atlantic* was the "Legend of Monto Diablo." From that time during the brief continuance of his residence in California, stories and poems came rapidly from his pen. "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" was published in *The Overland* of January, 1869; "Miggles," "Tennessee's Partner" and "M'liss" followed in succession and helped to establish his reputation as a writer of short stories. In 1870 he was appointed professor of recent literature in the University of California,

and in 1871 removed to New York city. He continued a regular contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* and lectured in many places on "The Argonauts of '49," but failed to make much impression in the lecture field. In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes consul to Crefeld, Germany, and in 1880 was transferred to Glasgow, Scotland, where he remained till 1885. A change of administration compelled his retirement and he took up his residence in London, England, devoting his entire time to literature. A complete edition of his stories and poems was brought out in six volumes in 1882. His publications include: *Condensed Novels* (1867); *Plain Language from Truthful James*, popularly called *The Heathen Chinee* (1870); *Poems* (1881); *Luck of Roaring Camp and Other Short Stories* (1871); *East and West, Poems* (1871); *Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands* (1872); *Tales of the Argonauts and Other Stories* (1875); *Thankful Blossom* (1876); *Gabriel Conroy*, a novel (1876); *The Story of a Mine* (1877); *Two Men of Sandy Bar*, a drama (1877); *Drift from Two Shores* (1878); *The Twins of Table Mountain* (1879); *Echoes of the Foot Hills* (1879); *Flip and Found at Blazing Star* (1882); *In the Carquinez Woods* (1883); *On the Frontier* (1884); *By Shore and Ledge* (1885); *Maruja: a Novel* (1885); *Snowbound at Eagle's* (1886); *A Millionaire of Rough and Ready* (1887); *The Crusade of the Excelsior*, a novel (1887); *A Phyllis of the Sierras* (1887); *The Argonauts of North Liberty* (1888); *A Waif of the Plains* (1890); *A Protégée of Jack Hamlin's* (1894); *Barker's Luck, and Other Stories* (1896); *Three Partners* (1897); *Tales of Trail and Town* (1898); *Stories in Light and Shadow* (1898). He died at Red House, Camberley, near Aldershot, England, May 5, 1902.

HARTER, George Abram, educator, was born near Leitersburg, Md., Nov. 7, 1853; son of Peter Koontz and Mary (Poe) Harter; and grandson of George and Elizabeth (Ziegler) Poe and of David and Mary (Koontz) Harter. He was graduated from St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., A.B., 1878; A.M., 1880, and was assistant professor of mathematics and Latin there, 1878–80; principal of the grammar school at Leitersburg, Md., 1880–81; principal of the high school at Hagerstown, Md., 1881–85, professor of mathematics and modern languages in Delaware college, 1885–88; professor of mathematics and physics

there, 1888–96, and president of Delaware college from 1896. He was elected a member of the state board of education of Delaware, and of various scientific and educational societies. He received the degree of Ph.D. from St. John's college in 1892. He is the author of contributions to periodicals.

HARTER, Michael Daniel, representative, was born in Canton, Ohio, April 6, 1846; son of Isaac and Amanda (Moore) Harter; and grandson of the Hon. Robert Moore of Pennsylvania, representative in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–21. His paternal grandfather, a German emigrant, was an early settler of Ohio. He was educated in the public schools and engaged in manufacturing and milling, first in Canton and then in Mansfield, Ohio, 1869–92. He was a Democratic representative in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95. In the 52d congress he led the first opposition to the Bland free silver bill and his successful leadership in favor of a single gold standard gave him a national reputation. He favored low tariff, an income tax, the suppression of trusts and a conservative national bank measure. He died in Fostoria, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1896.

HARTLEY, Jonathan Scott, sculptor, was born in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1845; son of Jonathan and Margaret Hartley, both of English birth. He was graduated from the Albany academy and until 1866 was a marble-cutter. He studied in the Royal academy in London, 1866–69,

being awarded a silver medal in the latter year. In 1869–70 he studied in Germany, and in 1871 opened a studio in New York city. He was married in 1879 to Helen, daughter of George Inness, the landscape painter. He was professor of anatomy in the school of the Art Students' league, 1878–84, and president of the league, 1879–80. He was awarded a gold medal at the American art association in 1887. He was the founder of the Salmagundi club, and one of the founders of the Art Students' league. He was elected a member of the National academy of design in 1891; of the Society of American artists; of the National sculpture society; of the Player's club, and of the Architectural league. Among his works are: *The Young Samaritan* (1876); *King Rene's Daughter* (1877); *The Whirlwind* (1878); a statue of Miles Morgan (1882); *The Young Mother* (1884); *Boy With a Rabbit* (1885); *Satan Vanquished*, which won him a gold medal of the American art association (1887); Ada Rehan as *Katharina* (1888); Edwin Booth as *Brutus* (1889); John Gilbert as *Sir Peter Teazle* (1889); *The Bath* (1890); a monument to Daguerre erected in Washington, D.C., (1890); a bronze statue of Ericsson (1893); busts of Hawthorne, Emerson and Washington Irving for the Congressional library, Washington (1894); statue of King Alfred for the new appellate court building, New York (1899); and Commodore Perry for the Dewey arch, New York city (1899). He is the author of *Anatomy in Art* (1892), which became a text book in the principal American art schools.

HARTLEY, Thomas, representative, was born in Reading, Pa., Sept. 7, 1748. He practised law in York, Pa., until the beginning of the Revolutionary war, when he enlisted in the Continental army. On Oct. 25, 1776, he became lieutenant-colonel of the 9th regiment of the Pennsylvania line and the same year was made colonel of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment. In October, 1778, he was ordered, with his command, against the Indians who had perpetrated the Wyoming massacre. He destroyed their settlements and recovered much of the property they had stolen from the settlers. He was sent to the Pennsylvania house of representatives in 1778, was one of the council of censors in 1783, and a delegate to the Pennsylvania convention that adopted the Federal constitution. He was a representative in the 1st–6th congresses, inclusive, 1789–1800. He was one of those who voted for locating the capital of the United States on the Potomac river. He died at York, Pa., Dec. 21, 1800.

HARTMAN, Charles S., representative, was born in Monticello, Ind., March 1, 1861. He removed to Bozeman, Mont., in 1882 and in 1884 was admitted to the bar. In November, 1884, he was elected probate judge of Gallatin county and served two years. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1889; and Republican representative at large from Montana in the 53d, 54th and 55th congresses, 1893–99.

HARTMAN, William Dell, conchologist, was born in Chester county, Pa., Dec. 24, 1817; son of Gen. George and Elizabeth White (Weaver) Hartman; grandson of Maj. George Hartman and a descendant of Johann Hartman, who with his wife and children emigrated from Hesse-Cassel to America in 1753. He graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1839. At an early age he showed a fondness for the natural sciences and in 1832 was recognized by Dr. William Darlington as a botanist of promise. Later he paid much attention to conchology and while engaging in the practice of medicine he made a large collection of shells. His collection

of achatinellæ was especially fine, being greater than that in either the British museum in London or the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. He contributed to scientific periodicals, had a large correspondence with scientists in America and abroad and in collaboration with Dr. Ezra Michener published an illustrated and descriptive catalogue of the fresh-water and land shells of Chester county, Pa. (1870). He also published biographic and synonymic catalogues of his collection of achatinellæ. He died in West Chester, Pa., Aug. 16, 1899.

HARTRANFT, Chester David, educator, was born in Frederick, Montgomery county, Pa., Oct. 15, 1839; son of Samuel and Salome (Stetler) Hartranft. The Hartranfts and the Stetlers came to America from Germany about 1743. He removed with his parents to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1846, and was graduated from the Philadelphia high school, A.B., in 1856, and A.M., in 1859. He studied at the Hill school, Pottstown, Pa., 1856–57; entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1857 and was graduated, A.B., 1861, and A.M., 1864. He served as captain of a military company formed in the University and as captain in the 18th regiment of the Pennsylvania militia, during the emergency in 1863. He was graduated from the theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed church at New Brunswick, N.J., in 1864, and held pastorates at South Bushwick, N.Y., 1864–66, and at New Brunswick, N.J., 1866–78. He was Waldo professor of Biblical and ecclesiastical history in the Theological institute of Connecticut, 1878–92, the institution being known after 1885 as the Hartford theological seminary, and he was elected president of the seminary in 1888; at the same time holding the chairs of biblical theology and ecclesiastical theology, 1892–97, and of ecclesiastical dogmas after 1897. He secured for women the full privileges of that institution on the same terms as were offered to men in 1889. He trained a church choir of fifty voices, and choruses of children; conducted an oratorio society, and was president of the conservatory of music at New Brunswick, N.J. He was a member of the Society of exegesis and biblical literature, of the National academy of theology and of the American Christian historical society. He was married June 20, 1864, to Anne Frances, daughter of the Rev. J. F. Berg, D.D. He received the degree of Mus.D. in 1871, and that of D.D. in 1876, from Rutgers college, and that of S.T.D. from Williams college in 1893. He edited *Schwenkfeld and His Followers*, and the *Anti-Donatist Writings of St Augustine and Sozomen in the Post Nicene* series (1887 and 1890); is the author of *The Life of Kaspar Schwenkfeld von Ossig*, the material for which he gathered during several visits to Germany; and of numerous articles on theological subjects contributed to periodicals.

HARTRANFT, John Frederick, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in New Hanover, Pa., Dec. 16, 1830; son of Samuel E. and Lydia (Bucher) Hartranft. He was a student at Marshall college, 1847–49, and was graduated at Union college, A.B. in 1853, A.M. in 1856. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practised in Norristown, Pa. In April, 1861, he recruited and was elected colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania volunteers, enlisted for three months' service, which expired the day before the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. As his regiment had been ordered to Harrisburg he obtained leave to serve on the staff of Gen. William B. Franklin in that battle, and was mustered out with his regiment, July 27, 1861. He recruited the 51st Pennsylvania volunteers for the war and was commissioned its colonel, Nov. 16, 1861. He was in the Burnside expedition to North Carolina in 1862; led the attack on Roanoke Island, February 7, and in the battle of New Berne, March 14. With the army of the Potomac he engaged in the second battle of Bull Run; the battle of Chantilly; in the 9th corps at the battle of South Mountain, and at Antietam he led the charge at the stone bridge. He commanded his regiment at Fredericksburg, went with the 9th corps to Kentucky and engaged in the battles of Campbell's station and the defence of Knoxville. His part at Vicksburg, where he commanded a brigade, was protecting the besieging troops from an attack in the rear, and he went with Sherman to Jackson, Miss. Being transferred to Grant's army in Virginia he commanded a brigade in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 12, 1864; took part in the action before Petersburg; was given command of the 3d division, 9th corps, July 2, 1864; and was brevetted major-general of volunteers for his services in the recapture of Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865. On May 1, 1866, he was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania, and on Aug. 29, 1866, refused a commission as colonel in the regular army. He was re-elected auditor-general in 1868, and was governor of Pennsylvania from Jan. 21, 1873, to Jan. 18, 1879. He removed to Philadelphia in 1879, was postmaster of the city by appointment of President Hayes, 1879–80, and col-

HARTRANFT STATUE

lector of the port of Philadelphia from August, 1880. He was major-general in command of the Pennsylvania national guard, 1879–89. An equestrian statue in bronze, one and one-half life size, executed by F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, was placed in front of the capitol building, Harrisburg, in 1899. On the front of the monument is the inscription: "John Frederick Hartranft. The hero of Fort Stedman. Born December 16, 1830. Died October 17, 1889." On the northern side: "Colonel 4th Pennsylvania Infantry, April 20, 1861–July 27, 1861. Colonel 51st Pennsylvania Infantry, Nov. 16, 1861–July 2, 1864. Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, May 12, 1864–January, 15, 1866. Brevetted Major-General, March 25, 1865." On the southern side: "Commander 3d Division, 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac, 1864–1865." On the rear: "Auditor-General, May 1, 1866–November 8, 1872. Governor, January 21, 1873–January 18, 1879." He died in Norristown, Pa., Oct. 17, 1889.

HARTSHORNE, Charles, capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2, 1829, son of Dr. Joseph and Anna (Bonsall) Hartshorne, and a descendant in the fifth generation from Richard Hartshorne, born in Leicestershire, England, in 1641, who came to America in 1669. He was a student at Haverford college, 1843–45, entered the junior class of the University of Pennsylvania in 1845 and was graduated A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850. He engaged in railroad enterprises and was elected president of the Quakake railroad company in 1857; president of the Lehigh & Mahanoy railroad company in 1862; vice-president of the Lehigh Valley railroad company in 1868, its president in 1880, and again its vice-president in 1888. He was elected a trustee of Lehigh university and of Haverford and Bryn Mawr colleges; a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania hospital; and a member of the American academy of political and social science. He was married June 8, 1859, to Caroline C., daughter of Edward Yarnall of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Thomas Pym Cope.

HARTSHORNE, Edward, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, 1818; son of Dr. Joseph and Anna (Bonsall) Hartshorne; grandson of William and Susannah (Saunders) Hartshorne, and a descendant of Richard Hartshorne, a member of the Society of Friends from England, who settled in New Jersey in 1669. William Hartshorne was treasurer of the first internal improvement society of America, of which George Washington was president. Dr. Joseph (born 1779, died 1850), M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1805, was a celebrated physician, the inventor of "Hartshorne's splint," and attending surgeon at the Pennsylvania hospital. Edward was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840; and at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1840. He was a surgeon of the Wills eye hospital, of the Pennsylvania hospital and of the Eastern state penitentiary of Pennsylvania. He was consulting surgeon in the U.S. army, 1861–65, secretary of the executive committee of the U.S. sanitary commission, Philadelphia; editor of the *Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy*, and wrote *Separate System of Prison Discipline;* notes to Taylor's *Medical Jurisprudence* (1854); and *Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery* (1856). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, 1885.

HARTSHORNE, Henry, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1823; son of Dr. Joseph and Anna (Bonsall) Hartshorne; and grandson of William Hartshorne. He was graduated at Haverford college, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, and in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1845. He was professor of the institutes of medicine at the Philadelphia college of medicine, 1853–55; of the practice of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, 1859–66; of hygiene, 1866–67; and of organic science and philosophy in Haverford college, 1867–71; and of physiology and hygiene, 1871–76. He also held medical chairs in the Pennsylvania college of dental surgery, in the Woman's medical college of Pennsylvania, and in Girard college. He experimented on himself and others in 1848 to prove the effects and ascertain the safety of the internal use of chloroform. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. He edited *The Friends Review*, and is the author of: *Monograph on Glycerin; Essay on Cholera; Guide to the Medicine-chest; Conspectos of the Medical Sciences* (1869); *Essentials of the Principles and Practice of Medicine* (4th ed., 1874); and *Summer Songs* (1865). He died in Tokio, Japan, Feb. 10, 1897.

HARTSTENE, Henry J., naval officer, was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy from North Carolina in 1828; was a lieutenant in 1840, a commander in 1855, and resigned from the U.S. navy in 1861. He was with the Wilkes exploring expedition in 1838; was subsequently attached to the coast survey, and in command of the *Illinois*. He rescued Dr. Kane and his party at Upernavik, Aug. 6, 1855, and brought them to New York; conveyed to England the British exploring bark *Resolute* rescued by Captain Buddington and purchased by congress as a present to the British government in 1856. He afterward engaged in taking soundings for the Atlantic cable. After his resignation from the U.S. navy in December, 1860, he joined the South Carolina forces and had command of the few guard boats that took part in the investment of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and he was present at the evacuation of the fort. He then joined the Confederate States navy and when the *Isaac Smith*, carrying

nine heavy guns, was captured by the Confederates at Stono Inlet, Jan. 20, 1862, he assumed command of the formidable gunboat and renamed it the *Stono*, using it as a guard boat in Charleston harbor. The same year he became insane. He died in Paris, France, March 31, 1868.

HARTSUFF, George Lucas, soldier, was born in Tyre, N.Y., May 28, 1830. He removed with his parents to Michigan and was educated there. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1852; was brevetted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 4th U.S. artillery, serving in Texas, and in Florida in the Seminole war where he was wounded. He was instructor in artillery and infantry tactics in the military academy, 1856–61. He was regularly promoted and in 1861 ranked as captain and was made assistant adjutant-general. He was promoted major, July 17, 1862; was made a brigadier-general in the volunteer army, April 15, 1862; major-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; took command of the 23d corps, April 27, 1863; was promoted lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, U.S.A., June 1, 1864; and brevet brigadier and major-general U.S.A., March 13, 1865. He served at Fort Pickens, Fla., from April to July, 1861; in West Virginia under Rosecrans from July, 1861, to April, 1862; in command of Abercrombie's brigade at Cedar Mountain, and at Antietam where he was severely wounded while leading a charge at Dunker Church, Sept. 17, 1862; and on the board to revise the rules and articles of war, 1863. He was commander of the 23d corps in Kentucky, 1863–64, where he opposed the advance of Morgan in Ohio; in command of works in the siege of Petersburg, Va., March and April, 1865; and adjutant-general, 5th military district, 1867–68, and of the division of Missouri, 1869–71. He was retired for disability from wounds received in battle June 29, 1871, and died in New York city, May 16, 1874.

HARTT, Charles Frederick, naturalist, was born in Fredericton, N.S., Aug. 23, 1840; son of Jarvis William Hartt, educator. He was graduated at Acadia college in 1860; made extensive geological explorations in Nova Scotia, 1856–60; and established in connection with his father a high school at St. John, N.B. He continued his geological explorations in New Brunswick and gave especial attention to the geological formations found in the Devonian shales, the oldest known in science. His work attracted the attention of Louis Agassiz who invited him to Cambridge where he entered the museum of comparative anatomy and was a student under Professor Agassiz, 1861–64. He was assistant in the geological survey of New Brunswick, 1864–65, and a member of the Thayer expedition to Brazil in 1865–66 which was the beginning of his investigation of natural history in South America. This expedition resulted in his "Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil" (1870). He was professor of natural history in Vassar college, 1868; professor of geology and physical geography in Cornell university, 1868–78; and chief of the geological commission of the Empire of Brazil, 1874–78. His collection in the National museum is the

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

most complete repository of South American geology in the world. He was director of the National museum from 1876, and a member of various scientific societies including the American association for the advancement of science, of which he was elected general secretary in 1869. He published *Contributions to the Geology and Physical Geography of the Lower Amazon* (1874). He died of yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 18, 1878.

HARTWELL, Alfred Stedman, lawyer, was born at Dedham, Mass., June 11, 1836. He was graduated at Harvard in 1858; was a tutor at Washington university, St. Louis, 1858–61, and in the latter year enlisted as a corporal in the 3d regiment, Missouri volunteers. In 1862 he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, 44th Massachusetts regiment; in 1863, a captain, 54th Massachusetts volunteers and in May of the same year, lieutenant-colonel, 55th Massachusetts volunteers. With this regiment he went to South Carolina, where he was promoted to be its colonel, Dec. 1, 1863. On Dec. 30, 1864, for good conduct at the battle of Honey Hill, S.C., he was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers. He served in South Carolina and Florida until the close of the war, after which he was placed in command of interior districts of South Carolina. Being mustered out of the service, April 3, 1866, he returned to Massachusetts and in the same year was elected

Alfred Stedman Hartwell

a member of the state legislature. He was graduated from Harvard law school in 1867, was admitted to the Boston bar in the same year and practised law until June, 1868, when he was appointed first associate justice of the supreme court of the Hawaiian islands. In 1874 he was elected attorney-general, and in 1899 the unofficial territorial delegate from Hawaii to the 56th congress.

HARTWICK, John Christopher, pioneer missionary, was born in Saxe, Germany, Jan. 6, 1714. He was a missionary among the Jews in 1739 and is supposed to have been educated at Halle. The Lutheran synod sent him to America in 1745 to take charge of churches among the Palatinate Germans who had settled on the Hudson river and he was ordained Nov. 24, 1745. In the spring of 1746 he took charge of the congregation of St. Peter's church at Rhineheck, Duchess county, N.Y., where he was pastor, 1746–58. He attended the first Lutheran synod held in America at Philadelphia in 1748. He declined pastorates in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Maine, but appears to have preached periodically in these states, 1758–96. He was chaplain in the American army during the Revolution, and being in New York in 1783 when the British evacuated that city he prevailed upon the Dutch Lutherans not to follow their royalist pastor Hansihl to Nova Scotia. He purchased a large tract of land from the Mohawk Indians, between Schoharie and Cherry Valley, described as "nine miles in length and four miles in breadth" which he failed to have patented by royal consent through the governor of New York. He then purchased a second Indian deed to another tract on the west side of the Susquehanna, six miles square, and had the purchase duly recorded. This purchase was made May 25, 1754, and on Sept. 15, 1797, the executors of his will met in New York city and arranged to establish the college and theological seminary. The income

HARTWICK SEMINARY.

from the estate was used to instruct young men in theology privately, until 1815 when the Hartwick seminary was opened and expanded into an educational institution of considerable note, located at Hartwick, in Otsego county, N.Y. Dr. Hartwick died at the home of J. R. Livingston in Livingston Manor, Clermont, N.Y., July 17, 1796.

HARTZOG, Henry Simms, educator, was born in Barnwell county, S.C., July 17, 1866; son of Samuel J. and Mary E. (Owens) Hartzog; grandson of Henry Hartzog, and great-grandson of James Overstreet of King Creek, S.C.; representative in the 16th and 17th congresses, 1819–22. He attended the public schools and in a competitive examination was awarded a state beneficiaryship in the South Carolina military academy in 1882 and was graduated from there in 1886 and from the Southern Baptist theological seminary, Louisville, Ky., in 1892. He was superintendent of the Johnston institute, 1895–97, and was elected president of the Clemson agricultural college in 1897. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Mercer university in 1899.

HARVARD, John, clergyman, was born in High street, Southwalk, London, England, in November, 1607; son of Robert and Katherine (Rogers) Harvard. His father was a well-to-do butcher and John was entered at Emmanuel college, University of Cambridge, in 1627, received the degree A.B. in 1631 and A.M. in 1635 and was ordained as a dissenting minister. He was married in 1637, to Ann, daughter of the Rev. John Sadler, a clergyman of Sussex and emigrated to Massachusetts colony where he settled Aug. 1, 1637, and was made a freeman and awarded a grant of land, Nov. 2, 1637. He performed the duties of minister to what afterward became known as the First Parish church, Charlestown, being its third pastor. In April, 1638, he was chosen one of a committee to "consider of some things tending toward a body of laws." At his death he left a bequest of "the one moiety or halfe parte of his estate, the said moiety amounting to the sum of seven hundred seventy-nine pounds, seventeene shillings and two pence." for the erection of a proposed school at Cambridge. He also left his library of 260 volumes to the institution and at the general court held at Boston, March 13, 1639, it was ordered "that the colledge agreed upon formerly to bee built at Cambridg shalbee called Harvard colledge" in honor of its first donor.

His widow was married to the Rev. Thomas Allen, pastor of the Second Parish, Charlestown. A statue to his memory was erected in the burial-ground of Charlestown, and dedicated with an address by Edward Everett, Sept. 26, 1828, and an ideal statue of John Harvard by Daniel C. French, the gift of Samuel James Bridge, was unveiled on the delta, Harvard university, Oct. 15, 1884. John Harvard died in Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 24 (N.S.), 1638.

HARVEY, Hezekiah, minister and educator, was born in Hulver, England, Nov. 27, 1821; son of James and Lydia (Harlan) Harvey. He came to the United States in 1830. He was graduated from Colgate university in 1845, and from the Hamilton theological seminary in 1874. He was married to Lucy W. Loomis, of Manlius, N.Y., in 1847. He was tutor in ancient languages in Colgate university, 1847–49; pastor of the Baptist church, Homer, N.Y., 1849–56; pastor in Hamilton, N.Y., 1857; professor of church history and pastoral theology in Hamilton theological seminary, 1858–61; professor of biblical criticism and interpretation and pastoral theology, 1861–64; pastor in Dayton, Ohio, 1864–67; and again held his professorship at Hamilton, 1869–93, during which years there were various changes in his work. He was professor of pastoral theology and dean of the faculty at the time of his death. In 1874 he travelled nine months in the east, and wrote an extended series of articles for publication, giving an account of his observations. He wrote numerous articles for periodicals and some of his sermons were published in pamphlet form. Colby conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1861. His books are: *The Life of the Rev. Alfred Bennett* (1851); *The Church: Its Polity and Ordinances* (1879); *The Pastor: His Qualifications and Duties* (1879); *The Pastoral Epistles and Philemon* 1890). He died in Hamilton, N.Y., June 28, 1893.

HARVEY, James Madison, governor of Kansas, was born in Monroe county, Va., Sept. 21, 1833. He attended schools in Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, and became a civil engineer. In 1859 he removed to Kansas and engaged in agriculture. He served in the Federal army in the civil war, 1861–64 and was captain in the 4th and 10th Kansas infantry. He was a member of the lower branch of the state legislature, 1865–66, and a state senator, 1867–68. In 1869 he was elected governor of Kansas, serving till 1871, and on Feb. 12, 1874, he became a U.S. senator, chosen in place of Alexander Caldwell, resigned. His term expired March 3, 1877. He died near Junction City, Kan., April 15, 1894.

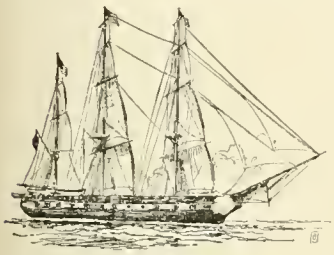
HARVEY, Jonathan, representative, was born in Merrimac county, N.H., in 1780; a brother of Gov. Matthew Harvey. He was repeatedly elected to both houses of the New Hampshire legislature, being president of the senate, 1817–23, and a state councillor, 1823–25. He was a representative in the 19th, 20th and 21st congresses, 1825–31, serving during his last term as a member of the committee on commerce. He died at Sutton, N.H., Aug. 23, 1859.

HARVEY, Louis Powell, governor of Wisconsin, was born at East Haddam, Conn., July 22, 1820. He was taken to Ohio in 1828, and was prepared for college at the Western Reserve academy. He attended Western Reserve university, 1837–39; was a teacher and editor at Kenosha, Wis., 1840–50, and in 1850 removed to Shopiere, Wis., where he engaged in manufacturing. He was a member of the second constitutional convention of Wisconsin which met at Madison, Dec. 15, 1847. In 1854 he was elected a state senator, his seat being unsuccessfully contested by John R. Briggs, Jr., and he was re-elected in 1855, 1856, and 1857. He was secretary of state of Wisconsin from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862; and governor of the state from the latter date until his death. After the battle of Shiloh he started for Pittsburg Landing with supplies for the relief of the wounded soldiers, and was drowned at Savannah, Tenn., April 19, 1862.

HARVEY, Matthew, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Sutton, N.H., June 21, 1781, a brother of the Hon. Jonathan Harvey. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1806 and was admitted to the bar in 1809, practising in Hopkinton, N.H. In 1814 he was elected a representative in the state legislature, and served until 1820, being speaker of the house in 1818, 1819 and 1820. He was a representative in the 17th and 18th congresses, 1821–25; served in the state senate, 1825–28, and as councillor, 1828–30. In 1830 he was elected governor of the state and served until 1831, when he was appointed by President Jackson judge of the U.S. district court. He was president of the New Hampshire historical society, and received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1855. He died at Concord, N.H., April 7, 1866.

HARVIE, John, delegate, was born in Gargunnock, Scotland, emigrated to Virginia colony and settled in Albemarle county where he practised law. By appointment of the general assembly of Virginia he was a commissioner to treat with the western Indians, after their defeat at Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774. He was a member of the Virginia conventions of 1775 and 1776; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1777–1778; signer of the articles of confederation; register of the land-office of Virginia, 1780–91; secretary of the commonwealth, 1788; and an extensive builder in Richmond. While erecting the celebrated Gamble mansion he fell from a ladder and was killed. He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 6, 1807.

HARWOOD, Andrew Allen, naval officer, was born in Settle, Pa., in 1802; son of John Edmund and Elizabeth Franklin (Bache) Harwood. His father was an actor and theatrical manager, also something of a poet; and his mother was a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. The son was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Jan. 1, 1818; was promoted lieutenant, March 3, 1827; commander, Oct. 2, 1848; captain, Sept. 14, 1855; and commodore, July 16, 1862. He was attached to the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, in the suppression of the African slave trade and piracy in the West Indies, 1819–21; on board the *Sea Gull* under Commodore Porter, 1823; served on the receiving ship *Philadelphia;* and was detached as special messenger to bring to the United States the ratified treaty with Naples. He served in the Mediterranean squadron, 1835–37; was assistant inspector of ordnance, 1843–52; and a member of a commission to inspect dock-yards and foundries in Great Britain and France in 1844. In 1851–52 he was member of a board of investigations and experiments to prepare ordnance instructions for the navy; was in command of the *Cumberland*, of the Mediterranean squadron, 1853–55; was inspector of ordnance, 1858–61; was commissioned chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography Aug. 6, 1861; and in July, 1862, was appointed commandant of the Washington navy-yard and of the Potomac flotilla. In 1864 he was retired but served as secretary of the lighthouse board and on the examining board until Feb. 16, 1869, when he was made rear-admiral on the retired list. He published *Summary Courts-Martial;* and *Law and Practice of U.S. Navy Courts-Martial* (1867). He died in Marion, Mass., Aug. 28, 1884.



U.S. SLOOP CUMBERLAND.

HASBROUCK, Abraham Bruyn, educator, was born in Kingston, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1791; son of Jonathan and Catharine (Wynkoop) Hasbrouck, grandson of Abraham Hasbrouck of Kingston, N.Y., who served as colonel of the 1st regiment Ulster county, N.Y., militia in the Revolutionary war; and great² grandson of Abraham Hasbroucq, one of the patentees of New Paltz in 1677. He was graduated from Yale in 1810; studied law with Elisha Williams, Hudson, N.Y., and at the school of Judge Reeve, Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to practice in 1813, settling in his native town. He was a representative in the 19th congress, 1825–27, and while in Washington became friendly with Edward Everett. He was president of Rutgers college, 1840–50, and not only contributed to the prosperity of that institution but also did much

QUEEN'S COLLEGE

to beautify the grounds and buildings, one of his acts being the planting of the trees on the campus. Upon resigning the presidency of Rutgers he returned to his law practice in Kingston and subsequently became president of the Kingston bank. He was vice-president of the American Bible society in 1851 and founder and president of the Ulster County historical society in 1856. He received his A.M. degree from Yale in 1819 and the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1840 and from Union in 1841. He died in Kingston, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1879.

HASBROUCK, Henry Cornelius, soldier, was born in Newburgh, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1839; son of William Cornelius and Mary Elizabeth (Roe) Hasbrouck; grandson of Cornelius Benjamin and Jane (Kelso) Hasbrouck, and of William and Maria (Hazard) Roe; and a descendant of Abraham Hasbroucq, a Huguenot, who was born near Calais, France; arrived at Boston, Mass., 1675; sailed thence to New York and thence to Esopus, Ulster county, N.Y., at which place he arrived in July, 1675. In 1677 Abraham Hasbroucq and eleven other Huguenots obtained from Governor Andros of New York a patent to land near Esopus which the Patentees called New Paltz. He settled there in 1678 and lived there until his death March 17, 1717. Henry Cornelius Hasbrouck was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1861. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 4th artillery, May 6, 1861; was promoted 1st lieutenant, 4th artillery, May 14, 1861; captain, 4th artillery, July 26, 1866; major, 4th artillery, March 5, 1887; lieutenant-colonel, 4th artillery Oct. 29, 1896; and colonel, 7th artillery, March 13, 1899. He served throughout the civil war and was in active service against the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians in western Kansas in 1870; against the Modoc Indians in California and Oregon in 1873; against the Nez Percé Indians in Idaho in 1877; against the Banuock Indians in Nevada in 1878; was commandant of cadets at

the U.S. military academy from Aug. 3, 1882, till Feb. 1, 1888; was detailed to attend and report upon the manœuvers of the French army in the autumn of 1887; was a member of the board of officers that prepared the drill regulations for infantry, cavalry and artillery adapted for the use of the U.S. army, Oct. 3, 1891; on duty at the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., as director of the departments of artillery, ballistics, chemistry and high explosives, and practical artillery exercises for the second battalion from June 6, 1892, until May 27, 1898, when he was appointed brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers and served in the volunteer army through the Spanish-American war as commander of the 2d brigade of the 2d division of the 7th army corps.

H. C. Hasbrouck

HASCALL, Daniel, educator, was born in Bennington, Vt., Feb. 24, 1782. In 1785 he removed with his parents to Pawlet, Vt., where he attended the district school in winter and received some private instruction. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, at the same time fitted for college and was graduated from Middlebury in 1806. He taught in Pittsfield, Mass., 1806–08; used his spare time in the study of theology; and was pastor of the Baptist church in Elizabethtown, N.Y., 1808–13. He then settled as pastor of the First Baptist church, Hamilton, N.Y. In addition to his pastoral duties he engaged in teaching and also edited, in part, the *Christian Magazine*. About 1815 he began to receive theological students into his family and through his efforts the Baptist education society of the state of New York was formed in 1817. This resulted in the establishment of the Hamilton literary and theological institution, which afterward became Madison university. Until 1828 he continued as pastor and teacher when he resigned to give his time to the institution and the Baptist education society. In 1835 he left the institution and took charge of an academy at Florence, N.Y. He was pastor at West Rutland, Vt., 1837–48; at Lebanon, N.Y., 1848–49, and then returned to Hamilton, N.Y., where he spent the rest of his life. He published several sermons and pamphlets. He died in Hamilton, N.Y., June 28, 1852.

HASCALL, Milo Smith, soldier, was born in Le Roy, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1829; son of Amasa and Phebe Ann Hascall. He was brought up on his father's farm and attended the district school. In 1847 he settled in Goshen, Ind., and was appointed from that state a cadet in the U.S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1852, assigned to the artillery service and served in garrison duty at Fort Adams, R.I., 1852–53. He resigned from the army to take a contract for building a section of the Indiana & Michigan Southern railroad in 1854. He was admitted to the bar and practised law, serving as prosecuting attorney, and as clerk of courts at Goshen, Ind., 1859–61. He enlisted as a private in a three months' company, was promoted captain and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. T. A. Morris and organized and drilled volunteer regiments at Camp Morton. On June 16, 1861, he was present at the first engagement of the war after Sumter where was captured at Philippi the first Confederate flag secured by the Union army in the war, and the next day he was promoted colonel of the 17th Indiana volunteers. He commanded a brigade made up of the 15th and 17th Indiana, and the 6th and 43d Ohio volunteers at Louisville, Ky., December, 1861, and was assigned to Gen. William Nelson's division. He was transferred to the command of a brigade in Gen. T. J. Wood's division, helped to capture Nashville, Feb. 24, 1862, and advanced on Shiloh, April 6, 1862. On April 25, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and led a brigade in the Tennessee campaign, 1862–63. At Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862, he was in command of a brigade on the extreme left when the engagement commenced. Gen. T. J. Wood, his division commander, was wounded early in the day and retired, which put him in command of the division and by 10 A.M. of that day he was in command of all the troops left fighting and saved the day and the army from utter rout and ruin. After the battle was over he was sent to Indianapolis to return deserters from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. While thus engaged he was transferred to the army of the Ohio at the request of General Burnside and commanded a division in that army till after the fall of Atlanta. The next day after the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he executed a flank movement which caused the enemy to evacuate that stronghold and retreat precipitately across the Chattahoochee river. He was very prominent in all the engagements

Milo S. Hascall

of the Atlanta campaign and resigned his commission after its fall. He returned to his home and was a banker at Galena, Ind., until 1890 when he removed to Chicago and entered largely into real estate business transactions, making his home at Oak Park, Cook county, Ill.

HASELTINE, James Henry, sculptor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1833; son of John and Elisabeth (Stanley) Haseltine, grandson of James Haseltine and a descendant of Robert Haseltine who arrived in Boston in 1637. He acquired his education in Paris and Rome and in 1861 returned to the United States and enlisted in the Union army, serving as major of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry. In 1865 he returned to Europe and studied art. His statues include: *Happy Youth* (1858); *America Honoring Her Fallen Brave* (1865); *Love* and *Ingratitude* (1866); *New Wine* (1867); *Superstition* (1860); *Religion* (1868); *America Victorious* (1869); *The Ball-Player* (1871); *Ida* (1875); *Nissia* (1876); *Kissing Cherales* (1878); *Captivity* (1879); *Cleopatra* (1882); *The Morning Star* (1883); *Fortune* (1884); *Hero* (1885); and numerous portrait busts.

HASELTINE, William Stanley, painter, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11, 1835; son of John and Elisabeth (Stanley) Haseltine; grandson of James and Abigail (Moores) Haseltine; and a descendant of Robert Haseltine who was born in Lincolnshire, England, and arrived in Boston in 1637 with the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, formerly rector of Rowley, York, England. He was prepared for college at the schools of Philadelphia, attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1850–52, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B. 1854, A.M., 1858. He studied art under Paul Weber of Philadelphia, 1854–55, and then went abroad, studying at Düsseldorf, 1855–57, and opening a studio in Rome in 1857. He returned to Philadelphia in 1858, and the following year settled in New York city. He was married in 1860 to Helen Lane, and after her death he was married in 1866 to Helen, daughter of Capt. Charles H. Marshall of New York. He spent the winter of 1866–67 in Paris and thereafter had his studio at the Palazzo Alteiri in Rome. He passed the summer of 1899 in making the tour of the western United States, including Alaska. He was elected an associate national academician in 1860, and an academician in 1861. Among his more notable paintings are: many pictures of Nahant and Narragansett, 1860–67; *Capri* (1866); *Taormina* (1866); *View of Venice* (1867); *Ostia; Venice; Sorrento; Castel Fusano; Riveira near Rassallo; Amalfi;* and *Devil's Pulpit, Nahant.* He died in Rome, Italy, Feb. 2, 1900.

HASKEL, Daniel, educator, was born in Preston, Conn., in June, 1784. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1802; A.M., 1805; taught school, 1802–07; read theology under Dr. S. S. Smith at Princeton, N.J., was licensed to preach, and was pastor at Litchfield and Middletown, 1807–10; of the First Congregational church, St. Albans, Vt., 1810; and of the Calvinistic Congregational church, Burlington, Vt., 1810–21. He was president of University of Vermont, 1821–24, when ill health compelled him to resign. He edited with J. C. Smith *Gazetteer of the United States* (1843), and *Chronology of the World* (1845); assisted in editing *McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary* (2 vols., 1843–44); and published several sermons. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1848.

HASKELL, Daniel Noyes, journalist, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 1, 1818. He attended the public schools, entered the fancy-goods business and early began to contribute to the press. In 1853 he became editor of the Boston *Transcript* and remained as such till his death. Through the columns of his paper he took an active part in politics, first as a Whig, then in support of the liberal branch of that party and finally as a Republican, but refused all public offices, save that of city councilman, which he held three years. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 13, 1874.

HASKELL, Edward Howard, soldier, was born at Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 5, 1845; son of William H. and Mary (Smith) Haskell. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and in the printing office of the Gloucester *Telegraph*, where he was employed, 1859–61. He enlisted in the 23d regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, Sept. 28, 1861, and was assigned to the signal corps of the Burnside expedition. He was in the engagements at Roanoke Island, at Fort Macon, and at New Berne, N.C., where he was slightly wounded. In 1862 his regiment joined the army of the Potomac and he participated in the engagements at Cedar Mountain, Kelly's Ford, Rappahannock Station and Manassas Junction. He was at the side of General Kearny when he was killed at Chantilly following Pope's disaster at the second battle of Bull Run. He was an instructor in the signal service camp of instruction at Georgetown, D.C., 1862–63, and was with Generals Custer, Kilpatrick and Buford in the operations of the cavalry in the rear of General Lee's army in Maryland. He commanded a detachment of the signal corps in General Burnside's command in the East Tennessee campaign, 1863–64, and in June, 1864, reported to General Schofield and shared in the defence of Allatoona, where he narrowly escaped capture, and at Kenesaw Mountain, where he was almost continuously under the enemy's fire, as also at Lost Mountain, Marietta and in the investment of Atlanta. He left Georgia in September and reported at Knoxville, Tenn., and his term of

service having expired he was honorably mustered out, Oct. 4, 1864. He again engaged in journalism in Gloucester, but owing to failing health relinquished it to engage in the paper trade. He established in Boston a large business and was elected president of the Boston Paper Trade association. In 1877 he was elected a representative in the state legislature. He was assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Governor Long, 1880–82, and a member of his council, 1883–84. He was secretary of the Republican state committee in 1879 and a delegate to the Republican national conventions at Chicago in 1880 and 1884. He was married, June 27, 1866, to Hattie J., daughter of William and Sarah H. Munsey. They had one son and two daughters.

HASKELL, Edwin Bradbury, journalist, was born in Livermore, Maine, Aug. 24, 1837; son of Moses Greenleaf and Rosella (Haines) Haskell. His ancestors were English stock, the Haskells having settled in Gloucester, Mass., in 1646, and his maternal ancestor, Samuel Haines, in Portsmouth, N.H., about the same time. His two grandfathers emigrated to the district of Maine soon after the Revolutionary war, one from Massachusetts and the other from New Hampshire. Edwin B. Haskell was prepared for college at Kent's Hill academy, but at the age of seventeen entered the office of the Portland *Advertiser* as an apprentice. In 1855 he went to New Orleans, working there and at Baton Rouge as typesetter two years. In 1856 he was employed by the *Saturday Evening Gazette* and in 1857 he became a compositor and reporter on the Boston *Journal* and in 1860 accepted a position on the Boston *Herald* as court and financial reporter, being promoted in 1861 to the position of leading editorial writer. In 1865 he and four of his associates, employees on the paper, bought a third interest of the *Herald* and completed the purchase in 1869. Mr. Haskell was editor-in-chief of that journal from 1865 until 1887, when he retired from active journalism, though retaining a large interest in the newspaper reorganized as the Boston Herald company. During his editorship the *Herald* became one of the most prosperous newspapers in the country. In 1872 he purchased "Vista Hill," a country estate in Auburndale, a part of Newton, Mass. He declined the nomination for representative in congress when it was equivalent to an election. He was elected president of the Newton free library in 1875 and was appointed a member of the Metropolitan park commission in 1896. He was elected a member of the American academy of political and social science.

E B Haskell

HASKELL, James Richards, inventor, was born in Geneva, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1825. He removed with his parents to the Western reserve and was educated at the Western Reserve college and at Richfield academy, but did not complete a college course. His attention was early directed to breech-loading guns and small-arms and he began his experiments in their improvement as early as 1854. He manufactured twenty-four steel breech-loading rifled cannon which were purchased by the Mexican government, the first of that class of guns manufactured in the United States. He began his experiments in producing multi-charge guns in 1855 in company with Azel S. Lyman, who was the originator of the idea of applying successive charges of powder to accelerate the speed of a shell or solid shot. In that year congress made an appropriation to test these guns, but the experiments met with the opposition of the ordnance department. In 1862, in company with Rafael Rafael, he constructed a rapid-fire gun which received a favorable report from a board of army officers appointed to test the gun, but again the ordnance department refused to recommend its adoption by the government. He spent upwards of $300,000 before he completed the process of multi-charge and while he doubled the power he reduced the maximum pressure to less than that of any other guns of equal calibre. He was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science and contributed to scientific journals and to pamphlet literature articles on national armament and ordnance. The U.S. government tardily acknowledged his claims by paying him $100,000 for his invention. He died at his home in Passaic, N.J., Aug. 15, 1897.

HASKELL, Llewellyn Frost, soldier, was born in Belleville, N.J., Oct. 8, 1842; son of Llewellyn Solomon Haskell, druggist, landscape gardener and founder of Llewellyn Park, Orange, N.J., 1857. He was educated at Heidelberg, Germany, but returned home before completing his course to join the Federal army in 1861. He enlisted in the 14th New York as a private, was promoted lieutenant, and became aide to Gen. A. S. Asboth at Pea Ridge, March 8, 1862, and to Gen. Henry Prince at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862. In the latter battle he was severely wounded and was the only member of the staff of General Prince that escaped with his life. In October, 1863, he was made lieutenant colonel of

the 7th U.S. colored infantry and was promoted colonel of the 41st U.S. colored infantry in November, 1864. He served with these regiments in South Carolina and Florida and before Richmond and Petersburg, Va. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He aided his father in developing Llewellyn Park after the war and in 1877 engaged in business in San Francisco, Cal.

HASKELL, Thomas Nelson, educator, was born in Mina, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1826; son of Capt. George and Eliza (Knapp) Haskell; and grandson of Roger and Edith (Nelson) Haskell and of Alexander and Mary Knapp. His ancestor, Roger Haskell, emigrated from Wales about 1720.

Thos Nelson Haskell

Capt. George Haskell removed from Middleborough, Mass., to Middlebury, Vt., and from New England to the Chautauqua Lakes, N.Y., and thence to Trumbull county, Ohio. Thomas taught school in 1842 at Warren, Ohio, and subsequently held several of the first teachers' institutes assembled in the state. He was principal of Wayne academy and of Sandusky high school, and was tutor at Oberlin college and at Miami university. At the latter he was a student on the Trumbull County scholarship and was graduated A.M. in 1851. He was graduated from the Union theological seminary, N.Y., in 1854, having spent the middle year of his theological course at Andover. He was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Washington, D.C., 1854–58, and was opposed to the secession of the synod of Virginia which met in Washington in 1857, to form a Southern pro-slavery assembly. He was a Congregational and Presbyterian pastor in Boston, Mass., 1858–66; was professor of logic, rhetoric, literature and æsthetics in the University of Wisconsin and conducted its female college, lecturing on ethics and evidences of Christianity. He was pastor of the New England church at Aurora, Ill., 1868–73, and was elected president of the Congregational association and trustee of Wheaton college. Assisted by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards of Massachusetts, he founded the first college in the Rocky mountain region at Colorado Springs in 1874, and was its chief representative and correspondent. He was chaplain of the Colorado senate, custodian of the state library, and did much to bring the territory into the Union as "The Centennial State." He was married in 1855 to Annie, youngest daughter of Justin Edwards, president of Andover theological seminary. The honorary degree of L.H.D. was conferred on him by Miami university in 1896. He is the author of: *Volume of Sermons on Human and Divine Governments* (1858); *Soldier's Mission* (1861); *Life of Sir Henry Havelock* (1861); *Echoes of Inspired Ages* (1874); *Civil Ethics in the United States* (1876); *Domestic and Occasional Poems at Home and Abroad* (1889); *Young Konkaput, the King of Utes* (1889); *Women of the Bible* (1892); *Wives of our Presidents* (1892) and *A Dark Secret* (1896); besides articles on civil and ethical subjects, including *A Review of Redpath's Memories of Jefferson Davis.*

HASKIN, Joseph A., soldier, was born in New York in 1817. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1839 and was assigned to the 1st artillery. He was in Maine on duty incident to the boundary dispute, 1840–45; in Florida and Louisiana, 1845–46; in Mexico under Gen. Winfield Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, losing his arm at the battle of Chapultepec. He was promoted captain in the 1st U.S. artillery in 1851 and was in charge of the arsenal at Baton Rouge, La., when attacked by a superior force of Confederates early in 1861, and was obliged to surrender the buildings and arms. He then served in the Federal army at Washington, D.C., at Key West, Fla., in command of the northern defences of Washington, 1862–64, and as chief of artillery in the war department, 1864–66. He was retired from active service in 1872. His promotions were: major, 1862; lieutenant-colonel of staff, 1862; lieutenant-colonel of 1st artillery, 1866; brevet colonel and brevet brigadier-general U.S.A., March 13, 1865. He died in Oswego, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1874.

HASKINS, Charles Homer, educator, was born in Meadville, Pa., Dec. 21, 1870; son of George W. and Rachel (McClintock) Haskins and of English and Scotch ancestry. He attended the preparatory school of Allegheny college, Meadville, and was graduated from Johns Hopkins university A.B., in 1887, remaining as a graduate student, 1887–90; as instructor in history, 1889–90, and gaining the degree Ph.D. in 1890. He studied subsequently at the universities of Paris and Berlin. He removed to the University of Wisconsin where was instructor in history, 1890–91; assistant professor of history, 1891-92; and was made professor of institutional history in 1892. He lectured on history at Harvard university, 1899–1900. He was elected a member of the American historical association. He is the author of various monographs and articles on historical subjects published in the *American Historical Review.*

HASKINS, David Greene, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., May 1, 1818; son of Ralph and Rebecca (Greene) Haskins; grandson of John and Hannah (Upham) Haskins, and of David and Rebecca (Rose) Greene; and a descendant of Robert Haskins who emigrated to Massachusetts from Virginia early in the 18th century, and of John Greene of the Providence purchase. He was prepared for college at an academy in Jamaica Plain, Mass., kept by his uncle, Charles W. Greene, was graduated from Harvard in 1837, and immediately became an assistant teacher in his uncle's academy. He studied at Andover theological seminary, 1838–39, and taught the Portland academy, Portland, Maine, 1841–44. He then removed to Roxbury, Mass., and there conducted a private school for girls until 1847, and at the same time studied for the ministry under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Howe, afterward bishop of Central Pennsylvania. He was ordained deacon, April 29, 1847, and priest, June 26, 1848. He established Grace church, Medford, Mass., of which he was rector, 1847–52; from 1853 to 1863 conducted a school for girls in Boston which became known as the Concord Hall school; and founded the church of the Epiphany, Brighton, and was rector of the same till 1866. In 1868–69 he was chaplain of the McLean asylum for the insane in Somerville. After a tour in Europe in 1873–74 he returned to America and built St. John's church, Arlington, Mass., of which he was rector, 1875–80. In 1876 he was appointed dean and professor of ecclesiastical history in the theological school of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and commissioner of education of the university, but only accepted the last-named appointment. From 1889 till his death he was rector of St. Bartholomew's mission in Cambridge, Mass. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia college in 1877. He was married, Dec. 20, 1842, to Mary Cogswell, daughter of the Hon. Charles Stewart Daveis of Portland, Maine. He wrote on scientific, literary, educational and ecclesiastical subjects and published a volume of selections from the scriptures, a French and English First Book and a memoir on the maternal ancestors of Ralph Waldo Emerson, his cousin. He died in Cambridge, Mass., May 11, 1896.

HASLET, Joseph, governor of Delaware, was born in Kent county, Del.; son of Col. John Haslet, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, who fell at the battle of Princeton. Joseph was left under the guardianship of William Killen, chief-justice and chancellor of Delaware, and when he became of age he removed to Cedar Creek Hundred, in Sussex county. He was governor of Delaware, 1811–14, and 1823. He died in Sussex county, Del., June 23, 1823.

HASSAM, Frederick Childe, artist, was born in Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 17, 1859; son of Frederick F. and Rose (Hathorne) Hassam; and grandson of Stephen D. and Mary (Hunt) Hassam of New Hampshire, and of Peleg and Mary (Snow) Hathorne of Maine. He attended the Mather grammar school and the high school, Dorchester, and there evinced a decided talent for drawing. In 1878 he went into an engraver's studio and in a few months drew for engraving on wood. He studied by himself and for a part of one winter in the studio of I. M. Gaugengigl, Boston. He travelled and studied in Europe during the summer of 1883 and on his return remained in Boston, where he worked as a painter and an illustrator. He returned to Europe in 1886, taking a studio in Paris, and worked there three years; and on his return in 1889 settled in New York. He was elected a member of the Ten American Painters, New York; the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris; The Secession, Munich; the American Water-Color society; and the New York Water-Color club. He received medals in Paris, 1889; Munich, 1892; Chicago, 1893; Philadelphia, 1894 and 1899, and Pittsburgh, 1898; and prizes from the Boston art club, 1890 and 1895, the Society of American artists, New York, 1895, and the Cleveland art association, 1896.

HASSARD, John Rose Greene, author, was born in New York city, Sept. 4, 1836. He was converted to the Roman Catholic faith in 1851, entered St. John's college, Fordham, and was graduated in 1855. He studied for the priesthood, but in 1857 gave up the project and engaged in literary work. He was an assistant editor of the *New American Cyclopedia*, 1857–63; editor of the *Catholic World*, 1865; of the *Republican* of Chicago, Ill., under Charles A. Dana, 1866; editorial writer, book reviewer and musical critic of the New York *Tribune*, 1866–83, serving after Mr. Greeley's death as managing editor for a time and as literary editor. He visited Europe in 1879; the Bahamas, 1881; Europe again, 1882 California, 1883, and the Adirondacks, 1883–84, seeking for health. He was married to Isabella Hargous of New York city. He wrote: *Life of Archbishop Hughes* (1866); *Life of Pope Pius IX.* (1876); *History of the United States* (1877); *The Ring of the Nibelung: Its First Performance at Bayreuth* (1877); and *A Pickwickian Pilgrimage* (1881). He died in New York city, April 18, 1888.

HASSELQUIST, Toovay Nelsson, clergyman, was born in Hasslared, Sweden, March 2, 1816; the son of peasants. He was graduated from the College of Kristianstad in 1837 and was a student of theology at the University of Lund. In 1839 he was ordained to the Lutheran ministry and after filling various assistant pastorates he

emigrated to the United States in 1852, settling in Galesburg, Ill. In 1863 he became president of the Swedish seminary at Paxton, Ill., and continued in charge of that institution, which, in 1875, was removed to Rock Island under the name of Augustana college and theological seminary. He assisted in founding the Scandinavian Augustana synod and was its president, 1860–70. He travelled extensively in the United States in the interest of Swedish immigrants and in 1870 returned to Sweden for the same purpose. The honorary degree of D.D. was given him by Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., in 1870. He established at Chicago in 1855 and edited *Hemlandet det Gamla och det Nya*, and in 1856 became editor of *Ratta Hemlandet*, afterward *Augustana och Missionaren*, published at Rock Island. He died at Rock Island, Ill., Feb. 4, 1898.

HASSLER, Ferdinand Augustus, author, was born near Norfolk, Va., March 6, 1844; son of Surgeon Charles Augustus (U.S.N.) and Anna J. (Nourse) Hassler; and grandson of Ferdinand Rudolph and Marianne (de Gaillard de Lonjumean) Hassler and of Col. Michael and Mary (Rittenhouse) Nourse. Col. Michael Nourse served in the war of 1812 and his wife was a niece of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer. Ferdinand A. Hassler was page in the U.S. senate, 1856–62, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1866, and Ph.D., 1872. He was a teacher at the West Philadelphia medical institute in 1872 and professor of materia medica at Lincoln university, Pa., in 1873. He invented and patented a word register for typewriters, 1898, and was the correspondent of the *Datarya Bharata Karyalaya* of Calcutta, 1884–96. He was elected a member of the Academy of natural sciences of Philadelphia, of the Philosophical and Biological societies of Washington, and of other scientific societies. He is the author of scientific articles contributed to the magazines and of many stories and poems, and tales for children.

HASSLER, Ferdinand Rudolph, mathematician, was born in Aarau, Switzerland, Oct. 6, 1770. He was given a scientific education and immediately engaged with more experienced scientists in a trigonometrical survey of Switzerland. He was married in 1798 to Marianne, Baroness de Gaillard de Lonjumean. He emigrated to America in 1805 and brought letters of introduction to Albert Gallatin, who secured for him an appointment as acting assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. military academy, where he served, 1807–10. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Union college, 1810–11. He organized the U.S. coast survey, 1811–15, and was its first superintendent, 1815–43. He visited Europe in 1811 to obtain instruments and standards of measurements for the department and was detained there till 1815, as an alien enemy. Active work in the department was begun in 1815 and discontinued from 1817 to 1832 for want of an appropriation. For his four years in Europe he received no remuneration from the government and was too proud to ask congress for it. During his administration, 1832–43, the coast from Rhode Island to the head of the Chesapeake bay was triangulated and topographed and the bays from Montauk Point to the Delaware capes hydrographed. The triangulation covered 9000 square miles with determinations of 1200 stations for delineating 1600 miles of shore-line. He added to the superintendence of the coast survey the duties of chief of the bureau of weights and measures. He was a fellow of the American philosophical society. In 1843 a board of civil, naval and military officers, appointed by President Tyler, under an act of congress adopted the scientific methods proposed by Hassler which became the basis of reorganization. His publications other than official were: *Analytical Trigonometry* (1826); *Elements of Geometry* (1828); *System of the Universe* (2 vols., 1828); *Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables* (1838); *Elements of Arithmetic* (1843). His life was published by Zschokke at Aarau (1877), and was translated by his daughter, Mrs. R. Hassler Norris. A sketch of his life, written by himself, with much other matter, was published in Nice, France, in 1882. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20, 1843.

HASTINGS, Daniel Hartman, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Salona, Pa., Feb. 26, 1849; son of William and Sarah Hastings; grandson of George and Nancy Hastings; and a descendant of George Sampson Hastings of county Down, Ireland. He was brought up on a farm and received his education in the public schools. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1875, practised law at Bellefonte, Pa., 1875–88, and was largely interested in coal mines and banking enterprises, 1886–90. He was adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, 1887–91, and had charge of the relief measures at Johnstown at the time of the flood in 1889. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1888, and placed John Sherman in nomination for the presidency. He was Republican governor of

Pennsylvania, 1895–99. He was chairman of the delegation at the Republican national convention in 1896 and nominated M. S. Quay for President. He died in Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 9, 1903.

HASTINGS, Hugh, state historian, was born in Albany, N.Y., July 22, 1856; son of Col. John and Margaret (Jewell) Hastings; grandson of John and Susan Hastings, Albany, 1831; and a descendant of Thomas Jewell who landed at Mount Wollaston, Mass., in 1639, incorporated as Braintree in 1640. He was educated in private and the public schools and at the Albany high school, and learned the printing trade. In 1874 he removed to New York city and was employed as a reporter on the *Commercial Advertiser*, and subsequently filled every position, including that of managing editor, on that paper. He was chief political correspondent for the New York *World*, 1885–88; for the New York *Times*, 1888–95, and was appointed state historian of New York, April 25, 1895, and reappointed, April 5, 1899. He was married, April 5, 1883, to Elizabeth R., daughter of Dr. George Dock of Harrisburg, Pa. He edited and officially published: *Colonial Records and Muster Rolls* (2 vols., 1897–99); *Military Papers of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins* (1898); and *Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York* (3 vols., 1900).

HASTINGS, Hugh J, journalist, was born in Ireland, Aug. 20, 1820; son of John and Susan Hastings. He was brought to America by his parents in 1831 and they settled in Albany, N.Y. Here he attended the public school, became a clerk, and in 1840 reporter on the *Atlas*. In 1840 he established the *Weekly Switch* and Sept. 3, 1843, the *Knickerbocker*, which latter proved a success. He was an active politician in the interest of the Whig and Republican parties. President Taylor made him collector of the port of Albany in 1849, but on the accession of Fillmore he resigned the office. He was editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, New York city, 1867–83, and its proprietor, 1868–83. He died at Monmouth Beach, N.J., Sept. 12, 1883.

HASTINGS, Serranus Clinton, jurist, was born in Watertown, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1814. He was educated at the Academy, Gouverneur, N.Y., and was principal of Norwich, N.Y., academy in 1834. He removed to Wisconsin Territory and located at Bloomington where he was admitted to the bar in 1837. When the territory of Iowa was formed in 1838 he was elected to its first legislature and was either a member of the legislature or the council continuously till 1846, when it became a state. He was elected a representative in the 29th congress, taking his seat, Dec. 7, 1846. In 1848 he was appointed by Governor Briggs chief justice of the supreme court of the state. In 1849 he resigned, went to California and settled at Benicia, where in 1850 he was elected by the legislature of the new state the first chief justice of the supreme court of California. He served two years and was then elected attorney general of the state for two years. In 1854 he retired from public life and engaged in real estate investments. In 1878 he founded and endowed Hastings college of law, in the University of California, and was professor of comparative jurisprudence, 1880–87. He also paid into the state treasury $100,000 on condition that the state would use it for the benefit of young men in every vocation of life desiring to gain a knowledge of the law. He also endowed St. Catharine's academy, Benicia, with $6000 in land and made a liberal cash contribution to its foundation. He helped to obtain a fund to classify, print and publish two volumes of the botany of the Pacific coast. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 18, 1893.

HASTINGS, Thomas, composer and hymn writer, was born in Washington, Conn., Oct. 15, 1784; son of Dr. Seth and Eunice (Parmele) Hastings; grandson of Hopestill and Lydia (Frary) Hastings; and a descendant of Thomas and Susauna Hastings who embarked at Ipswich, England, April 10, 1634, and settled in Watertown, Mass. He removed to Clinton, N.Y., with his father in 1796 and there acquired a district school education. He studied music from textbooks, without instruction, and in 1806 became the head of a singing school. He taught singing in Troy, N.Y., 1822–23, and was editor of the *Western Recorder*, a religious journal, at Utica, N.Y., 1823–32, meanwhile lecturing on music in Albany, New York city, Philadelphia, Pa., and Princeton, N.J. He resided in New York city, 1832–72, where he held the position of choir master, first in Dr. Mason's church, afterward in Dr. Hutton's and finally in the West Presbyterian church. He was married in Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1822, to Mary, daughter of Norman Seymour, descended from Richard Seymour of Hartford, Conn. He contributed frequently to the musical and religious periodicals, published the *Musical Magazine*, 1835–37, and edited many collections of music. He received the degree of Mus.Doc. from the University of the city of New York in 1858. Among his works are: *Musica Sacra* (1816); *The Musical Reader* (1818); *Dissertation on Musical Taste* (1822); *Spiritual Songs* (with Dr. Lowell Mason, 1831); *The Mother's Nursery Songs* (1834); *The Union Minstrel* (1834); *The Mother's Hymn Book* (1834); *Anthems, Motets and Set Pieces* (1836); *Musical Miscellany* (1836–37); *The Christian Psalmist* (with Dr. William Patton, 1836); *The Manhattan Collection* (1837); *Elements of Vocal Music* (1839); *The Sacred Lyre* (1840); *Sacred Songs* (1842); *The Psalmodist* (1844); *Indian*

Melodies Harmonized (1845); *The New York Choralist* (with William B. Bradbury, 1847); *The Mendelssohn Collection* (with William B. Bradbury, 1849); *Devotional Hymns and Poems* (1850); *The Psalmista* (with William B. Bradbury, 1851); *The Presbyterian Psalmodist* (1852); *The History of Forty Choirs* (1853); *Selah* (1856); *Hastings's Church Music* (1860); and *Introits* (1865). He died in New York city, May 15, 1872.

HASTINGS, Thomas Samuel, educator, was born in Utica, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1827; son of Dr. Thomas and Mary (Seymour) Hastings. He was graduated from Hamilton college, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851, and from the Union theological seminary in 1851. He was married in July, 1852, to Fanny De Groot of Brooklyn, N.Y. He was resident licentiate, 1851–52; was ordained by the 4th N.Y. presbytery, July 7, 1852, and was pastor at Mendham, N.J., 1852–56, and New York city, 1856–82. He served on the board of directors of the Union theological seminary, 1864–81; was made professor of sacred rhetoric in 1882, and was president of the faculty, 1887–97. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of the city of New York in 1865, that of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1888 and that of L.H.D. from Hamilton in 1897. He assisted his father in preparing *Church Melodies* (1857), and published numerous essays and addresses.

HASWELL, Charles Haynes, engineer, was born in New York city, May 22, 1809, of English parents. He was educated at the high school, Jamaica, L.I., and took a classical course in New York city. He was a student and workman in Allaire's steam engine works, 1825–36; chief engineer in the U.S. navy, 1836–45; engineer-in-chief of the newly organized corps, 1845–51, and sénior-chief-engineer in 1851–65. He was a member of the board that designed four U.S. steam frigates, the *Powhatan* being one. He constructed a steam launch in 1837, the first practicable launch ever built, and introduced the use of zinc in marine steam boilers and in the holds of iron vessels to exhaust the galvanic effect of salt water, thus preventing its action on the iron. In 1862 he was chief engineer of the Burnside expedition and he commanded a steamboat at the bombardment of Roanoke Island. He was chief engineer of the state quarantine commission and designed and directed the construction of Hoffman Island hospital buildings. He also designed and constructed the crib bulkhead at Hart's Island. He was a trustee of the New York and Brooklyn bridge, 1877–78, and was elected to a membership in all the engineering societies in the United States and the chief ones in Europe. He published: *Mechanics and Engineers' Pocket-Book* (1843, 63d ed., 1898); *Mechanics Table* (1856); *Bookkeeping* (1871); *Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of New York (1816–1860)* (1896), and *History of the Steam Boiler and Its Appendages* (MS.).

HATCH, Abram, Mormon bishop, was born at Lincoln, Vt., Jan. 3, 1830; son of Hezekiah and Aldura (Sumner) Hatch; grandson of Capt. Jeremiah Hatch, who served under Washington in the Continental army, and of John Sumner; and a great-grandson of Nathaniel Hatch of Connecticut, whose ancestors were among the early colonists to emigrate from England. He was educated in the district schools of Lincoln and Bristol, Vt., and in 1840 accompanied his father, who had joined the Mormon church, to Nauvoo, Ill. His father died in 1841, and from that time until 1847 Abram was employed in various ways at Greencastle and Pittsburg, Pa. He then joined his brother Jeremiah at Sugar Creek, Iowa, and proceeded to Florence, Iowa, then the headquarters of the Mormon church. He found employment on boats plying the Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas and Mississippi rivers and at St. Joseph, Mo., and earned money sufficient to purchase a home and outfit in the valley of Great Salt Lake, Utah. He reached that place with his brother and sisters on Sept. 15, 1850. He was a Mormon missionary to Europe, 1864–67, and in August of the latter year, was appointed bishop by President Young, to preside over the Wasatch county, state of Zion, and made his home at Heber City from that year. In addition to his duties as bishop he conducted a co-operative store in Heber City; was county probate judge for six years, and a member of the Utah state legislature for twenty years, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee of that body for two sessions. He introduced the measure of giving the elective franchise to women, and also that of setting apart a portion of the public revenue for the benefit of the public schools, and distinguished himself in recommending other reforms. He was married in December, 1852, to Pennelia Jane Lott of Lehi City, who died in 1880; and in April, 1882, to Ruth, daughter of Bishop Edwin D. Wooley of Salt Lake City.

HATCH, Edward, soldier, was born in Bangor, Maine, Dec. 22, 1832. He was educated at the Norwich, Vt., military academy, was with the first troops organized to defend the National capital in the spring of 1861, and was on duty in the White House. He was sent to Davenport, Iowa, to take charge of a camp of instruction and while there was commissioned captain in the 2d Iowa cavalry, August 12, major, September 5, and lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 11, 1861. He led the regiment at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Corinth, Booneville and Inka, and was promoted colonel of volunteers, June 13, 1862. He commanded the 2d Iowa cavalry in Grant's western

campaign and was entrusted by Col. B. H. Grierson to raid through central Mississippi, starting from La Grange, April 17, 1863, destroying the railroad between Columbus and Macon, and again reaching La Grange April 26. This movement was planned to distract the attention of the Confederates from Grant's movement at Vicksburg. He was then given the command of a division of cavalry 3500 strong, and continued raiding in Alabama until disabled by wounds in December, 1863. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, April 27, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular service for his action at the battle of Franklin in which he commanded a cavalry division, and major-general in the regular army for services in the battle of Nashville. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallantry before Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1864, and on Jan. 15, 1866, he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service. On July 6, 1866, was made colonel of the 9th U.S. cavalry and he held the command of that regiment for twenty-three years. He succeeded Gen. Gordon Granger in command of the military department including Arizona and New Mexico. He was president of the Ute investigating commission of 1880 and arranged a treaty with that tribe. He then took the field in New Mexico against Victorio the Apache chief. He died at Fort Robinson, Neb., April 11, 1889.

HATCH, Israel Thompson, representative, was born in Owasco, N.Y., in 1808. He was graduated at Union college in 1829, was subsequently admitted to the bar, and practised in Buffalo. He was assistant secretary of New York state in 1830; served as a state senator in 1852; and was a Democratic representative in the 35th congress, 1857–59. While in congress he was appointed by President Buchanan to report on the working of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 between the United States and Canada and in 1859 he was appointed postmaster of Buffalo. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, 1867–68. He engaged in banking, 1861–75. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1875.

HATCH, John Porter, soldier, was born in Oswego, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1822; son of Moses Porter and Hannah (Reed) Hatch; grandson of Timothy and Abigail (Porter) Hatch, and of Otis and Milicent (Hayden) Reed; great grandson of Maj. Moses Porter of Pawlet, Vt.; and a descendant of Thomas Hatch, who, with his wife and two children, came from Kent county, England, in 1633–34 and was made a freeman, May 14, 1634. John Porter Hatch was graduated at West Point in 1845 and was assigned to the 3d U.S. infantry as brevet 2d lieutenant. He was promoted 2d lieutenant and transferred to the mounted rifles. He was in Texas, 1845–46, and in Mexico, 1846–47 where he was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras and Churubusco and captain, September 13 for Chapultepec. He was promoted captain, Oct. 13, 1860, brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 28, 1861, and in December, 1861, commanded a brigade of cavalry at Annapolis, Md. He commanded the cavalry of Banks's army in the Shenandoah valley, a brigade of infantry at Groveton, and the 1st division, 1st army corps, at the battle of Manassas, Aug. 29–30, 1862, and until after the battle of South Mountain, Md. He was brevetted major, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious service at Manassas, Va., where he was wounded. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and awarded a medal of honor for South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862, where he was severely wounded and unable to report for duty till Feb. 18, 1863. He was made major of the 4th U.S. cavalry, Oct. 27, 1863, was in the department of the South and commanded at the battles of John's Island and Honey Hill, S.C. He commanded the coast division under and co-operative with General Sherman on his march through North Carolina, covering the right flank of his army until the evacuation of Charleston by the Confederates. He commanded the northern district, department of the South, with headquarters in Charleston, S.C., from February to August, 1865; was on duty in the west, 1865–81, and was promoted colonel of the 2d U.S. cavalry, June 26, 1881. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general in the regular service and major-general in the volunteer service, March 13, 1865, and was retired, Jan. 9, 1886, by operation of law. He made his home in New York city. He died in New York city, April 12, 1901.

John P. Hatch

HATCH, William Henry, representative, was born in Scott county, Ky., Sept. 11, 1833; son of Dr. William and Mary Reed (Adams) Hatch; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Gilman) Hatch of Exeter, N.H., and of Dr. Samuel and Abigail (Dodge) Adams, descendants of Henry Adams of Braintree, Mass., 1630. He was educated at Georgetown and Lexington, Ky.; was admitted to the bar in September, 1854, and practised in Hannibal, Mo. He was elected circuit attorney of the sixteenth judicial circuit of Missouri in October, 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was commissioned captain in the Confederate army

and made assistant adjutant-general in December, 1862, and was assigned to duty as assistant commissioner of exchange under the cartel of March, 1863, which position he held until the close of the war. He was a Democratic representative from the 1st and 12th districts of Missouri in the 46th–53d congresses, 1879–95. He was identified with all legislation in the interest of agriculture; was the author of the pleuro-pneumonia bill; of the bill establishing agricultural experiment stations; of the oleomargarine law, and the law making the head of the department of agriculture a cabinet officer, as well as many minor laws of value to the agriculturist. He was married in 1855 to Jennie T. Smith of Boyle county, Ky., and in 1861 to Thetis Clay Hawkins of Marion county, Mo. He died at his home farm, "Strawberry Hill," Hannibal, Mo., Dec. 23, 1896.

HATCHER, Robert A., representative, was born in Buckingham county, Va., Feb. 24, 1819; son of Archibald Hatcher, a merchant of Lynchburg, Va.; and grandson of the Rev. Jeremiah Hatcher, a Baptist clergyman. He was educated at the schools of Lynchburg, studied law and was admitted to practice in Kentucky, his father having settled in Lafayette, Ind. After practising in the courts of Kentucky, 1840–47, he removed to New Madrid, Mo., where he was for six years circuit attorney of the 10th judicial district. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army as captain and served on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Leonidas Polk; as aide-de-camp to Gen. A. P. Stewart, and as major and assistant adjutant-general on his staff. He was a member of the Missouri state convention of 1862 and a representative in the 2d Confederate congress, 1863–65. He was a representative in the 43d, 44th and 45th U.S. congresses, 1873–79. He died in Charleston, Mo., Dec. 18, 1886.

HATFIELD, Edwin Francis, clergyman, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., Jan. 9, 1807. He was graduated from Middlebury college in 1829, studied two years at Andover theological seminary, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, May 14, 1832. He was pastor of the Second church, St. Louis, Mo., 1832–35; of the Seventh church, New York city, 1835–56; and of the North Presbyterian church, New York city, 1856–63. He engaged in literary work, 1866–68, and was secretary of the Presbyterian home mission committee, 1868–70. He was connected with Union theological seminary as a director, 1846–83, was recorder of the board of directors, 1864–74, and financial agent of the seminary, 1864–65, and 1870–72. Upon his death he left his library of about 6000 volumes to that institution. He was stated clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly from 1846 and in 1883 was chosen moderator. Marietta college conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1850. He is the author of: *Universalism as it Is* (1841); *Memoir of Elihu W. Baldwin* (1843); *St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope* (1852); *History of Elizabeth, N.J.* (1868); *The New York Observer Year-Book* (1871–73); and *Poets of the Church*, edited by his son, J. B. Taylor Hatfield (1884). He died in Summit, N.J., Sept. 22, 1883.

HATFIELD, James Taft, educator, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 15, 1862; son of the Rev. Robert Miller and Elizabeth Ann (Taft) Hatfield; grandson of Elisha and Elizabeth (Miller) Hatfield, and of Jonathan and Rebecca Ann (Horton) Taft; and a descendant of Thomas Hatfield, who settled in Westchester county, N.Y., about 1665; and of Robert Taft who settled in Uxbridge, Mass., in 1680. He was graduated from Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., in 1883; studied Sanskrit at Canning college, Lucknow, India, in 1884; was a professor of classic languages at Rust university, Holly Springs, Miss., 1884–85; principal of McCormick school, De Funiak, Fla., in 1886; a graduate student and fellow of Johns Hopkins university, 1887–90, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in 1890; and in 1890 became professor of the German language and literature at Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. From June, 1896, to August, 1897, he studied at Berlin, Weimar, Giessen, Tübingen, and Oxford; June to August, 1898, served in Spanish-American war as captain of a 5-inch gun on the U.S. cruiser *Yale*, entering as ordinary seaman and discharged as chief yeoman. He was appointed in August, 1898, one of an international committee of one hundred, being one of three Americans chosen, to arrange for the erection of a monument to Goethe in Strassburg. He was elected a member of the American oriental society, of the American society for the extension of university teaching, of the auxiliary council of the World's Columbian exposition (1893), and secretary of the pedagogical section of the Modern Language association of America. He was appointed one of the editors of *Americana Germanica*, published at the University of Pennsylvania. He published: *The Elements of Sanskrit Grammar* (1884); *An Index to Gothic Forms in Kluge's Etymological Dictionary* (1889); *A Study of Juvencus* (1890); *On the Numbering of the Atharvan Paricistas* (1889); *The Aucanasadbhutani* (1891); *The Poetry of Wilhelm*

Müller (1895); *John Wesley's Translations of German Hymns* (1896); *Materials for German Composition* (1896); *The Earliest Poems of Wilhelm Müller* (1898); *Church Music* (1898); *Uhland's Earliest Ballad and its Source* (1898); *Goethe* (1899); and *German Lyrics and Ballads* (1900); and edited Freytag's *Rittmeister von Alt-Rosen* (1894), and Goethe's *Hermann und Dorothea* (1899).

HATFIELD, Marcus Patten, physician, was born in New York city, Feb. 20, 1849; son of the Rev. Robert M. and Elizabeth A. Hatfield; grandson of Elisha Hatfield of Mount Pleasant, N.Y.; and a descendant of Peter Hatfield, who settled in White Plains, N.Y., about 1640. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1870 and took a course in medicine at the Chicago medical college, 1870–72. He was house surgeon and physician in Mercy hospital, Chicago, 1872–73, and lectnred on physiology and hygiene in Cincinnati Wesleyan university in 1873. He was chosen as commissioner from Illinois to represent that state at the Vienna exposition, and travelled extensively in Europe and attended medical lectures in Berlin, Zurich and London. On his return he was made lecturer on chemistry at the Chicago medical college and was chosen professor of inorganic chemistry and toxicology in 1877, at the same time filling the chair of pediatrics. He was married, Dec. 21, 1876, to Hattie A., daughter of Bishop William L. Harris. He was made secretary of Wesley hospital, Chicago, on its organization. He was elected a member of the American academy of medicine in 1884 and president of the medical board of the Jackson Park Fresh Air sanitarinm. He is the anthor of frequent contribntions to the *Archives of Pediatrics* and other medical journals on subjects connected with the care and diseases of children.

HATHEWAY, Samuel Gilbert, representative, was born in Freetown, Mass., July 18, 1780. In 1789 his father died and he was obliged to earn a living by working upon farms. Later he went to sea and managed to save a small sum of money from his earnings. Abont 1800 he removed to Cortland county, N.Y., and there purchased three hundred acres of uncleared land. He cultivated his land and accumulated considerable property. He was justice of the peace, for the town of Solon, Cortland county, 1810–53; represented Cortland county in the state assembly in 1814 and 1818; was a state senator in 1822, and was commissioned major-general of militia in 1823. He was a Democratic representative in the 23d congress, 1833–35; a presidential elector in 1853, voting for Franklin Pierce for President; and a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1856 that nominated James Buchanan. A memoir of his life was written by Henry S. Randall (1867). He died in Solon, N.Y., May 2, 1867.

HATHEWAY, Samuel Gilbert, soldier, was born in Freetown, Mass., Jan. 18, 1810; son of Samuel Gilbert Hatheway. He was graduated from Union college in 1831, was subsequently admitted to the bar and in 1833 began practice in Elmira, N.Y. He was in the state assembly, 1842–43, then returned to his law practice. In 1856 and again in 1862 he was the defeated candidate for representative in congress. In 1863 he enlisted in the Union army, became colonel of the 14th New York regiment, and afterward commanded Abercrombie's brigade as acting brigadier-general. He resigned because of ill health and died at Solon, N.Y., April 16, 1864.

HATTON, Frank, cabinet officer, was born in Cambridge, Ohio, April 26, 1846; son of Richard Hatton, editor of the *Republican*, Cadiz, Ohio. He was given a good common school training and was brought up as a printer and acquired the journalistic art in his father's newspaper office. In 1862 he enlisted in, the 98th Ohio volnnteer regiment, was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1864 and at the close of the war settled in Iowa where he published the Mt. Pleasant *Journal*, 1869–74. He then became part owner of the Burlington *Hawkeye* and postmaster of Burlington. In October, 1881, President Arthur made him assistant postmaster-general at Washington, and in October, 1884, on the retirement of Postmaster-General Gresham, he succeeded to the seat in the cabinet and remained a cabinet officer till March 4, 1885. During his service as assistant postmaster-general he was editorially connected with the *National Republican* and in July, 1885, he became editor-in-chief of the *Mail* in Chicago, Ill., where he lived till 1888, when he removed to New York city where he formed a syndicate and founded the New York *Press* in the interest of the Republican party and the election of Benjamin Harrison as President. After the election he removed to Washington and was part owner and editor-in-chief of the *Post*, 1889–94. He died in Washington, D.C., April 30, 1894.

HATTON, Robert Hopkins, soldier, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1826; son of the Rev. Robert Clopton Hatton; and grandson of Reuben Hatton, a native of Virginia. In 1835 the family removed to Nashville, Tenn., in 1837 to Beach Grove, Sumner county, and in 1842 to Gallatin, Tenn., where Robert attended school and was a school teacher. He was graduated at

Cumberland university in 1847; was tutor there, 1847–48, studied in the law department 1848–49, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1852 he became a law partner of Nathan Green, Jr., at Lebanon. He was married, Dec. 16, 1852, to Sophia K. Reilly of Williamson county. He was a Whig representative in the state legislature 1856, and an elector on the Fillmore and Donelson ticket in the same year. He canvassed the state in 1857 against Isham G. Harris for governor of Tennessee, but was defeated. He was elected by the Whig and American parties for representative in the 36th congress, 1859–61. He supported Bell and Everett in 1860 and in 1861 raised a company for the Confederate army and was soon elected colonel of the 7th Tennessee regiment C.S.A. He served in Western Virginia under General Lee and under Jackson in the valley. He was promoted brigadier-general, May 23, 1862, and commanded the 5th brigade, 1st division, 1st corps of the army of Virginia. In the battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, he led a charge after General Johnston had been disabled and Gen. G. W. Smith assumed command and the Tennessee brigade carried the enemy's works, but were repulsed by an overwhelming force and in their retreat they carried with them the dead body of their gallant leader. He died on the battle-field of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.

HAUGEN, Nils Pederson, representative, was born in Norway, March 9, 1849. He emigrated to the United States in 1854 and settled in River Falls, Wis. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1874; was stenographic court reporter, 1874–81; a member of the state assembly in 1879 and 1880; state railroad commissioner, 1882–87, and a Republican representative from the 8th district of Wisconsin in the 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1887–95.

HAUGHERY, Margaret Gaffney, philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, Md., about 1825; the only child of Irish emigrants named Gaffney, who both died from yellow fever and left the child to the care of a Welsh couple, companions in the same emigrant ship. She was carefully brought up in an humble walk of life and was married to a workingman named Haughery, who took her to New Orleans, La., where he died, leaving her childless. She determined to help young orphans and entered Poydras orphan asylum and worked both in the care of the children and on the streets in soliciting aid for their support. The food and clothing she obtained she carried to the asylum in a wheelbarrow. Her devotion to the children won the friendship of the superior of the Sisters of Charity and the two women worked together to build a larger asylum which they freed from debt in a few years. Margaret managed the dairy connected with the asylum and sold the surplus milk in the streets. This led her to trust to a considerable extent an old established bakery, which eventually fell into her hands in payment for the debt. She continued the sale of milk and the management of the bakery and won the confidence of the business community. She became known as "Margaret, the Orphans' Friend." She did not confine her labors and charity to her own Catholic faith, but Protestant, Jew and unbeliever, black or white, were alike objects of her care. This devotion led to the erection of three large asylums and a home for the aged and infirm. In the civil war she fed the needy soldiers of both armies, and Confederate prisoners had her constant care. The recurrence of want incident to the periodical floods on the Mississippi bottom lands gave her an extended field for her practical charity and she daily visited the submerged districts with a boat loaded with bread. Her death was the occasion of universal mourning and the children of eleven orphan asylums attended her funeral, as did ladies of social rank, merchants, lawyers, judges and public officials. The citizens of New Orleans erected a monument to her memory in the public square, the first woman in America to be honored by the erection of a marble statue illustrative of her life work. It was unveiled with ceremony, July 9, 1884. She died in New Orleans, La., Feb. 9, 1882.

HAUN, Henry P., senator, was born in Scott county, Ky., Jan. 18, 1815. He studied law at Transylvania university, was admitted to the bar in 1839 and after practising in Scott county, Ky., and serving as county attorney, he removed to Iowa in 1845, where he was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1846. In 1849 he removed to Yuba county, Cal., settled in Marysville and became county judge in 1851. Subsequently he was defeated as the Democratic candidate for governor of the state. He was appointed by Gov. John B. Weller to fill the vacancy in the U.S. senate caused by the death of David C. Broderick, Sept. 16, 1859, and served from Dec. 5, 1859, to March 5, 1860, when M. S. Latham was elected by the legislature. He died in Jersey City, N.J., May 6, 1860.

HAUPT, Herman, engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1817; son of Jacob and Anna Margaretta Haupt; grandson of John Henry Sebastian Haupt; and a descendant of Sebastian Haupt who came from Germany abont 1743 and settled in Bucks county, Pa. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1835 and assigned to the infantry. He resigned from the army in September, 1835, to engage as assistant engineer of public works in Pennsylvania and was principal assistant engineer in the service

of the state of Pennsylvania, 1836–39. He was professor of civil engineering and mathematics in Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, 1844–47. He was principal assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, 1847–49, its general superintendent, 1849–54, chief engineer, 1854–56, and was elected director by the city council of Philadelphia in 1855. He was chief engineer and contractor of the Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts, 1856–61; colonel on the staff of Gen. Irwin McDowell, and chief of construction and operation of U.S. military railways during the war. He was general manager of the Piedmont Air Line railway from Richmond, Va., to Atlanta, Ga., 1872–76, and in 1876 became chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Transportation company and the Seaboard Pipe Line company, where he solved the problem of carrying the product of the oil fields to the tide water through pipes. He served as general manager of the Northern Pacific railroad, 1881–83. He was president of the General Compressed Air company, 1893–98, and was elected president of the American Air Power company in 1898. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society, April 21, 1871. He was married to Ann Cecelia, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Keller, and had three sons: Lewis Muhlenberg, a celebrated civil engineer, Alexander James Derbyshire, a Lutheran clergyman of St. Paul, Minn., and Charles Edgar, rector of Messiah P.E. church in the same city. He is the author of: *Hints on Bridge-Building* (1840); *General Theory of Bridge Construction* (1852); *Plan for Improvement of the Ohio River* (1855); *Military Bridges* (1864), and contributions to scientific periodicals.

HAUPT, Lewis Muhlenberg, educator, was born at Gettysburg, Pa., March 21, 1844; son of Herman and Ann Cecelia (Keller) Haupt, and grandson of Jacob Haupt, and of the Rev. Benjamin Keller. He attended the public school for a time and at the age of fourteen was advised to take out-of-door exercise for the benefit of his health. He accordingly assisted his father, who was at that time building the Troy & Greenfield railroad and the Hoosac tunnel. In 1861 he entered the University of Pennsylvania but left at the close of his freshman year to enter Lawrence scientific school, Harvard. In the fall of 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln to a cadetship at the U.S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1867 and was assigned to duty in the U.S. corps of engineers, his first work being with a party conducting the triangulation of Lake Superior. In 1869 he resigned from the army to accept the position of assistant engineer and topographer in charge of the surveys of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and was engaged on this work until 1872, when he was appointed an assistant examiner in the U.S. patent office in Washington, D.C. He resigned a few months later to accept the chair of civil engineering in the University of Pennsylvania, which office he resigned in 1892, to identify himself more closely with the practical engineering problems of the day. He was appointed chairman of the Colombia-Cauca arbitration commission in March, 1897; a member of the Nicaragua canal commission in July, 1897, and of the Isthmian canal commission in June, 1899. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society, and became actively connected with many other scientific associations. He invented several useful appliances for engineers, particularly a reaction breakwater for deepening ocean bars. He was married in 1873, to Isabella Christiana, daughter of James J. Cromwell of Philadelphia. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1883. He was editor of the *American Engineering Register;* and published: *Engineering Specifications and Contracts* (1878); *Working Drawings, and How to Make and Use Them* (1881); *The Topographer — His Methods and Instruments* (1884); and numerons scientific articles in the magazines.

HAUPT, Paul, educator, was born in Görlitz, Germany, Nov. 25, 1858; son of Karl and Elise (Hülse) Haupt, and grandson of Johann and Johanna (Handke) Haupt, and of Johann and Mathilde (Beer) Hülse. He was graduated from the Gymnasium, Augustum, Görlitz, in 1876; studied for a time at the University of Berlin, and received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Leipzig in 1878. He was private-docent in the University of Göttingen in 1880 and professor of Assyriology there in 1883. The latter year he became professor of the Semitic languages at Johns Hopkins university. He was elected honorary curator of the collection of Oriental antiquities in the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., and a member of the American historical association. He introduced to Semitic philology the principle of the neogrammarians and discovered the Sumerian dialect in 1880. He was associate editor of *Hebraica,* co-editor of *The Assyriological Library* and of *Contributions to Assyriology and Comparative Semitic Philology* and editor-in-chief of the *Sacred Books of the Old Testament* (1893–1900). He is the author of a num-

ber of scientific works on Oriental philology, history and archæology in English and German. He also conceived the idea of the Polychrome Bible, which he successfully carried out in 1898 with the assistance of several other eminent scholars.

HAVEMEYER, William Frederick, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Feb. 12, 1804; son of William and nephew of Frederick C. Havemeyer, two brothers who came from Bückeburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, in 1802, and established a sugar refinery business in Vandam street, New York, as W. & F. C. Havemeyer. William Frederick was graduated from Columbia college in 1823. He then entered the sugar refinery of his father, where he gained a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its details. In 1820 he succeeded to the business with his cousin, Frederick C., Jr., as a partner. In 1842 the cousins retired from active participation in the sugar-refining business but retained interests, and were succeeded each by a brother and the firm became Albert and Frederick Havemeyer. In politics William F. was a disciple of Jackson and a friend of Van Buren. He was an early director of the Merchant's Exchange bank, and predicted the collapse of the Bank of the United States, while it was at the height of its prosperity, and his prophecy was ridiculed. He was president of the Bank of North America in New York, 1851–61, and his financial skill carried the bank safely through the

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crisis of 1857. He was a Polk and Dallas elector in 1845; mayor of New York, 1845–46, 1848–49 and 1873–74; commissioner of emigration, 1847–53; and vice-president of the citizens' committee of seventy whose investigations overthrew the Tweed ring. He died in New York city, Nov. 30, 1874.

HAVEN, Alice Bradley, author, was born in Hudson, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1828. Her maiden name was Bradley and her mother was a Baptist and of Quaker descent. During her school days she contributed to the Philadelphia *Saturday Gazette* under the pen-name "Alice G. Lee." She was married to Joseph C. Neal, the editor of the paper, in 1846. She continued to write under the name of "Cousin Alice" and upon the death of Mr. Neal in 1847 she assumed editorial control of the *Gazette*, and held it until 1853 when she was married to Samuel L. Haven. Among her many successful books are: *The Gossips of Riverton* (1850); *The Coopers* (1858); *Where There's a Will There's a Way* (1861); *Out of Debt, Out of Danger* (1864); *The Good Report: Morning and Evening Lessons for Lent* (1867); and *Home Stories* (1869). See memoir of her life (1864). She died at Mamaroneck, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1863.

HAVEN, Erastus Otis, M.E. bishop, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1820; son of the Rev. Jotham, grandson of Jotham, great-grandson of Gideon, great^2 grandson of Moses, great^3 grandson of Nathaniel and great^4 grandson of Richard Haven the English emigrant who appeared in New England in 1644. His father was a Methodist circuit preacher, and brother of Gilbert Haven, the father of Bishop Gilbert Haven. Otis was prepared for college at the Framingham academy, and by his father with the help of his well-selected library. He was prepared to enter Harvard but decided to take his course at the Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. where he was graduated, A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845. He was licensed to exhort, June 27, 1843, and to preach, Dec. 30, 1843. He was principal of the academy, Sudbury, Mass., 1842–43; instructor in natural sciences, Amenia seminary, N.Y., 1843–46; principal of the seminary, 1846–48; joined the New York conference of the M.E. church, 1848; was stationed at the Twenty-fourth Street church, New York city, 1848–49; at Red Hook, N.Y., 1850–52, and at the Mulberry Street, N.Y. city, 1852. He was professor of the Latin language and literature in the University of Michigan, 1853–54, and of history and English literature there, 1854–56. He was editor of *Zion's Herald*, Boston, Mass., 1856–63; a member of Massachusetts board of education, 1858–63; of the Massachusetts senate, 1862–63; president of the University of Michigan, 1863–69, and while so serving was professor of rhetoric and English literature, 1863–65, of logic and political economy, 1865–68, and of mental and

E. O. Haven.

moral philosophy, 1868–69. He was president of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., 1869–72; corresponding secretary of the board of education of the M.E. church, 1872–80; a delegate to the Wesleyan conference, London, England, 1878; chancellor of Syracuse university, 1874–80, and a member of General conference in 1880, when he was elected bishop of the M.E. church, and his residence fixed by the conference at San Francisco, Cal. He held conferences in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas in 1880, and early in 1881 removed with his family to the Pacific coast. He received the degrees D.D. from Union college in 1854, and LL.D. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1863. He was married July 28, 1846, to Mary Frances, daughter of the Rev. George Coles of New York city. Their son Otis Erastus (born July 27, 1849, died Feb. 3, 1898), was a graduate of the University of Michigan, 1870, and of Rush medical college, 1883; another son Alfred Coles, born at Malden, Mass., Sept. 30, 1857, was graduated at Syracuse university, A.B., 1877, M.D., 1880; was surgeon on Pacific mail steamers to China and Japan, 1881–82, and settled as a practising physician, at Lake Forrest, Ill., in 1882. The youngest son Theodore Woodruff (born at Malden, Mass., March 1, 1862), was graduated at University of Syracuse, A.B., 1881; A.M., 1884, and at Boston university, S.T.B., 1884, and became a Methodist clergyman. Bishop Haven is author of *The Young Man Advised* (1855); *The Pillars of Truth* (1866); *Rhetoric a Text-Book, &c.* (1869); and numerous pamphlets, books and periodical contributions the titles to which make two pages of the bibliography of *Wesleyan Alumni Record*. See his *Autobiography* edited by the Rev. C. C. Stratton, D.D. (1883). He died at Salem, Oregon, Aug. 2, 1881.

HAVEN, Gilbert, M.E. bishop, was born in Malden, Mass., Sept. 19, 1821; son of Gilbert and Hannah (Burrill) Haven, and grandson of Jotham Haven, Jr. He was prepared for college at Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., graduated at Wesleyan university in 1846, and became a teacher of Greek and German in the Amenia seminary, N.Y., of which his cousin Erastus Otis Haven had just been made principal, and he succeeded to the principalship, serving, 1848–51. He joined the New York conference of the M.E. church in April, 1851; was stationed at Northampton, Mass., 1851–53; at Wilbraham, 1853–55; at Westfield, 1855–57; at Roxbury, 1857–59, and at Cambridgeport, 1859–61. He was married in 1851 to Mary, daughter of George Ingraham of Amenia, N.Y. His wife died in 1860. He was chaplain of the 8th Massachusetts militia mustered in for three months' service, and his commission was the first issued to a chaplain in the volunteer service, bearing date April 18, 1861. He was pastor of the Clinton Street church, Newark, N.J., 1861–62; and was appointed to the church at Malden, Mass., 1862, but was allowed to travel in Europe for rest and recreation during the year. He was stationed at the North Russell Street church, Boston, 1863–65, and established the congregation in Grace church, Temple street, in 1864, and in seven months freed it from debt. In April, 1863, he began a movement to provide religious instruction for the freedmen in the south and he was appointed a missionary in Vicksburg, Miss., but declined to serve as his policy to make no distinction of classes and colors in reorganizing the church did not accord with that of the ruling bishops. His health failed in 1865, and he gave what service he could as a contributor to the church journals and in March, 1867, he was unanimously elected editor of *Zion's Herald*, the organ of New England Methodism and in addition to enlisting the best talent of his own church in contributing to its columns he welcomed as contributors Drs. Cuyler, Nehemiah Adams, F. D. Huntington and H. N. Powers, leaders outside the Methodist church. In May, 1872, he was elected bishop of the M.E. church, making his official home at Atlanta, Ga., and was active in educational work among the freedmen, and later in his episcopacy returned to his home in Malden, Mass. He travelled all over the United States and founded missions in Mexico, 1872–73, and in Africa, 1876–77. He was a delegate to the general conference in 1868 and 1872, and a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1879–80. His son William Ingraham Haven, born Jan. 30, 1856, in Westfield, Mass., was graduated A.B. at Wesleyan university in 1877, and B.D. at Boston university in 1881; was stationed at Egleston Square, Boston, Mass., 1881–82, and at Brookline, Mass., 1895–96, and edited with notes his father's "Christus Consolator" (1893). Bishop Haven is the author of: *The Pilgrim's Wallet, or Scraps of Travel gathered in England, France and Germany* (1866); *National Sermons* (1869); *Father Taylor, the Sailor Preacher* (with the Hon. Thomas Russell, 1872); *Our Next Door Neighbor*; and *A Winter in Mexico* (1875). See *Memorial of Gilbert Haven*, edited by W. H. Daniels (1880); and *The Life of Gilbert Haven* by George Prentice, D.D. (1883). He died in Malden, Mass., Jan. 3, 1880.

HAVEN, Joseph, educator, was born in North Dennis, Mass., Jan. 4, 1816; son of the Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Sparrow) Haven; grandson of the Rev. Joseph Haven and a descendant of Richard Haven, who came from England to Lynn, Mass., in 1645. He was graduated at Amherst college, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838; and was a teacher in the New York deaf and dumb institution, 1835–37. He studied at Union theological seminary, 1836–37, and at Andover theological seminary, 1837–39, and was graduated from the latter in 1839. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Nov. 6, 1839, and was pastor of Congregational church, Ashland, Mass., 1839–46, and of Harvard church, Brookline, Mass., 1846–50. He was professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics at Amherst college, 1850–58, and professor of systematic theology in the Chicago theological seminary, 1858–70. He travelled in Germany, Palestine and Egypt, 1870–71; was preacher and lecturer at the University of Chicago, 1871–73, and acting professor of mental and moral philosophy in Chicago university, 1873–74. He was married Sept. 23, 1840, to Mary, daughter of Professor Ralph Emerson of Andover, Mass. He was president of the Philosophical society of Chicago. He received the degree of D.D. from Marietta in 1859, and from Amherst in 1862, and that of LL.D. from Kenyon in 1862. He edited *The Congregationalist*, Boston, 1846–50; contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and other reviews, and is the author of: *Mental Philosophy* (1857); *Moral Philosophy* (1859); *Studies in Philosophy and Theology* (1869); *Systematic Divinity* (1875); and *History of Philosophy, Ancient and Modern* (1876). He died in Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1874.

HAVEN, Solomon George, representative, was born in Chenango county, N.Y., Nov. 27, 1810; son of Asa Haven; grandson of Asa Haven of Bennington, Vt., afterward of Hoosick, N.Y., and finally of Butternut, N.Y., and a descendant through Josiah and Esther (Streeter) Haven of Richard Haven, who came from England to Lynn, Mass., in 1645. He was brought up on a farm, attended the district school, studied the classics under a private tutor, and studied medicine which he abandoned for the law. He was prepared for the bar in the office of Governor Young of Geneseo and Fillmore & Hall of Buffalo, and was admitted in 1835, becoming a partner with his preceptors the following year. He was district attorney of Erie county, mayor of Buffalo, and a representative in the 32d, 33d and 34th congresses, 1851–57. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1861.

HAWES, Joel, clergyman, was born in Medway, Mass., Dec. 22, 1789. He was graduated from Brown university in 1813, taught in Phillips academy, Andover, 1816–17, and was graduated from Andover theological seminary in 1817. On March 4, 1818, he was ordained pastor of the First Congregational church, Hartford, Conn., where he became senior pastor in 1860, and pastor emeritus in 1864. He travelled in Europe and the East in 1844, visiting Turkey, where his daughter was a missionary. Brown university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1831. Besides contributions to the religious and secular press he is the author of: *Lectures to Young Men* (1828); *Tribute to the Memory of the Pilgrims* (1830); *Memoir of Normand Smith* (1839); *Character Everything to the Young* (1843); *The Religion of the East* (1845); *Looking Glass for the Ladies* (1845); *Washington and Jay* (1850); *Offering to Home Missionaries* (1865). He died in Gilead, Conn., June 5, 1867.

HAWES, Richard, representative, was born in Caroline county, Va., Feb. 6, 1797. In 1810 he removed with his parents to Kentucky, where he attended Transylvania university, was subsequently admitted to the bar, and practised in Winchester. He served in the state legislature, 1828–29, and in 1836, and was a Whig representative in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41. In 1861 he left Kentucky with other adherents to the Southern cause, but returned with General Bragg in 1862, and on October 4 was installed at Frankfort as provisional governor of Kentucky, to succeed George W. Johnson, who had met his death at the battle of Shiloh. He retired again from the state a few days later, owing to the advance of the Federal soldiers. He settled in Paris, Ky., after the war, and was county judge from 1866 until his death, which occurred in Bourbon county, Ky., May 25, 1877.

HAWKINS, Alvin, governor of Tennessee, was born in Bath county, Ky., Dec. 2, 1821; son of John M. and Polly G. (Ralston) Hawkins; grandson of John Hawkins, and of English descent. He removed with his parents to Manry county, Tenn., in 1820, and became a resident of Carroll county in 1828. He was employed on a farm in his boyhood and also as a blacksmith in the shop of his father, but acquired a good education and taught school, 1841–42. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and engaged in practice at Huntingdon, Tenn. He was married Aug. 17, 1847, to Justina M. Ott. He was a member of the general assembly in 1853; an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and in 1862 was elected

as a Unionist a representative in the 38th congress 1863–65, but was not allowed to take his seat, owing to irregularities in the election. He was U.S. district attorney of the Western district of Tennessee, 1864–65, and judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, 1865–68, and 1869–70. He was appointed U.S. consul-general at Havana in 1868. He was elected on the Republican ticket governor of Tennessee in 1880, serving 1881–83, and was defeated for a second term in 1882. At the expiration of his gubernatorial term he retired to private life, and resumed the practice of his profession at Huntingdon, Tenn.

HAWKINS, Benjamin, senator, was born in Bute (Warren) county, N.C., Aug. 15, 1754; son of Col. Philemon and Delia Hawkins. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, a signer of the state constitution, and a member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution. Benjamin was educated at the College of New Jersey, where he had obtained a thorough knowledge of the French language. When the college doors closed he was in his senior year and was invited by General Washington to join his staff where he served as interpreter between the American and French general officers. He took an active part in all the battles in which Washington commanded, including the battle of Monmouth (1779), and at the close of the war was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1783. He represented his district in the North Carolina legislature for several terms; was commercial agent for his state, 1780; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1781–84 and 1786–87; a U.S. senator in the 1st, 2d and 3d congresses, 1789–95; and was appointed by President Washington agent of the three great Indian tribes and other Indians south of the Ohio river. He established his headquarters at Fort Hawkins, Creek Nation (afterward Hawkinsville, Ga.), December, 1796, and held the office under the successive administrations, to each of which he tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. He kept the Indians at peace up to the time of his death. He was married to Lavina Downs of Georgia, and left a property valued at $160,000. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1789–98. He died at Fort Hawkins, Ga., June 6, 1816.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW YORK.

HAWKINS, Dexter Arnold, publicist, was born in Canton, Maine, June 24, 1825; son of the Rev. Henry and ——(Fuller) Hawkins, and grandson of Dexter Hawkins, a soldier in the American Revolution, and of John Fuller, a member of the crew of the *Bon Homme Richard* under John Paul Jones, Sept. 23, 1779. He was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851. He was teacher of mathematics at the academies at Bethel and Bridgeton, and lecturer before teachers' institutes in Maine, 1848–52; principal of Topsham academy, 1849–50; studied law in the office of William Pitt Fessenden, Portland, Maine; at Harvard and at the École des droits, Paris, France, and travelled in Europe under commission from the governor of Maine, to examine and report on the educational methods of the old world. He practised law in New York city, 1854–86, where he spoke and wrote in the interest of free education, protection, hard money and bimetallism. In 1875 he delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass., on "The Educational Problem in the Cotton States." He was the prime mover in the formation of the national bureau of education. He published reports on *Sectarian Appropriations of Public Moneys and Property* (1869); *Duty of the State to Protect the Free Common Schools of Organic Law* (1871); *Extravagance of the Tammany Ring* (1871); *Donations of Public Property to Private Corporations and the Illegal Exemption of the same from Taxation* (1873); and books: *Traditions of Overlook Mountain* (1873); *The Roman Catholic Church in New York City and the Public Land and Public Money* (1880); *Free-Trade and Protection* (1883); *The Redemption of the Trade Dollar* (1886); and *The Silver Problem* delivered as an address before the committee on coinage in the U.S. house of representatives (1886). He died at Groton, Conn., July 24, 1886.

HAWKINS, Hamilton Smith, soldier, was born in Fort Moultrie, S.C., Nov. 13, 1834; son of Maj. Hamilton Smith and Ann Alicia (Chiffelle) Hawkins; grandson of William and Mary Hamilton (Smith) Hawkins of Baltimore, Md., and of Thomas Philotbeus and Henrietta (Ladson) Cliffelle of Charleston, S.C., and a descendant of Admirals Sir John and Sir Richard Hawkins of England, of Col. Charles Hawkins, killed at the storming of Gibraltar, and of Landgrave Smith of South Carolina. His father, Maj. Hamilton Smith Hawkins, died of yellow fever in the war with Mexico, 1847. The son was appointed

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to the U.S. military academy from New York, Jnly 1, 1852, where he remained until Jan. 31, 1855. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed from civil life 2d lieutenant in the 6th infantry, April 26, 1861; 1st lieutenant, May 14, 1861; was brevetted captain, July 2, 1863, for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysbnrg, Pa.," which he declined; was promoted captain Sept. 20, 1863, and was brevetted major, Oct. 11, 1865, for "meritorious services," during the war, which brevet he also declined. He was promoted major of the 10th infantry, Oct. 31, 1883; lieutenant-colonel of the 23d infantry, Feb. 17, 1889; colonel of the 16th infantry, Aug. 13, 1894, and was transferred to the 20th infantry, Sept. 15, 1894. He was commandant of cadets at West Point, 1888–92, and commandant of the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, 1894–98. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898, commanded the brigade which captured San Juan Hill, Santiago, Jnly 1, 1898, and was promoted major-general of volunteers, July 8, 1898. He was promoted brigadier-general in the regular army, Sept. 28, 1898, and was retired Oct. 4, 1898, after forty years' service. He would have been retired for age on November 13 of same year. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer army, Nov. 30, 1898.

HAWKINS, John Henry Willis, temperance reformer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 28, 1797; son of John and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Hawkins; grandson of John and Susannah (Brown) Hawkins; great-grandson of James Hawkins; and great^2 grandson of Col. Charles Hawkins of Exeter, England, who was killed in 1704 while leading his regiment at the taking of Gibraltar. John Hawkins, his grandfather, arrived in Baltimore, Md., from England, Oct. 14, 1773, in company with his nephew William. He had a family of ten children, nine of them sons, of whom John, the father of John Henry Willis, was the sixth. John and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Hawkins also had ten children, of whom John Henry Willis was the second. He attended the school of the Rev. Alexander McCaine of Baltimore, and became a hatter's apprentice. He was given free use of liqnor in the shop and contracted the drinking habit. He joined the volnnteer army in 1814 for the defence of Baltimore, and in the battle in which General Ross was killed he received a shot through his hat. In 1815 he joined the Methodist church of which his parents were members. In 1818 his apprenticeship ended and he went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he found work, and thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, the following year. Being thrown out of employment he again contracted the drinking habit, and in 1821 he returned to his home in Baltimore. On Dec. 25, 1822, he was married to Rachel, daughter of Joseph Thompson of that city, and they removed to Wheeling, Va., where he established a hat manufactory which did not prove profitable. They returned to Baltimore where he struggled against poverty and his passion for strong drink with variable success for several years. In 1836 he turned finally from his evil ways, though still very poor. In April, 1840, the Washington temperance society was organized in Baltimore, and on June 14, 1840, he joined the society and started out as a temperance missionary. On Feb. 25, 1841, he spoke of his own experience before the members of the state legislature of Maryland, and it is recorded that "the House was dissolved in tears." In April he spoke in New York in the Green Street Methodist church, and after his address hundreds came forward and signed the pledge. From this time until his death he continued his labors, speaking daily and visiting every state in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains and in Canada. He was licensed to preach by the Methodist Protestant church, Boston, Mass., in March, 1842. He died at the residence of his son, the Rev. William G. Hawkins at Pequea, Pa., Aug. 26, 1858.

HAWKINS, John Parker, soldier, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 29, 1830; son of John and Elizabeth (Waller), grandson of Jameson and Ruth Ann (Threlkeld), great grandson of John and Margaret (Jameson), great^2 grandson of Philemon and Mary (Smith) Hawkins, and probably a descendant of William Hawkins, a sea captain, a brother of Admiral Sir John Hawkins. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1852; was brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 6th infantry and promoted 2d lieutenant, 2d infantry, June 23, 1854, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1857. He was brigade quartermaster at Washington, D.C., 1861; declined promotion to the rank of 1st lieutenant in the 14th U.S. infantry, May 14, 1861; accepted the commission of staff captain and commissary of subsistence, Aug. 20, 1861, and served in southwest Missonri and west Tennessee, 1861–62. He was chief commissary on the staff of General Grant at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6–7, 1862. He joined the volunteer army as lientenant-colonel in the commissary department, Nov. 1, 1862,

serving till April 13, 1863, at which time he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers and he commanded a brigade of colored troops in northeastern Louisiana from Aug. 17, 1863, to Feb. 7, 1864. He commanded a division of colored troops at Vicksburg, Miss., from March, 1864, to February, 1865; took part in the Mobile campaign, his division being attached to Gen. Frederick Steele's column, Canby's army. He distinguished himself in the assault at Blakely, April 9, 1865, that resulted in the capture of Mobile. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, June 30, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Feb. 1, 1866. In the regular establishment he was brevetted major, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Mobile, Ala.; and lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general and major-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He was promoted major in the commissary department, June 23, 1874; lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general, Sept. 3, 1889, colonel and assistant commissary-general, March 12, 1892; and brigadier-general and commissary-general of subsistence, Dec. 22, 1892, and was retired by operation of law, Sept. 29, 1894.

HAWKINS, Micajah Thomas, representative, was born in Warren county, N.C., in 1790; son of Col. John Hawkins; grandson of Col. Philemon and Delia Hawkins, and a descendant of the Hawkins family who emigrated from England, settled in Gloucester county, Va., and removed to Bute (Warren) county, N.C., in 1737. His grandfather was chief aide to Governor Tryon in the battle of Alamance and fought against the Regulators the same year. Micajah was a student at the University of North Carolina, matriculating in 1803; was admitted to the bar in 1811; a member of the state house of commons, 1819–23, and of the upper house, 1823–28. He represented his district in the 22d–26th congresses, 1831–41; and was again a state representative in 1846. He was a major-general of the state militia. He died in Warrenton, N.C., Dec. 22, 1858.

HAWKINS, Rush Christopher, soldier, was born at Pomfret, Vt., Sept. 14, 1831; son of Lorenzo Dow and Louisa Maria (Hutchinson) Hawkins. His grandfather, Dexter Hawkins, was a soldier in the Revolution and served in one of the Rhode Island regiments. His great-grandfather, the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, an accomplished classical scholar, was the first settled Congregational minister in the central (eastern) section of Vermont in 1776, and was a founder of the Woodstock society. Rush received his scanty education at the district school of his native town and left Vermont in 1846. In 1848 he enlisted in the 2d U.S. dragoons and with a part of his regiment was in the last nine months of the occupation of the valley of the Rio Grande, Mexico. He was discharged from the army by reason of ill health, studied law in New York and began practice there in 1856. At the outbreak of the civil war, he was at the head of an independent company of Zouaves in New York city, and immediately upon the President's call for two years' troops this company was the first to tender its services to the government. He raised and organized the 9th regiment of New York volunteer infantry, afterward known as "Hawkins's Zouaves" which participated in the movement against Big Bethel, Va., was second in command of the Hatteras expedition, landed at Hatteras Inlet, taking part in the engagement there, and at Chicomocomico, joined Burnside, and was in the actions at Roanoke Island, Winton and South Mills, N.C., in which last engagement, April 19, 1862, Colonel Hawkins was wounded. He commanded the brigade, which was made up for him the March preceding, at Fredericksburg, and at the siege of Suffolk, in April, 1863. With his regiment he was mustered out of the service in June, 1863, having been brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He was also brevetted brigadier-general in the national guard of the state of New York, and presented with a sword by the citizens of New York. He organized the first body of loyal North Carolina troops at Plymouth, N.C., and was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the 1st regiment, North Carolina volunteers. In July, 1862, General Hawkins was placed under arrest by order of General Burnside for denouncing General McClellan as a failure, but no charges were preferred against him and he was released. After the close of his military career he became associated with various movements connected with political reform, including civil service, and was appointed one of a committee from the Union League club in May, 1864, to impress upon the people the importance of that subject. He was a representative in the New York assembly in 1872, and resigned his seat seven days before the adjournment of that body. He was U.S. fine arts commissioner at the Paris exposition, 1889, and in that year was made an officer of the Legion of Honor of France. He became a recognized authority on the early history

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of wood engraving and of first printing presses. His collection of books from the first fifteenth century presses illustrating the early history of woodcutting and first printers, is the most comprehensive one in the United States and ranks sixth or seventh in importance in the world. He is the author of: *The United States in Account with the Rebellion; Statement of Rush C. Hawkins* (1872); *Report Relating to the Cause and Increase of the City Debt* (1876); *First Books and Printers of the Fifteenth Century* (1884); *Gen. John Wolcott Phelps of Vermont* (1885); *Horrors in Architecture* (1886); *Early Coast Operations in North Carolina* (1887); *The Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, A.M.* (1888); *Report on the Fine Arts at the Universal Exposition held in Paris in 1889* (1891); *Better Than Men* (1896); *The Assassination of Loyal North Carolinians for Serving in the Union Army* (1897), and many magazine articles.

HAWKINS, William, governor of North Carolina, was born in Warren county, N.C., in 1770; son of Col. John Hawkins; and grandson of Col. Philemon Hawkins, who was born in Gloncester county, Va., Sept. 28, 1717, settled in Bute (afterward Warren) county, N.C., was an aide to General Tryon in the battle of Alamance, and with 1000 men vanqnished 2000 "Regulators," and the same year served as colonel in the American army in the Revolutionary war and was a member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution and of the convention that framed a state constitution. William was educated in the log schoolhouse of the time. He was elected a member of the honse of commons of the state in 1804, was speaker, 1805, governor of the state, 1811–14, and an active supporter of the war of 1812, himself taking the field in the defence of Beaufort and Newbern. He was a trnstee of the University of North Carolina, 1803–19. He died at Sparta, N.C., May 17, 1819.

HAWKINS, William George, clergyman and writer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23, 1823; son of John Henry Willis and Rachel (Thompson) Hawkins. His father was a celebrated temperance lectnrer and reformer. William was gradnated at Wesleyan university, A.B., 1848, and at the Theological seminary of the diocese of Virginia, B.D., in 1851. He was ordained a deacon and priest in the P.E. church and was rector of churches in Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York and Nebraska. As rector of the Messiah, Glens Falls, N.Y., 1851–57, he bnilt a stone chnrch; and as rector of Trinity, Chambersbnrg, Pa., 1868–73, he also built a stone chnrch. He held the first missionary service at Gettysburg, Pa., resulting in the establishing of the church of the Prince of Peace in 1872, edited the *National Freeman*, 1863–66; was elected chaplain of the inebriate asylum, Binghamton, N.Y., in 1874; was rector of the English and classical school, Beatrice, Neb., 1885–90, and became rector of St. John's church, Wellfleet, Neb., in 1890. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity in 1856. He is the author of: *Life of J. H. W. Hawkins* (1859); *Lumsford Lane* (1863); *History of the New York Freedman's Association* (1868); *Letters from Europe* in the *Nebraska State Journal* (1887), and *Young America in the Northwest* (1888).

HAWKS, Cicero Stephens, first P.E. bishop of Missonri and 44th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Newbern, N.C., May 26, 1812; grandson of John Hawks of England, who came to North Carolina with Gov. William Tryon in 1765; and brother of the Rev. Francis Lister Hawks. He was gradnated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., in 1830, and A.M., in 1834. He stndied law but forsook it for theology, studying nnder the Rev. George W. Freeman, afterward 2d missionary bishop of Arkansas. He was ordained deacon, Dec. 8, 1834, and priest, July 24, 1836, by Bishop Onderdonk. He had charge of the church of the Ascension, Esopus, N.Y., 1834–36; of Trinity chnrch, Saugerties, N.Y., 1836–37; of Trinity church, Buffalo, N.Y., 1837–43; and of Christ church, St. Lonis, Mo., 1843–44. He was elected bishop of the newly formed diocese of Missouri, and was consecrated Oct. 20, 1844, by Bishops Chase, Kemper, McCoskry, Polk and DeLancey. Christ church presented him in 1849 with a pnrse of $3000 in recognition of his services during the cholera epidemic of that year, and the citizens of St. Louis gave him a residence on Paul street. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Missonri in 1847, and also received that of LL.D. He edited *Boys and Girls Library* and *Library for my Young Countrymen*, and wrote *Friday Christian, or the First Born of Pitcairn Island*, and articles in periodicals. He died in St. Louis, Mo., April 19, 1868.

HAWKS, Francis Lister, educator, was born in Newbern, N.C., June 10, 1798; one of nine children, and grandson of John Hawks, who came to America with Gov. William Tryon of North Carolina in 1765. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1815, with honors, and received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1818 and from his alma mater in 1824. He studied law under Judge William Gaston of Newbern and practised there and in Hillsboro, N.C. He was reporter of the supreme court of the state, 1820–26, a member of the house of commons of the state in 1821, and an orator of note. He was married in 1823 to Miss Kirby of New Haven, Conn., who died in 1827. He abandoned the law to study divinity under the Rev. William Mercer Green, then rector of St. Matthew's church, Hillsboro, and later bishop of Mississippi. He was lay reader

at St. Matthew's, Newbern; organized a church at Hillsboro, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Ravenscroft in 1827 and priest in 1828. He was assistant to the Rev. Harry Croswell, rector of Trinity church, New Haven, Conn., 1829; assistant to the venerable Bishop White at Christ church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1829–30; professor of sacred theology in Trinity college, 1830–31; rector of St. Stephen's church, New York city, 1831; and of St. Thomas's church, 1831–43. He declined the appointment as missionary bishop of Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida in 1835. The same convention made him historiographer of the church and he visited Europe in 1836, where he obtained eighteen large folio volumes of MS., giving important data concerning the early church in America. After preparing two volumes, including the church in Virginia and Maryland, he declined to continue his work, as it had been adversely criticised. With the Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D.D., he founded the New York *Review*, which continued to be published, 1837–43. In 1839 he established St. Thomas's Hall, Flushing, N.J., which school flourished for a time but finally met with reverses and largely involved Dr. Hawks in debt. This misfortune led him in 1843 to resign the rectorship of St. Thomas's church and he removed to Holly Springs, Miss. The diocesan convention elected him bishop of Mississippi, but the general convention assembled in Philadelphia, Pa., in October, 1844, made opposition to his confirmation on account of the financial troubles at Flushing, L.I. John Macpherson Berrien defended him from the charges, and he spoke in his own behalf with the effect to carry the majority of the convention, and the matter was left in the power of the diocese of Mississippi, but before it could convene to take action he declined the bishopric and removed to New Orleans, La., where he had been chosen rector of Christ church, and he served, 1845–49. He was an original trustee of the University of Mississippi, serving 1844–45; helped to found and was elected the first president of the University of Louisiana, serving 1845–49, and in 1849 returned to New York city as rector of Calvary church. His friends in that parish discharged his financial obligations, amounting to $30,000, and he gave to the church a period of unusual prosperity. He was elected bishop of Rhode Island in 1852, but declined to serve. He also declined the chair of history in the University of North Carolina in 1859. In 1862 he resigned the rectorship of Calvary church, and removed to Baltimore, Md., as rector of Christ church. In 1865 he returned to New York and gathering about him a congregation began the Chapel of the Holy Saviour on Twenty-fifth street. He officiated at the laying of the corner stone, Sept. 4, 1866, his last public act. He was president of the American geographical and statistical society, 1855–61, and vice-president of the American ethnological society, 1855–59. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia college in 1832 and that of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1847. His publications include: *Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina* (4 vols., 1823–28); *Early Church of Virginia* (1836); *Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States of America* (2 vols., 1836–39); *Commentary on the Constitution and Canons of the P.E. Church in the United States* (1841); *Adventures of Captain John Smith* (1842); *Adventures of Henry Hudson* (1842); *Adventures of Daniel Boone* (1844); *Auricular Confession, etc.* (1850); *Egypt and Its Monuments* (1850); *History of North Carolina* (2 vols., 1858–59); and *The English Language* (1867). He translated *Antiquities of Peru* (1854); and edited *State Papers of Alexander Hamilton* (1842); *Perry's Expedition to the China Seas and Japan* (1852–54); *Appleton's Cyclopædia of Biography* (1856); and *Romance of Biography* (12 vols.). With the assistance of the Rev. W. S. Perry he prepared Vol. I. and II. of *Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States* (1863–64). A memorial volume with sketch of his life by the Rev. N. L. Richardson was issued in 1868. He died in New York city, Sept. 27, 1866.

HAWLEY, Bostwick, clergyman, was born in Camillus, N.Y., April 8, 1814; son of Isaac and Lucina (Bowen) Hawley; grandson of Agur and Anna (Hinman) Hawley, and of Elijah and Peggy (Cody) Bowen; and a descendant of Joseph Hawley, who came from Derbyshire, England, and settled at Stratford, Conn., in 1629–30, and of Richard Bowen, who came from Kittle Hill, Gower, Glamorganshire, Wales, 1839–40, and settled at Boston, Mass. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1838, and taught ancient languages at Cazenovia seminary, 1838–42. He was married Aug. 2, 1840, to Elizabeth R. Webber of Middletown, Conn. He joined the Oneida, N.Y., conference in 1842, and was stationed at Utica, 1842–43, Ithaca, 1844–45, Wilkesbarre, 1846–47, Wyoming, 1848, and Oxford, N.Y., 1849. He was transferred to the Troy conference in 1850, and was pastor at Lansingburg, N.Y., 1850–51; Pittsfield, Mass., 1852–53; Saratoga Springs, 1854–

55; Gloversville, 1856–57; West Troy, 1858–59, and Cambridge, N.Y., 1860–61; Castleton, Vt., 1862–63; Albany, 1864–65; Fort Plain, 1866–68, and Glens Falls, N.Y., 1869–71; and Bennington, Vt., 1872–75. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1871–81; superintendent of public schools, Bennington, Vt., 1872; member of the board of education, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., 1879–85; was elected president of the Troy Conference historical society in 1886, and of Saratoga Home for children in 1889. He received the degree of D.D. from Wesleyan university in 1863. He is the author of: *Manual of Instructions* (1865); *Manual of Methodism* (1868); *Dancing as an Amusement* (1877); *Beauties of Herbart* (1877); *Shield of Faith* (1880); *The Lenten Season* (1882); *Methodist Episcopacy* (1892); and many sermons, tracts and contributions to periodicals.

HAWLEY, Gideon, educationist, was born in Huntington, Conn., Sept. 26, 1785; son of Gideon and Sarah (Curtis) Hawley; grandson of Obadiah and Sarah Hawley and of Jonathan, Jr., and Eunice (Summers) Curtis; and great[4] grandson of Joseph Hawley, who came to America from Derbyshire, England, 1629–30. He removed with his parents to Charlton, N.Y., was prepared for college at Dr. Perry's academy at Ballston Spa, N.Y., and was graduated at Union college in 1809, where he was tutor, 1809–10. He studied law in Schenectady, 1809–10, and then theology, which he soon abandoned. He was admitted to the bar in 1812, and was master in chancery, 1812–30. He was the first state superintendent of public schools, 1812–21, and organized the common school system of the state. He was secretary of the regents of the University of the state of New York, 1814–41; regent, 1842–70, trustee of Albany academy, 1818–70; charter member of the board of trustees of the Albany female academy, 1821–70; a member of the executive committee of the state normal board, 1845–52; and a regent at large of the Smithsonian institution, 1846–61. He was secretary of the Old Albany insurance company, 1819–53; and a charter director of the Mohawk & Hudson railroad. He printed for private distribution *Essays in Truth and Knowledge* (1850). He died in Albany, N.Y., July 16, 1870.

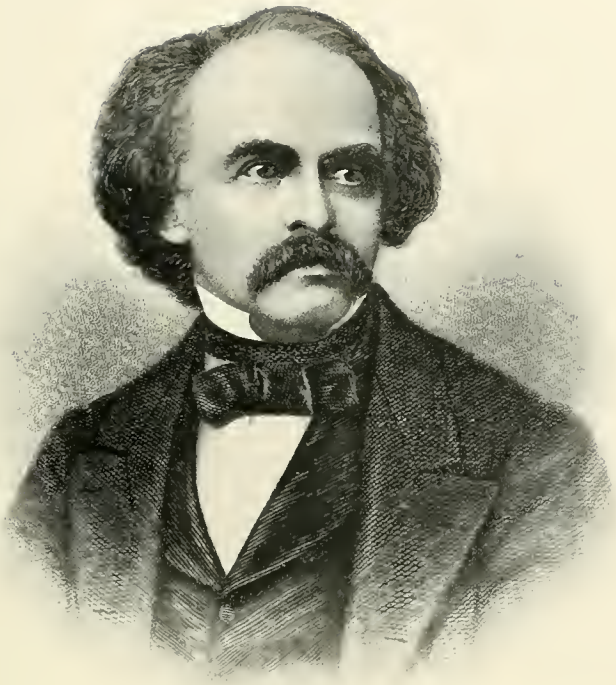
HAWLEY, Joseph Roswell, senator, was born in Stewartsville, N.C., Oct. 31, 1826; son of the Rev. Francis and Mary (McLeod) Hawley. His father, a Baptist minister, returned to Connecticut, his native state, in 1837, and in 1842 removed to Cazenovia, N.Y. Joseph prepared for college at the Hartford high school and at the seminary in Cazenovia and was graduated at Hamilton college A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850. He taught school, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1850 in Hartford, Conn. He entered political life as a Free Soil Democrat, opposed the Know-Nothing party, and called the first meeting assembled in Connecticut for the organization of the Republican party, in his office, Feb. 4, 1856. He canvassed the northern states for three months in behalf of Frémont and Dayton in 1856. He edited the *Charter Oak*, an abolition journal, 1852–56, and in 1857 abandoned the law for journalism and assumed the editorship of the Hartford *Evening Press*, in which was merged the *Charter Oak*, in partnership with William Faxon. He helped to recruit the first company in the 1st Connecticut volunteers, was commissioned 1st lieutenant and was its captain in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. At the end of three months' service he returned home with the regiment and helped to recruit the 7th Connecticut volunteers for three years' service, and was its lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was with the Port Royal, S.C., expedition and the first to land on South Carolina soil. It engaged in the four months' siege of Fort Pulaski and garrisoned the fort on its surrender. He succeeded Col. Alfred H. Terry to the command of the regiment and led it in the battles of James Island and Pocotaligo, and in the Florida expedition. He commanded the port of Fernandina, January, 1863, and made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Charleston in April of that year. He commanded a brigade in the siege of Charlestou and the capture of Fort Wagner, and in February, 1864, his brigade in the division of Gen. Truman Seymour took part in the disastrous battle of Olustee, Fla. He commanded a brigade in the division of Gen. A. H. Terry, 10th corps, army of the James, 1864, and was present at the battles of Drewry's Bluff, Deep Run and around Bermuda Hundred. He commanded a division in the battle of Newmarket Road and took part in the siege of Petersburg. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in September, 1864, and in January, 1865, when General Terry was sent to lead the operations against Fort Fisher, N.C., General Hawley succeeded to the command of the division, and on General Terry's return he became his chief-of-staff. He commanded the district of southeastern North Carolina as military governor, with headquarters at Wilmingtou, Feb. 22 to June, 1865, was chief of staff to General Terry, in command of the department of Virginia, with headquarters

at Richmond till October, 1865, when he returned to Connecticut. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers and mustered out of the service, Jan. 15, 1866. He was elected governor of Connecticut in 1866 and was defeated for re-election in 1867. He consolidated the *Press* with the *Courant* and edited the *Courant* in the interest of the Republican party. He was president of the Republican national convention of 1868; secretary of the committee on resolutions in 1872; and chairman of the committee on resolutions in 1876. He was a representative in the 42d congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Julius L. Strong and was re-elected to the 43d congress, serving 1872–75. He was defeated as a candidate for representative in the 44th and 45th congresses, but was elected to the 46th congress, serving 1879–81. He was president of the U.S. centennial commission, 1873–77, and gave two years' service in promoting the exposition at Philadelphia, 1875–76. He was elected a U.S. senator in 1881 by a unanimous vote of his party and was re-elected in 1887, 1893 and 1899. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on military affairs and a member of the committees on coast defences, interoceanic canals, coast and insular survey railroads, and the select committee on industrial expositions. In the Republican national convention of 1884 he was a candidate for the nomination for President of the United States and received the unanimous vote of the delegates from Connecticut on every ballot. He was elected a member of the American historical society and of other learned societies. He became a trustee of Hamilton college in 1876, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1876, from Yale in 1886 and from Trinity in 1894. He is the author of *The Battle of Olustee* in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (1884–88).

HAWLEY, Willis Chatman, educator, was born near Monroe, Ore., May 5, 1864; son of Sewel Ransom and Emma Amelia (Noble) Hawley; grandson of Chatman and Keturah (Belknap) Hawley, and a descendant of Jonas Belknap, who served in the war of the American Revolution from Bunker Hill to the close of the war. He was graduated from Williamette university, Oregon, in 1884, and took a post-graduate course in 1887. He was principal of Umpqua academy, Wilbur, Ore., 1884–86; of the Oregon state normal school at Drain, 1888–91; professor of mathematics at Williamette university, 1891–93, and became president and professor of American history and economics there, 1893. He was admitted to the bar in 1894; was head manager of the Pacific jurisdiction of Woodmen of the World, 1896–1900; and a lecturer on American history, political topics and the Nicaragua canal. He received the degrees of LL.B. and A.B. in 1888 and A.M. in 1891, from Williamette university. He was married to Anna M., daughter of John Geisendorfer of Albany, Ore., a native of Bavaria.

HAWORTH, Joseph, actor, was born in Providence, R.I., April 7, 1855; son of Benjamin and Martha Haworth, both born in Lancashire, England; and grandson of John O'Leary of Dublin, Ireland, and of Martha Moffit of France. He removed with his parents to Cleveland, Ohio, in infancy and was educated in the public schools of that city. He entered a newspaper office, where he remained until 1873, when he attracted the attention of Charlotte Crampton, leading American tragedienne at the Academy of Music stock company, Cleveland. She gave him a chance to play Buckingham to her Richard III., and he was then engaged by John Ellsler to play utility parts at the Academy of music, where he received instruction in a great variety of classic roles. He played a short engagement at Daly's Fifth Avenue theatre, and at the Eagle theatre in support of Anna Dickinson and in 1878 returned to the Euclid opera house. He was a member of the Boston Museum stock company, 1879–81; played Romeo with Mary Anderson in 1881; supported Edwin Booth as Laertes and Cassio, and also played with Lanrence Barrett. He was leading man to John McCullough, playing with him in Iago, Cassius and other classic roles. He took the principal roles in "Robert Emmet," "Hoodman Blind," "Paul Kauvar," "The Merchant of Venice," and "The Crust of Society," and starred in "Rosedale," "Hamlet," "Richelieu," "The Bells," "Richard III.," "Ruy Blas," "The Leavenworth Case," and "St. Marc." He was leading man with Modjeska, 1894–97; played two nights with Margaret Mather as Romeo and Claude Melnotte, and was at the head of his own company from 1893–94. He created Rafael in "Children of the Ghetto," August, 1899, and Vinicius in "Quo Vadis" at McVicker's theatre, Chicago, Dec. 12, 1899; and appeared as John Storm in "The Christian" in New York city, 1899. He died in Willoughby, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1903.

HAWTHORNE, Julian, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1846; only son of Nathaniel and Sophia (Peabody) Hawthorne; and grandson of Capt. Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Manning) Hathorne of Salem, Mass. He was in Europe with his parents, 1853–60; and prepared for college at Frank Sanborn's school, Concord, Mass., 1860–63. He matriculated at Harvard in 1863, and was connected with the college four years but did not take his degree; he was better known in athletics than in the class-room. He took a year's course in engineering in the Lawrence scientific school, 1868, and in the same year went to Dresden, Saxony, where he continued his engineering studies,



Nath Hawthorne

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returning in 1870 to New York, where he was made hydrographic surveyor in the dock department under Gen. George B. McClellan. In 1872 he adopted literature as a profession, and went with his wife to Dresden, where he lived two years; removing to England in 1874, and living there during the greater part of the following eight years. In 1881 he returned with his family to New York, where he resided thereafter, with the exception of two trips to Europe and one to India (1897) and a residence of three years in the West Indies (1893–96). He was literary critic on the staff of the London *Spectator*, 1877–81, and had charge of the literary page of the New York *World*, 1885–86. He did journalistic work on the New York *Times* as far back as 1872, and also sent letters from Europe to the *Tribune* and the *Herald*, but his chief productions in this line were in connection with the New York *Journal*, as whose special commissioner he accompanied William J. Bryan on his campaign for the presidency in 1896. He also went as special commissioner for the *Journal* to Cuba, at the time of the destruction of the *Maine* in Havana harbor in 1898. In 1897 he accepted a commission from the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* to proceed to India and investigate the facts of the plague and famine in that country; and his experiences were published in the magazine the same year. His oldest son, J. F. B. Hawthorne was acting U.S. consul in Jamaica, West Indies, 1894–95; and in 1898 enlisted in the 71st regiment, N.Y. vols., and made the charge up San Juan hill at Santiago. Henry, his second son, entered a publishing house and Frederick, the youngest, prepared for Harvard. Notable among Mr. Hawthorne's novels are: *Garth* (1875); *Sebastian Strome* (1878); *Archibald Malmaison* (1879); *Dust* (1880); *Fortune's Fool* (1882); *Sinfire* (1885); and *Love is a Spirit* (1895). In 1895 he also wrote *A Fool of Nature*, which took the first prize of $10,000 in the New York *Herald* competition. In addition to these novels, and numerous short stories, he published *A Biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife* (2 vols., 1885); and *History of the United States* (3 vols., 1898). In 1890 he wrote, in conjunction with Mr. Lenmon of Texas, a treatise on *American Literature*, widely used in schools throughout the United States.

Julian Hawthorne

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel, author, was born in Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804; the only son of Captain Nathaniel and Elizabeth Clark (Manning) Hathorne; grandson of Capt. Daniel and Rachel (Phelps) Hathorne, Captain Hathorne being commander of the privateer *The Fair American;* great-grandson of Joseph Hathorne, a farmer; great[2] grandson of John Hathorne, chief justice in the witch trials at Salem; and great[3] grandson of William Hawthorne (born 1607, died 1681), who came from Wiltshire, England, with John Winthrop in the *Arbella* in 1630, settled in Dorchester, Mass., and in 1636 removed to Salem in

BIRTHPLACE OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

consideration of a gift of large tracts of land, the settlers at Salem holding such a citizen to be "a public benefit." Nathaniel was a pupil in the school of Dr. Joseph E. Worcester, the lexicographer, from 1811 to 1818. His mother removed to Raymond, Maine, and after living there in the woods one year Nathaniel returned to Salem and prepared for college. He matriculated at Bowdoin in 1821, at which time he restored the original English spelling of the name. He was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., 1825, and A.M., 1828. Among his classmates were, John S. C. Abbott, James Ware Bradbury, Horatio Bridge, George Barrell Cheever, Jonathan Cilley, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Hezekiah Packard, David Shepley, William Stone and other men of mark. President Franklin Pierce and Prof. Calvin Ellis Stowe were of the class of 1824. For twelve years after he left college Hawthorne lived a recluse, reading and writing by night or day as it suited his fancy. He published his first novel, "Fanshawe," at his own expense in 1826 and sold a few hundred copies. He then completed "Seven Tales of My Native Land," stories of witchcraft, piracy and the sea, but finally decided to destroy the manuscript. In 1830 he wandered from home as far as the Connecticut valley in company with an uncle, and in 1831 he went through New Hampshire, Vermont

and New York state to Ticonderoga and as far west as Niagara Falls. He contributed short stories, sketches and essays to the Salem *Gazette* and the *New England Magazine*, and in May, 1831, Samuel G. Goodrich published four of his tales in the *Token and Atlantic Souvenir*, but they received little notice except from the Peabody sisters, who learned that the anonymous author was the son of their neighbor, Widow Hawthorne, and this led to the acquaintance that made Sophia Peabody his wife. In 1836 he was made editor of the *American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge* at a salary of $500 per annum, by Mr. Goodrich. He also compiled for the publishing company a "Universal History," for which he received $100 and which gave rise to the "Peter Parley" works of Mr. Goodrich. When his tales in the *Token* reached London the *Athenæum* gave favorable notices and this encouraged him to follow the advice of his classmate, Horatio Bridge, and publish them in a volume, Bridge agreeing to take the pecuniary risk. In this way "Twice Told Tales" was printed by the American Statemen Co. in Boston. Longfellow's review of the book in the *North American Review* started the sale, which reached about seven hundred copies. In 1837 he visited Horatio Bridge at his home in Augusta, Maine. In 1838 he became a contributor to the *Democratic Review*. In 1839 George Bancroft, the collector of the port of Boston, appointed him weigher and gauger, his salary being $1200 per annum, and he held the office until the advent of the Whig administration of 1841. He then published in Boston and New York the first part of "Grandfather's Chair." He joined the Brook Farm community the same year, invested $1000, his savings from his custom house position, in the enterprise, and was one of the most diligent and painstaking of the laborers. He was married in June, 1842, to Sophia Peabody, but instead of going back to Brook Farm he took up his abode in the Old Manse in Concord. Here he wrote his tales for the *Democratic Review*, which were preserved in "Mosses from an Old Manse." He again became a recluse and except when on a daily walk, an occasional boat ride on the river by moonlight or an infrequent chat with Channing, Emerson, Henry Thoreau or Margaret Fuller, he lived by himself. His contributions to the *Democratic Review* kept the wolf from the door but gave no feasts. In 1845 the "Twice Told Tales," second series, appeared in book form. In 1846 he was appointed by President Polk U.S. surveyor in the custom house, Salem, Mass., and held the office until the incoming of a Whig administration in 1849. While occupying the position he made the first draft of "The Scarlet Letter," which was published by James T. Fields in 1850, and within two weeks the edition of 5000 copies was exhausted and the book was reset and stereotyped and republished in England. In 1850 Hawthorne removed to Lenox, Mass., where in an old red farmhouse he wrote "The House of the Seven Gables," published in 1851, which proved almost as great a success as the "Scarlet Letter." In the autumn of 1851 he removed to West Newton, where he wrote "The Blithedale Romance," using the life at Brook Farm as side scenes. In 1852 he published "The

HAWTHORNE'S HOUSE AT CONCORD, "WAYSIDE"

Wonder Book." In the same year he purchased Bronson Alcott's house and twenty acres of land at Concord, Mass., and called it "The Wayside." In 1852 he prepared and published a campaign life of his friend, Franklin Pierce and in the winter of 1852–53, he wrote "Tanglewood Tales." In March, 1853, President Pierce appointed him U.S. consul at Liverpool, England. He lived in England with his family four years and his experiences there suggested "English Note Books" and "Our Old Home." He visited France, Switzerland and Italy, 1857–59, and gained the material for his "French and Italian Note-Books," and while in Italy he began "The Marble Faun," which was published in 1860, the English edition bearing the title, "Transformation." He returned to the United States in 1860. "Our Old Home," which he dedicated to Franklin Pierce, against the protest of his publishers, was issued in 1863 and suffered but little from its dedication. In the spring of 1864 his health began to fail rapidly while he was publishing "The Dolliver Romance" in the *Atlantic*. He went to Philadelphia in April, 1864, with his publisher, W. D. Ticknor, and while in that city Mr. Ticknor died. This incident was a great shock to Hawthorne in his weak condition. The next month he went with ex-President Pierce to the White Mountains, and when they reached Plymouth, N.H., May 18, Hawthorne died in his sleep. He was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Concord, Mass., May 24, 1864, and Emerson and Thoreau, his life-long friends, rest nearby. His widow, Sophia Peabody Hawthorne, who edited his "Note Books" and published "Notes in England and Italy" (1868), died in London, Eng-

John Hay

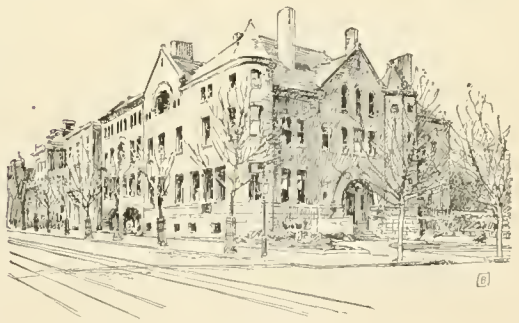
land, Feb. 26, 1871. Their eldest daughter, Una, died in England in 1887, unmarried. Their daughter Rose was married to George Parsons Lathrop, and after her husband's death in 1898 devoted herself to charitable work under the direction of the Roman Catholic church, whose faith she and her husband embraced in 1892. Hawthorne received a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, October, 1900. He died in Plymouth, N.H., May 18, 1864.

HAXTON, Milton, naval officer, was born in New York city, Oct. 5, 1826. He was educated in the public schools and at the University of the city of New York, leaving that institution in 1841 to join the U.S. navy. He was warranted midshipman, Oct. 19, 1841; was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847; master, Sept. 14, 1855; lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commander, Jan. 12, 1867; captain, Feb. 2, 1878, and was retired on his own application by operation of the law of Aug. 3, 1861, Sec. 21, Feb. 7, 1882. He was graduated at the U.S. naval academy in 1846, having previously made a cruise to the Brazil station. He was with Perry's squadron in the Mexican war; commanded the sloop *Adams* in the Pacific squadron; was in San Francisco, Cal., in 1849 when gold was discovered; was with Commodore Perry's Pacific fleet at the time of the negotiation of the treaty of Japan with the United States; took part in the attack on the Barrier forts, Canton, China; was in the Brooklyn navy yard, 1858, commanded the *Vipsic* on the African coast; was with the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1861; was executive officer on the *State of Georgia;* took part in the bombardment of Fort Macon and was with Farragut in the operations in the gulf squadron. After the close of the war he was in command of the store-ship *Onward* on a two years' cruise; was navigation and equipment officer at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1871–76; cruised on the *Vandalia*, 1876–77; commanded the *Despatch* sent to Constantinople in 1877 at the time of the Turkey-Russo war; commanded the Charlestown navy yard, 1878–81; and was stationed at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1881–82. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 26, 1898.

HAY, Charles Augustus, theologian, was born in York, Pa., Feb. 11, 1821. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1839, and from the Evangelical Lutheran theological seminary in the same town in 1841. He studied theology in Berlin and Halle, Germany, and travelled in Europe, 1841–43; and was pastor at Middletown, Md., 1844–45, at Hanover, Pa., 1848–49, and at Harrisburg, Pa., 1850–65. He was professor of Hebrew, German, biblical criticism and pastoral theology at the theological seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., 1865–68, and professor of Hebrew there, 1868–93. He received the degree of D.D. from Pennsylvania college in 1859. He contributed to the religious press; wrote the *Life of Captain Lees* (1867); and in collaboration with the Rev. Dr. H. E. Jacobs, translated from the German Schmid's *Dogmatik* (1875). He died in Gettysburg, Pa., June 26, 1893.

HAY, James, representative, was born in Millwood, Va., Jan. 9, 1856; son of William and Emily (Lewis) Hay; grandson of James and Eliza (Burwell) Hay, and of James Smith and Rebecca Shoemaker (Rawle) Lewis; and great-grandson of William Hay, who came to America from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1745, and landed at Norfolk, Va., where he married first Elizabeth Cary, daughter of Miles and niece of Archibald Cary, and secondly, Elizabeth Thompkins, cousin of his first wife. James Hay was educated at private schools in Maryland and Virginia, at the University of Pennsylvania, and at the Washington and Lee university, Va., and was graduated in law from the last named institution in June, 1877. He practised law in Harrisonburg, Va., 1877–79, and in Madison, Va., from 1879. He was elected attorney for the commonwealth in 1883, and re-elected in 1887, 1891 and 1895. He was elected to the house of delegates of Virginia in 1885, was re-elected in 1887 and 1889, and was elected a state senator in 1893. He was a member of the Democratic state committee for four years, was a member of the Democratic national convention of 1888, and was a representative from Virginia in the 55th–58th congresses, 1897–1905.

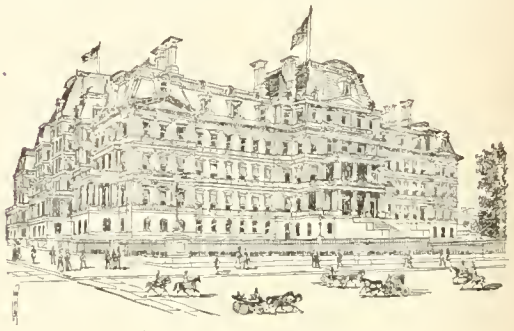
HAY, John, statesman, was born in Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838; the third son of Dr Charles and Helen (Leonard) Hay and grandson of John and Jemima (Coulter) Hay of Springfield, Ill., and of David and Mary (Pierce) Leonard of Providence, R.I. His first ancestor in America,



RESIDENCE OF JOHN HAY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

John Hay, was the son of a Scottish soldier, who left his native land at the beginning of the eighteenth century and served in the army of the Elector palatine of the old Germanic empire. This John, with his family, emigrated to

America, and two of his sons served with distinction in the American Revolution. John Hay (born 1838) was graduated at Brown nniversity, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861; studied law in Springfield, Ill., in the office of Hay & Cullom and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He had won the friendship of Mr. Lincoln, who made him assistant to John C. Nicolay, his private secretary, in 1861. He served in the army in 1864 as volunteer aide-de-camp to Gen. David Hunter, and with Gen. Q. A. Gillmore in the department of the South with the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general, 1864; and as adjutant and aide-de camp to President Lincoln, 1864–65. In March, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." He was mustered out of the army, April 22, 1867. He was secretary of legation at Paris, France, 1865–67; and at Madrid, Spain, 1869–70; *chargé d'affaires* at Vienna, Austria, 1867–69; editorial writer on the New York *Tribune*, 1870–75; editor-in-chief of the *Tribune*, 1881, during the absence of Whitelaw Reid in Europe; first assistant secretary of state in the Hayes administration, 1879–81; president of the International sanitary congress at Washington, 1881; and United States ambassador to Great Britain, 1897–98. Following Lowell, Phelps and Bayard, who had in turn been severely criticised in America because of their evident popularity at the court of St. James, Hay by his social amenities fully sustained the favor there which his predecessors had received. In the trying business of international diplomacy in which the honor and safety of the nation he represented were at stake, he did much through his tact and experience, gained at the courts of Paris, Madrid, Vienna and Washington, to quicken and strengthen the good understanding already existing between Great Britain and the United States, especially in the exchanges of opinion between London, Washington and the capitals of the continent, pending the European discussion of the expediency of intervention in the war between the United States and Spain in 1898. His appointment as secretary of state in the cabinet of President McKinley was made Aug. 13, 1898, and on the resignation of Secretary Day, Sept. 16, 1898, he accepted the office, and he was sworn in Sept. 30, 1898, his appointment being confirmed by the U.S. senate, Dec. 7, 1898. Here he found full scope for his thorough diplomatic training, and his success proved him a worthy successor to Webster, Seward, Fish and Olney. In his treatment of the questions arising ont of the war with Spain, the paternal care of Cuba, the government of Porto Rico, the purchase of the Philippine Islands, the subjugation of the natives and the governing of the new possessions, the international complications incident to the proposed Nicaragua canal, and the war in South Africa between Great Britain and the Boers, he met each question as it arose, and while preserving the cherished traditions of the Republic, he paved the way for a



U.S. WAR, STATE & NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

broader comprehension of the duties of America, now first called upon to deal with the questions of a larger nationality. He was elected a member of the American historical association. He was married in 1874 to Clara, daughter of Amasa Stone of Cleveland, Ohio, and their son, Adelbert Stone Hay, was appointed in December, 1899, U.S. consul to Pretoria, South African Repnblic, in place of Charles Macrum, recalled. Mr. Hay received the degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve college in 1894, and from Brown university in 1897. He is the author of: *Pike County Ballads* which include *Jim Bludso* and *Little Breeches* (1871); *Castilian Days* (1871); *History of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln*, in collaboration with John C. Nicolay (10 vols., 1890); *Poems* (1890); *Lincoln's Complete Works* (edited, 2 vols., 1894); and a translation of Emilio Castelar's *Democracy in Europe* (1874–75); besides a large number of political speeches and pamphlets. He also published a speech on the unveiling of the bust of Sir Walter Scott in Westminster Abbey (1897), and a speech on Omar Khayyam.

HAY, Lawrence Gano, educator, was born in Charlestown, Ind., Oct 7, 1823; son of Andrew Paxton and Sarah Stiles Fanny Bainbridge (Gano) Hay; grandson of Isaac Eaton and Kesia (Bainbridge) Gano; great-grandson of the Rev. John and Sarah (Stiles) Gano, and a descendant of Francis Gareaux, a French Huguenot, who emigrated from Guernsey and settled at New Rochelle, N.Y. He was graduated at Miami university in 1847 and from the Princeton theological seminary in 1850. He was ordained by the presbytery of New Brunswick, May 8, 1850, and went as missionary to India and was superintendent of the Missouri press at Allahabad, India, 1850–58. He was also agent for the Board of Foreign Missions, 1857–58. Upon his return to the United

States he lectured in all the principal cities. He was principal of a school, organized the 9th Presbyterian church, and was stated supply in various churches in Indianapolis, Ind., 1859–85. He was president of Coates college, Terre Haute, Ind., 1885–88, and removed in 1888 to Minneapolis, Minn., where he engaged in educational work and supplied the pulpits of various churches. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Olivet college, Mich., in 1876. He was stricken with paralysis of the brain in November, 1896, and died in Minneapolis, Minn., July 27, 1897.

HAYDEN, Edward Everett, meteorologist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 14, 1858; son of William and Louise Annie (Dorr) Hayden; grandson of William and Maria (Baxter) Hayden, and of Alfred and Anne (Lodge) Dorr, and a descendant of John Vassal and Thomas Oliver. He graduated from the Boston Latin school in 1875, and from the U.S. naval academy in 1879, and stood third in his class at the final examinations in 1881. He served on special scientific duty at the Smithsonian institution and in the U.S. geological survey in the west, and while thus employed was injured in a land slide, which resulted in the loss of a leg and his retirement from active service. He was stationed at the Harvard college observatory in 1884, in the U.S. geological survey as assistant geologist in 1885–86, and in the United States hydrographic office, where he was chief of the division of marine meteorology and afterward marine meteorologist, 1887–93. He was a member of the American association for the advancement of science and of the Philosophical society, vice-president of the National geographic society, 1890–93, and secretary of the latter, 1894–97. He was an associate editor of the *American Meteorological Journal* and editor of the *Monthly Pilot Chart* of the North Atlantic ocean, 1887–93. At the outbreak of war with Spain he volunteered for active duty and served in the office of naval intelligence at Washington, and in charge of the observatory at the Mare Island navy yard, California, subsequently visiting Honolulu, Guam, Manila, Hoilo, Cebú and Japan, in connection with his meteorologic and chronometric work. He became an authority on the subject of ocean storms and is the author of numerous papers relating to that and kindred subjects, among which are: *The Charleston Earthquake; A Loop in the Track of an Ocean Storm; The Great Storm off the Atlantic Coast of the United States, March 11–14, 1888; West Indian Hurricanes and the March Blizzard, 1888; Tropical Cyclones; Hurricanes in the Bay of North America; The Modern Law of Storms; The Law of Storms; The Samoan Hurricane of March, 1889; Hydrography; Storms of the North Atlantic;* and *Clock Rates and Barometric Pressure.*

HAYDEN, Ferdinand Vandeveer, geologist, was born in Westfield, Mass., Sept. 7, 1829. He was graduated at Oberlin college, Ohio, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853, and at Albany medical college in 1853. He explored the "Bad Lands" of Dakota for Prof. James Hall, state geologist of New York in 1853, and the basin of the upper Missouri, 1854–55. His collections deposited in the St. Louis academy of science and in the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, led to his appointment as geologist on the staff of Lieut. G. K. Warren of the topographical engineers in the surveying expedition of Captain Humphreys in Dakota and Nebraska for routes for a Pacific railroad, 1856–59. He was connected with the expedition of Capt. W. F. Raynolds in exploring the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, 1859–62, as naturalist and surgeon. He entered the U.S. volunteer army in 1862 as assistant surgeon to the Satterlee hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and was promoted surgeon, Feb. 19, 1863, and made chief medical officer at Beaufort, S.C. He was made assistant medical inspector of the department of Washington, February, 1864, and chief medical officer of the army of the Shenandoah at Winchester, Va., in September, 1864. He resigned in May, 1865, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for services. He was professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Pennsylvania, 1865–72, maintaining in the meantime his position in the U.S. geological survey, being U.S. geologist, 1867–79. The Philadelphia academy of sciences in the summer of 1866 engaged him in gathering vertebrate fossils in the valley of the upper Missouri, and in 1867 congress appointed him to make the geological survey of Nebraska. This employed his time, 1867–69, and in April, 1869, it was organized as the geological survey of the territories of the United States. He explored Dakota, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado, 1869–72, in the interest of geology, natural history, climatology, resources and ethnology. His report led to congress setting apart the Yellowstone national park as a perpetual reservation. Dr. Hayden continued his geological and geographical survey of the territories, 1873–79, when the entire work was consolidated as the U.S. geological survey and he was made geologist-in-chief of the Montana division. He resigned at the close of 1886 on account of failing health. He was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1856; and of the American philosophical society in 1860. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1876 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1887. His reports to the government including "Report of the U.S. Geological Survey of the Territories" which he edited, embrace a large number of volumes besides his "Miscellaneous Publications" and

contributions to scientific journals. He also published "Paleontology of the Upper Missouri" (1865); "Sun Pictures of Rocky Mountain Scenery" (1870); and "Yellowstone National Park" (1876). His widow, Emma W. Hayden on April 11, 1888, gave in trust to the National academy of sciences the sum of $2500 to provide for the Hayden memorial medal in bronze to be annually bestowed as "a reward for the best publication, explanation, discovery or research in the science of geology and paleontology, or in such particular branches thereof as may be designated, which award and the conditions and limitations attending the same and all matters connected with this gift shall be determined by a committee, etc., etc." The first award of this medal was made to Prof. James Hall, state geologist of New York, the first geologist to encourage young Hayden in 1851 by placing him in charge of an expedition to the region of the "Bad Lands." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 22, 1887.

HAYDEN, Horace Edwin, clergyman and historian, was born in Catonsville, Md., Feb. 18, 1837; son of Edwin Parsons and Elizabeth (Hause) Hayden; grandson of Dr. Horace H. and Maria Antoinette (Robinson) Hayden, and of William and Catharine (Hull) Hause; great-grandson of Adj. Thomas and Abigail (Parsons) Hayden; great^2 grandson of Daniel and Esther (Moore) Hayden; great^3 grandson of Lieut. Daniel and Hannah (Wilcoxson) Hayden; and great^4 grandson of William Hayden (or Heydon) (born in Somersetshire, England, 1600, died in Windsor, Conn., Sept. 27, 1669), a passenger on the *Mary and John*, May 30, 1630, land owner in Hartford, 1639, Windsor, 1642, and soldier in the Pequot war. Horace Edwin was a student at St. Timothy military academy; engaged in business at Philadelphia, Pa., 1853–58; attended Kenyon college, Ohio, 1858–61; and was a school teacher in 1861. He was a soldier in the civil war under Gens. J. E. B. Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee and G. W. C. Lee in the 1st Virginia and 1st Maryland cavalry, 1862–65. He was graduated at the theological seminary of Virginia in 1867; was ordained deacon by Bishop Johns in 1867 and priest by Bishop Whittle in 1868. He was rector of Christ church, Point Pleasant, Va., 1867–73; of St. John's church, Brownsville, Pa., 1873–79; and became assistant minister of St. Stephen's, Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1879. He was made examining chaplain of the diocese; president of the Luzerne County humane association, member of the American historical association; of the Wyoming historical society; of the Geological society of Wilkesbarre; of the Sons of the Revolution; of the United Confederate Veterans and of various other military, scientific and historical associations. His war record completes the eighth generation of his family who served in the wars of America. He is the author of *Virginia Genealogies*, a biographical-genealogical history, of 800 pp. (1891).

HAYDEN, Horace H., dentist, was born in Windsor, Conn., Oct. 13, 1769; the son of a Revolutionary patriot who was an officer in the American army. He taught school, became an architect, and in 1790, through the influence of Dr. Greenwood, took up the study of dentistry which he practised in Baltimore, Md., 1804–44. He attained eminence as a geologist. He also studied medicine and was a volunteer surgeon in the war of 1812, serving with the Maryland troops in the battle of North Point in 1814. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from Jefferson medical college in 1837, and from Maryland medical university in 1840. He founded the Baltimore college of dental surgery, was its first president, and first professor of dental pathology and physiology, 1839–44. He founded and was the first president of the American society of dental surgery, and a founder and first vice-president of the American academy of science and literature. He published *Geological Essays* (1820); and various scientific articles in the *American Medical Record* (1822) and *Silliman's Journal* (1832); and "Silk Cocoons" in *Journal* of the American Silk Company (1839). He died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 26, 1844.

HAYDN, Hiram Collins, educator, was born at Pompey, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1831; son of David E. and Lucinda (Cooley) Haydn; grandson of Pelatiah and Hephzibah Hayden; and a descendant of the Haydens of Windsor, Conn. The "e" was dropped from the name about 1838. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1856 and at the Union theological seminary, N.Y., in 1859. He preached in Montville, Conn., 1859–60; visited Europe, 1861; and in January, 1862, was installed pastor of the First Congregational church of Meriden, Conn. In October, 1866, he removed to Ohio to become pastor of the First Congregational church of Painesville. In 1870 he travelled in Egypt, Sinai and Palestine and in August, 1872 became associate pastor with W. H. Goodrich, D.D. of the First Presbyterian church of Cleveland, Ohio, becoming sole pastor at the death of Dr. Goodrich, two years later. In October, 1880, he resigned his pastorate to become district secretary of missions for the A.B.C.F.M.,

Hiram Collins Haydn

having an office in New York city. In 1884 he was recalled to the pastorate of the First church of Cleveland. In 1869 he was elected a trustee of Western Reserve college and was influential in securing the removal of the college from Hudson to Cleveland in 1881. He was elected president of Adelbert college and Western Reserve university, November, 1887, began his administration in December and on Jan. 24, 1888, was inaugurated. This office he filled for three years and during his administration founded the Cleveland college for women, and largely augmented the equipment and enriched the course of study in Adelbert college. He resigned to give himself to the pastorate more fully and was made vice-president of the university and biblical instructor in the college for women, in 1891. The degree of D.D. was conferred by Wooster university in 1878, that of LL.D. by Amherst and Marietta in 1888. He is the author of: *Lay Effort* (1875); *Death and Beyond* (1876); *Amusements* (1880); *American Heroes on Mission Fields* (1883); *The Bible and Current Thought*, *Midsummer Discourses* (1891); *Brightening the World* (1893); and numerous magazine articles.

HAYES, Augustus Allen, chemist, was born in Windsor, Vt., Feb. 28, 1806. He was graduated from the Norwich military school in 1823, and studied chemistry under Prof. James Freeman Dana at Dartmouth, 1823–26. He was assistant professor of chemistry in the New Hampshire medical college, 1826–28, and an expert chemist in Boston, Mass., 1828–82. He was the discoverer of the organic alkaloid sangninaria; invented in 1838 a novel arrangement of steam boilers for the economical generation of steam; and first suggested the application of oxides of iron in refining pig-iron; and a process for the production of saltpetre from sodium nitrate by the action of potassium hydroxide. He was state assayer of Massachnsetts and author of: papers on *The Cause of the Color of Lake Leman, Geneva; The Red Oxide of Zinc in New Jersey;* and technical papers contributed to the *Proceedings* of various scientific societies of which he was a member and to the *American Journal of Science.* He received the honorary degree of M.D. from Dartmouth in 1846. He died in Brookline, Mass., Jnne 21, 1882.

HAYES, Ellen, edncator, was born in Grandville, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1851; daughter of Charles and Rnth (Wolcott) Hayes; granddaughter of Horace and Rebecca (Winchell) Wolcott; and a descendant of Henry Wolcott, who was born in Somersetshire, came to America, 1630, settled at Windsor, Conn. She was graduated from Oberlin college, Ohio, in 1878, was instructor and associate professor at Wellesley college, 1880–88, and was made professor of applied mathematics there in 1888. She was elected a member of the American mathematical society in November, 1895, and a member of the geological society. She delivered lectures on educational and sociological questions and is the anthor of *Higher Algebra* (1897); and *Trigonometry* (1896).

HAYES, Isaac Israel, explorer, was born in Chester county, Pa., March 5, 1832. He was of English and Irish extraction. He was educated at the district school at Westtown academy and at the University of Pennsylvania where he graduated in medicine in 1853. He was snrgeon and naturalist in the second Arctic exploring expedition of Dr. E. K. Kane, 1853–56. He was the first civilized man to reach Grinnell Land in May, 1854, and in his journey along the coast he travelled as far as Cape Frazer 79° 45′ north latitude. On Aug. 28, 1854, with eight others he left the ice-locked *Advance* under command of Petersson, a Norwegian, in an attempt to reach Upernavik. This journey was made with the permission bnt under the protest of Dr. Kane, who demanded a renunciation of all claims on the rest of the party left with the ship. After almost indescribable hardships they returned frozen and starved to the ship in December, 1854. A better organized and better provisioned expedition, made up of the entire ship's officers and crew under Dr. Kane piloted by Dr. Hayes, abandoned the *Advance* and made the long journey to Upernavik with sledges and small boats, reaching the place in safety Aug. 6, 1855. On his return to the United States, Dr. Hayes wrote an account of the journey and lectured on his Arctic experiences. He obtained a public subscription that enabled him to fit out the schooner *United States* for exploring the open polar sea. He sailed in command of the expedition, July 7, 1860, wintered in latitude 78° 18′ near Littleton island and in May, 1861, crossed Kane sea and travelled on foot over Grinnell Land to a point he named Cape Lieber which he represented to be latitude 80° 35′ N. longitude, 70° 30′ W. within 480 miles of the north pole, but more recent explorers make the point to have been Cape Joseph Good, 80° 15′ N. 70 W. He took ont his ship July 10, 1861, and in it explored the eastern shore of Ellesmere Land being the first white man to land there. In 1869 on board the *Panther* he visited Greenland with William Bradford, the

artist. On his return he entered the Union service as surgeon, April 4, 1862, and served as brigade surgeon. He built the U.S. army hospital at West Philadelphia to accommodate 4000 patients and was its commanding surgeon with the rank of major receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel in 1865. He resigned his commission in the volunteer army July 3, 1865, and made his home in New York city where he was a member of the state assembly, 1876–80, and served on important committees, being chairman of those on canals, cities and expeditions. For his explorations he received numerous gold medals and decorations from societies and rulers. He lectured extensively, and published: *An Arctic Boat Journey* (1860, new ed., 1897); *The Open Polar Sea* (1867); *Cast Away in the Cold* (1868); and *The Land of Desolation* (1871). He died in New York city, Dec. 17, 1881.

HAYES, John Lord, naturalist, was born in South Berwick, Maine, April 13, 1812. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1831, and A.M., 1834. He studied law at Harvard, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and practised his profession in Portsmouth, N.H., serving as clerk of the U.S. district court for New Hampshire. He organized the Katahdin iron works, was council for the Canadian government at Washington, D.C., in 1846, in the reciprocity treaty, 1851, organized and was secretary of the Mexican, Rio Grande & Pacific railway company; and in 1854 obtained a charter from the Mexican goverment authorizing the building of a railroad across that country. He was chief clerk in the U.S. patent office, 1861–65; and secretary of the National association of wool manufactnres, 1865–87. He collected and mounted a complete cabinet of birds, made a large herbarium and was a student of geology. He presented before the American association of geologists and naturalists a paper on glaciers in 1843, regarded as the most important contribution to the history of glacial phenomena in relation to geology then advanced. He was elected a member of the Boston society of Natural history in 1845, and held memberships in various other scientific associations in Europe and the United States.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY

He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1878. He published: *Report on North American Indians; Iron Mines of Nova Scotia; Jackson's Vindication as the Discoverer of Anæsthetics; Sketch of Maryland Geology; The Hudson Bay Question; The Protection Question Abroad and at Home; Sheep Industry in the South; Notes Upon Indigo* (1873); *Corolla Hymnorum Sacrorum*, a selection of Latin hymns translated and edited (1887); and numerous pamphlets, political, industrial and scientific. He died in Cambridge, Mass., April 18, 1887.

HAYES, Joseph, soldier, was born in South Berwick, Maine, Sept. 14, 1835; son of William Allen and Susan (Lord) Hayes; grandson of David and Lucy (Allen) Hayes, and of John and Mehitabel (Perkins) Lord, and a descendant of John Hayes who settled in Dover, N.H., in 1680. He entered Harvard college with the class of 1855 and received his A.B. degree in 1862. He was a civil and mining engineer and an early volnnteer in the Union service in the civil war. He helped to recrnit the 18th Massachusetts volunteers and was commissioned major of the regiment, July 26, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 25, 1862, colonel, Nov. 30, 1862, and brigadier-general, May 12, 1864. He was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison, Richmond, Va., for six months. In January, 1865, he was appointed U.S. commissioner of supplies for the southern states while a prisoner of war, Richmond, Va., for six months. He rejoined the army, April 2, 1865, and commanded the advance brigade, army of the Potomac, at the Appomattox surrender, April 9, 1865. At the close of hostilities he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and was mustered out of the service, Aug. 24, 1865, at his own request, having been offered by the war department the commission as field officer in the regular army. He then went to South America where he introduced the hydraulic system in the mines of Colombia. On his return he engaged in business in New York city as a broker and as president of a coal company.

HAYES, Lucy Ware Webb, wife of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1831; daughter of Dr. James and Maria (Cook) Webb. Her father, a prominent physician of Chillicothe, was a native of North Carolina where with his father he owned a number of slaves whom they liberated and sent to Liberia in 1833. Her mother was a daughter of Judge Isaac Cook of Connecticut. She was graduated at Wesleyan female college, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852, and was married to Rutherford B. Hayes, Dec. 30, 1852. When her husband was in the Union army in West Virginia, she was with him in camp in the care of the sick and wounded. As wife of the governor of Ohio, of a U.S. representative in congress at Washington, and as mistress of the White House, she entertained with much grace, and her success as hostess was marked by the fact that she would not allow wine to be served at the table even on state occasions. This, while it caused some adverse comment, was applauded by advocates of temperance, and the

R. B. Hayes.

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HAYES

prohibitionists presented her with various testimonials. Her independence was in marked contrast to usage and brought her in favor with a new element in the social life of the national capital. She was an organizer of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' home and one of its directors; was connected with the Woman's Relief Corps; president of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the M.E. church; and an honorary member of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, and of various temperance organizations throughout the world. She died in Fremont, Ohio, June 25, 1889.

Lucy Webb Hayes.

HAYES, Philip Cornelius, representative, was born in Granby, Conn., Feb. 3, 1833; son of Gaylord and Mary Goodrich (Humphrey) Hayes; grandson of Ezekiel and Mary (Cossit) Hayes, and of Daniel and Mary (Goodrich) Humphrey, and a descendant of George Hayes, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1680 and settled in Windsor, Conn. His parents removed to La Salle county, Ill., where he was brought up on a farm. He was graduated at Oberlin, A.B. in 1860, A.M. in 1863, and at the theological seminary in 1863. He entered the Union service, July 16, 1862, as captain in the 103d Ohio volunteers and was promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina in 1864, was on the staff of Gen. J. W. Schofield, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the service, June 22, 1865. He superintended the public schools at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, one year, then engaged in journalism in Ohio and finally in Morris, Grundy county, Ill. He was a representative in the 45th and 46th congresses, serving, 1877–81. In 1892 he removed to Joliet, Ill. He is the author of *A History of the 103d Ohio Regiment* (1872).

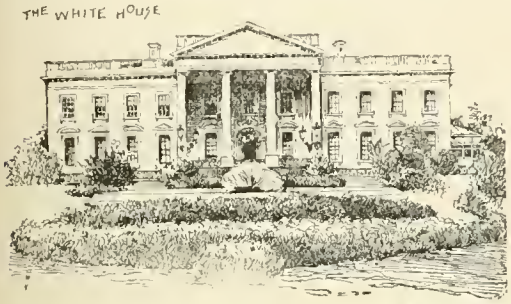
HAYES, Rutherford Birchard, nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822; son of Rutherford and Sophia (Birchard) Hayes. His father had died in July, 1822, and his mother was in moderate financial circumstances. The son received a common school training, studied the classics with Judge Finch of Delaware, attended an academy at Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1837 was sent to Connecticut to Isaac Webb's preparatory school at Middletown, where he was fitted for college. He was graduated at Kenyon college, 1842, valedictorian of his class, and received his A.M. degree in 1875. He was graduated at Harvard, LL.B. in 1845, and was admitted to the Ohio bar the same year. He practised at Lower Sandusky and in 1849 removed his law office to Cincinnati. He was city solicitor, 1858–61. On June 7, 1861, Governor Dennison commissioned him major of the 23d Ohio volunteers and in July he accompanied the regiment to the seat of war in West Virginia. He was judge advocate of the department of Ohio, September and October, 1861; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 23d Ohio, Oct. 24, 1861; and saw active service in the field, 1861–62. At the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, he led a charge, held his position although severely wounded and relinquished his command only when carried from the field. In this action his regiment lost nearly half its effective force. He was promoted colonel, Oct. 24, 1862, and on recovering from his wound took command of the regiment in the field. He commanded two regiments and a section of artillery in operations against Morgan at the time of his threatened raid in Ohio and prevented his escape across the river, which action compelled the surrender of the Confederate leader. He commanded a brigade in General Crook's division in the expedition to cut off communication between Richmond and the southwest in the spring of 1864; and distinguished himself at Cloyd's Mountain, Va., May 9, 1864, in storming a fortified Confederate position. He was conspicuous at the engagement at Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 1864, and at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, he led an assault upon a battery across a morass fifty yards wide. His horse mired and he found himself alone in front of the battery, but waving his cap he signalled his men to follow, and with forty of the first to reach the battery he led in an assault resulting in a hand to hand encounter, which caused the Confederate gunners to desert their guns and flee for safety. He commanded the 2d division army of West Virginia, Gen. George Crook, at the battle of Fisher's Hill, and by a flank movement routed the enemy and captured their artillery. At Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864, his action on the battle-field secured his commission of brigadier general at the request of General Crook who announced to him the promotion immediately after the battle. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Va." He was elected in 1864 a representative in the 39th congress from the 2d district of Ohio, taking his seat Dec. 4, 1865, and

served as chairman of the committee on the library. In this congress he favored the reconstruction measures of the Republican party; maintained the sacredness of the public debt and opposed repudiation in any form; commended President Johnson for refusing presents; opposed the increase of pay of representatives; and formed a constitutional amendment fixing representation upon voters rather than on population. He was re-elected to the 40th congress and supported the impeachment of President Johnson. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1867, his opponent in the state canvass being Allen G. Thurman. He was re-elected in 1869 against George H. Pendleton. His policy as governor was in favor of registration before elections, the representation of minorities in the election boards, the payment of the national debt in specie or its equivalent, a civil service reform, as enjoyed by officers in the army and navy, the appointment of judges for long terms with adequate salaries and in national affairs the reduction of the national debt rather than the reduction of taxation, the abolition of the franking privilege and the passage of a civil service reform law. He declined in 1873 to oppose John Sherman in a contest for U.S. senator although assured of success by the help of promised Democratic votes, and in 1872 he declined a nomination as representative in the 43d congress but was nevertheless nominated. After making a vigorous canvass of the district he was defeated in the election by 1500 votes. President Grant named him as U.S. assistant treasurer at Cincinnati, which office he declined. He removed to Fremont, Ohio, in 1873 and announced his desire to retire from public life. In 1875 the Republican state convention in order to stay the effect of the Greenback success of the last gubernatorial election called on him as the ablest representative of sound money to take the nomination of the party for governor and much against his inclination he made the canvass with Gov. William Allen, the

RES. OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, FREMONT, OHIO.

incumbent, as his opponent. The canvass involved national questions and was made of national importance, each side being supported by the ablest speakers from other states. In addition to the greenback question, the division of the school fund between Roman Catholic and Protestant schools was made an issue and Ex-Governor Hayes advocated secular education. He carried the state by 5500 majority, and as an advocate of sound currency and opposed to an unlimited issue of paper money by the government he became a conspicuous figure in national politics. The Republican state convention of Ohio named him as the candidate of its choice for President before the Republican national convention and instructed its delegates to support him. When the Republican national convention met at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876, his name was presented as were the names of James G. Blaine, Oliver P. Morton, Benjamin H. Bristow, Roscoe Conkling, and John H. Hartranft. On the 1st ballot he had 61 votes and on the 7th ballot the opposition to Mr. Blaine gave him the nomination which by motion of William P. Frye of Maine was made unanimous. The Democratic party united upon Samuel J. Tilden of New York as its candidate and his reputation acquired by his reform measures while governor of the state and by his ability as a lawyer and statesman gave him the support of many dissatisfied Republicans. The result of the election of November, 1876, was a question of long and bitter contest. The electoral votes of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida were in dispute and fraud was charged on both sides. The canvassing boards of the states in dispute were visited by statesmen from Washington representing both parties and all blinded in a measure by political prejudice. A double set of certificates of election were sent to Washington, one by the governors of the states, who were Republicans, and the other by the Democratic governors who claimed to have been elected, but kept out of office by the Federal government under the reconstruction act, and the presence of Federal soldiers. The two sets of certificates certified to two different sets of electors. To avoid a deadlock, should the election be referred to congress, five senators, five representatives and five judges of the U.S. supreme court, were provided by a special act of congress advocated by both parties, the decision of this commission to be final if not set aside by a concurrent vote of both houses of congress. The commission refused to go behind the certificates of the governors and decided in each contested case, by a vote of eight Republicans to seven Democrats in favor of the Republican electors. The returns showed the popular vote to have been 4,284,885 for the electors for Samuel Jones Tilden and 4,033,950 for the

election for Rutherford Birchard Hayes and the electoral vote as decided by the electoral commission, March 2, 1877, 185 for Hayes and Wheeler and 184 for Tilden and Hendricks. The house of representatives on March 3, 1877, voted declaring that Mr. Tilden had been elected President, but the senate did not concur. Rutherford B. Hayes was sworn into office as the nineteenth President of the United States, privately at 7 P.M., Saturday, March 3, 1877, and he was publicly inaugurated before the National capitol, Monday, March



5, 1877, it having been rumored that Mr. Tilden had taken the oath of office in New York city, on Saturday, March 3. President Hayes appointed as his cabinet, William M. Evarts of New York, secretary of state; John Sherman of Ohio, secretary of the treasury; George W. McCrary of Iowa, secretary of war; Carl Schurz of Missouri, secretary of the interior; Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, secretary of the navy; David McK. Key of Tennessee, postmaster-general, and Charles Devens of Massachusetts, attorney-general. He at once proceeded to satisfy the intelligent, substantial and influential citizens of the southern states by withdrawing the Federal troops from the states and leaving the local government to the voice of the people in the two disputed states then under a dual government. The troops were withdrawn from the state house at Columbia, S.C., April 10, 1877, and Wade Hampton, Democrat, was acknowledged to be the duly elected governor; and from the state house of Louisiana, April 20, 1877, and Francis T. Nichols, Democrat, was recognized as governor. This course while heartily approved by the Democrats was severely criticised by the Republicans, who thus lost the votes of the southern states. In the appointment to office, with the exception of his naming a few members of the Louisiana returning-board, his policy was to regard the views of the advocates of civil service and his appointments were generally very acceptable. Competitive examinations were instituted and applications were considered irrespective of partisan control. On May 5, 1877, he called an extra session of congress to meet Oct. 15, 1877, to make necessary appropriations for the support of the army. In July, 1877, he

suppressed the railroad riots caused by the strike of 100,000 employees, on application for help from the governors of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois, by sending U.S. troops to the several points of disturbance, after issuing his proclamation ordering the rioters to disperse. In his message to congress, Dec. 3, 1877, he congratulated the country on the peaceable and prosperous condition of affairs in the Southern states; recommended the payment of government bonds in gold; favored the limited coinage of silver; insisted that the constitution imposed upon the executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selection of Federal officers and recommended that congress make a suitable appropriation for the use of the civil service commission; and recommended the passage of laws to protect the forests on lands of the United States. His recommendations were all disregarded by congress. He vetoed the "silver bill" passed by both houses, on the ground that the commercial value of the silver dollar was then eight or ten per cent less than its nominal value and that its use in the payment of debts already contracted would be an act of bad faith. The bill was passed over his veto by over a two-third majority. In his annual message of Dec. 1, 1879, he congratulated the country on the return to specie payment, the great revival in business, and the refunding of the public debt at a lower rate of interest. He urged upon congress the suspension of silver coinage fearing that the cheaper coin would eventually become the sole standard of value. He recommended the retirement of U.S. notes with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, it being his "firm conviction that the issue of legal-tender paper money based wholly upon the authority and credit of the government except in extreme emergencies is without warrant in the constitution and a violation of sound financial principles" and again urged for an appropriation for the civil service commission, pointing out the advantages of the system. The changes in his cabinet were: in the war department by the resignation of Secretary McCrary in December, 1879, to accept an appointment as judge of the U.S. circuit court, and the appointment of Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota, as secretary of war to fill the vacancy; in the post-office department by the resignation of Postmaster-General Kay in May, 1880, to accept the office of U.S. judge for the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee, and the appointment in August, 1880, of Horace Maynard of Tennessee as postmaster-general in his stead; and in the navy department by the resignation of Secretary Thompson in 1881, to become chairman of the American committee of the Panama canal company, and the appointment of Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia

as secretary of the navy in his place. In his last annual message Dec. 6, 1880, President Hayes again urged in favor of civil service reform, of competitive examinations for applicants for positions in the larger post offices, custom houses and in the executive departments, for a law against political assessments, and suggested that an act be passed "defining the relations of members of congress with regard to appointments to office by the President;" that the tenure of office bill be repealed, and that a provision be made to place General Grant on the retired list of the army, with rank and pay befitting his great services. On March 4, 1881, he assisted in the inauguration of James Abram Garfield as the twentieth President of the United States, and then retired with his family to Fremont, Ohio, and devoted much of his time to benevolent enterprises. He was president of the trustees of the John F. Slater education fund; president of the National prison reform association, and an active member of the National conference of corrections and charities, a trustee of the Western Reserve university; of the Ohio Wesleyan university; of Mt. Union college, and of various other institutions, educational and charitable. In army organizations he was senior vice-commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion, commander of the Ohio commandery of the same order, the first president of the Society of the army of West Virginia, and president of the 23d regiment Ohio volunteer association. He received the degree of LL.D. from Kenyon in 1868, from Harvard in 1877, from Yale in 1880, and from Johns Hopkins in 1881. He died in Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1893.

HAYES, Walter Ingalls, representative, was born in Marshall, Mich., Dec. 9, 1841; son of Dr. Andrew L. and Elmira Selden (Hart) Hayes; grandson of William and Abigail (Sanborn) Hayes and of Dr. L. N. and Sybil (Selden) Hart, and a descendant of John Hayes who settled in Dover, N.H. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, LL.B. in 1863, and practised in his native city. He was city attorney and U.S. commissioner for the eastern district of Michigan. He removed to Clinton, Iowa, in 1866; was U.S. commissioner for Iowa; city solicitor of Clinton; judge of the 7th judicial district of the state, 1875–87; and a Democratic representative in the 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1887–95. He was an advocate of tariff reform, opposed trusts and monopolies and favored fewer hours of labor. After leaving congress he resumed the practice of law. He was elected to the 1897 special session of the Iowa general assembly, called for the purpose of revising the laws of the state, and took an active part in the business before the session, serving on the committee on annotating, editing and publishing the new code.

HAYGOOD, Atticus Greene, M.E. bishop, was born in Watkinsville, Ga., Nov. 19, 1839. He was graduated from Emory college in 1859, was licensed to preach the same year, and joined the Georgia conference of the M.E. church. He served successively as pastor, presiding elder and army chaplain till 1870; was editor of the Sunday school publications of the M.E. church, south, 1870–76; and was president of Emory college, 1876–84. He also edited the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, 1878–82. He declined an election as bishop in 1882, the same year was made agent of the John F. Slater education fund, and in 1884 he resigned the presidency of Emory to devote his time to the Slater fund. In May, 1890, he was elected and ordained a bishop, and made his residence at Los Angeles, Cal. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Emory in 1870, and that of LL.D. by the Southwestern university of Texas in 1884. He is the author of *Our Children* (1876); *Our Brother in Black* (1881); *Sermons and Speeches* (1883); *Pleas for Progress* (1889); and *The Man of Galilee* (1889). He died in Oxford, Ga., Jan. 19, 1896.

HAYMAN, Samuel Brinkle, soldier, was born in Chester county, Pa., June 5, 1820. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1842; was commissioned 1st lieutenant of infantry, Feb. 16, 1847; promoted captain, March 3, 1855; major, Jan. 21, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 15, 1867. He served in the Mexican war, and in the army of the Potomac during the civil war, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct at Chancellorsville. In June, 1863, he was mustered out of the volunteer service and rejoined his regiment in the regular army. In the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, he was wounded and received the brevet of colonel; and for gallantry at Fair Oaks he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was acting assistant provost-marshal-general, and disbursing officer at Elmira, N.Y., 1865–66; was then given command of Fort Dakota, and placed on the retired list, July 1, 1872. He died at Housatonia, Mo., May 1, 1895.

HAYNE, Arthur Peronneau, senator, was born in Charleston, S.C., March 12, 1790. He was a grandnephew of Isaac Hayne, the Revolutionary patriot. In the war of 1812 he was 1st lieutenant at Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; major of cavalry on the Canadian frontier; inspector-general in the Creek Nation, and in the army of General Jackson at the storming of Pensacola and at New Orleans. For his conduct at the battle of New Orleans in 1814, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He then studied law in Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar. He was called to the command of the Tennessee volunteers in the Florida war, and received three brevets and retired from

the army in 1820. He was a representative from Charleston in the South Carolina legislature, and a presideutial elector in 1829, voting for Jackson and Calhoun. He was appointed U.S. naval agent by Presideut Jackson and served in the Mediterraneau for five years. President Jackson offered him the mission to Belgium which he declined. He was appointed in 1858 by Goveruor Gist. U.S. seuator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Seuator Josiah J. Evans, and served in the 35th congress, May aud June, 1858, and from Dec. 6 to Jau. 5, 1859, when he was succeeded by James Chestnut, Jr., elected by the legislature. He died in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 7, 1867.

HAYNE, Isaac, patriot, was born in South Carolina, Sept. 24, 1745. He was an exteusive planter aud lived with his wife and children on a plantation in Colleton district while he carried on iron-works in York district, which were destroyed by the British during the Revolutiou. He early took up arms in behalf of the colonists, and served as captain of artillery, and in 1780, at the time of the invasion of South Caroliua by the British, volunteered as a private in a cavalry regiment, and when Charleston capitulated he was paroled on coudition of not serviug agaiust the British while they were in possession of the city. In 1781 he was required, with the other paroled prisoners, to joiu the King's army or suffer close confinement in the city. His wife and children were at the point of death with the smallpox aud he took au oath of allegiauce to the Crown, conditional on his not beiug required to bear arms against the colonists, and in this way was allowed to return to his family only to fiud his wife dead. Wheu General Greene had driven the British army within the limits of the city of Charleston, the British commander demanded his returu to the besieged army and this demand being a violation of the agreement, he cousidered himself discharged from his part of the obligation and joined Greene's forces, being commissioned colonel of militia. In July, 1781, he captured Geu. Andrew Williamson, a former patriot, who had deserted to the enemy, and Col. Nesbit Balfor, commandaut of Charlestou, sent a force to capture Hayne, iu which he was successful. He was given a brief examiuation before a board of British officers aud without trial was sentenced to be hanged. The citizens of Charleston and his motherless children petitioned for his pardon to uo avail, and Colouel Hayne, after a respite of forty-eight hours to take leave of his children, was executed. General Greene on Aug. 26, 1781, issued a proclamation announcing his determination to make reprisals of all British officers that fell in his hands, but the speedy close of the war rendered retaliation unnecessary. Colonel Hayne died on the gallows in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 4, 1781.

HAYNE, Paul Hamilton, poet, was born in Charleston, S C., Jan. 1, 1830; son of Lieut. Paul Hamilton Hayue, U.S.N., who died at Pensacola, Fla., of yellow fever, in 1831. He was brought up by his mother, a woman of poetic gifts and possessed of an ample fortune, under the guardianship of his uncle, Senator Robert Y. Hayne. He was graduated at the College of Charleston in 1850, with prizes for English composition and elocution. He was admitted to the bar, but never practised, and soou devoted his entire time to literature. His first poem "On the Ashley River" was published locally. He edited *Russell's Magazine*, 1853, and was connected editorially with the Charleston *Literary Gazette*, *Southern Opinion*, *Southern Society* and other periodicals. He was an aide on the staff of Governor Pickens and took part in the operations leadiug to the capture of Fort Sumter in 1861. His home was burued during the bombardment of Charleston by the Federal army and his valuable library destroyed with the ancestral belongings of a celebrated family, the accumulatiou of generations. He was married iu 1852, to Mary Middleton, daughter of Dr. William Michel, surgeon in the army of Napoleon I. His health failed during the war, and in 1866 he made his home at Copse Hill, on the summit of the saudhills near Augusta, Ga. There he built a rude cottage, made beautiful by vines of roses and jasmine, and lived with his wife aud son in semi-seclusiou, laboring with his pen for support. His son, William Hamilton Hayne, inherited his father's frail physique and his poetic talent. Washington aud Lee university conferred on him the houorary degree of LL.D. in 1882. His published works include: *Poems* (1855); *Sonnets and Other Poems* (1857); *Avolio, a Legend of the Island of Cos* (1859); *Legends and Lyrics* (1872); *Henry Timrod: Poems With a Memoir* (edited, 1873); *The Mountain of the Lovers and Other Poems* (1875); and *Lives of Robert Y. Hayne and Hugh S. Legare* (1878). His *Complete Poems* were published in 1882. After that he wrote enough poetry to fill a large volume, most of which appeared in periodicals. He died at Copse Hill, Augusta, Ga., July 6, 1886.

HAYNE, Robert Young, senator, was born in St. Paul's parish, S.C., Nov. 10, 1791. He was educated for the law by Langdon Cheves and was

admitted to the bar in 1812. He served in the war of 1812 in the 3d South Carolina regiment and at the conclusion of the treaty of peace resumed the practice of his profession in Charleston. He was a representative in the general assembly of the state, 1814–18, serving as speaker of the house in 1818.

He was attorney-general of the state, 1818–22; U.S. senator, 1823–32; governor of the state, 1832–34; mayor of Charleston, 1835–37, and president of the Cincinnati & Charleston railroad, 1836–39. In the U.S. senate he opposed a protective tariff as unconstitutional and oppressive, favored tariff for revenue only, and opposed Henry Clay in 1832, by an amendment to Clay's resolution in the senate, which provided a reduction of duties to a point that would afford a revenue necessary to defray the actual expenses of the government, which amendment was defeated. In the debate that followed Senator Hayne asserted "the right of a state under the Federal compact, to arrest the operation of a law adopted by congress, and sanctioned by the President, which the state in convention should decide to be unconstitutional." This statement led to the Foote resolutions and to Webster's celebrated reply to Hayne and in the debate between the two statesmen the rights of the states was ably defended by Senator Hayne, and while Webster won imperishable renown, the friends of Hayne claimed for him the "weight of argument and truth." The legislature of South Carolina called a state convention to meet in Columbia, Nov. 24, 1832, over which Hayne presided, and the ordinance of nullification was adopted. In the following December, Senator Hayne was elected governor of the state, and resigned his seat in the senate to assume the governorship, and in the meantime John C. Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency to succeed Hayne as U.S. senator. When President Jackson on Dec. 10, 1832, issued his proclamation denouncing the measure, Governor Hayne replied defiantly and prepared for armed resistance This led to the compromise measures proposed by Clay and the President, and the legislature of South Carolina called another state convention, presided over by Governor Hayne, when the ordinance of nullification was repealed. He died while attending a railroad convention, in Asheville, N.C., Sept. 24, 1839.

HAYNES, Emory James, clergyman, was born in Cabot, Washington county, Vt., Feb. 6, 1847; son of Zadoc Seymour and Mariou Walace (Bayley) Haynes; grandson of Walter Haynes of Vernon, Vt., and a descendant of John Haynes of Sudbury, Mass., who came with his brother Walter from England to Boston, Massachusetts Bay, in 1638. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1867, and joined the Providence conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in that year. He was pastor at Norwich, Conn., 1868–70; St. Paul's church, Fall River, Mass., 1870–71; was transferred to the New York East conference in 1872, and built and was pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal church in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1872–74, and of Grace church in Brooklyn, 1875–76. He was converted to the Baptist faith and was pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist church in Brooklyn, 1877–81, and pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., 1881–87. He then returned to the Methodist denomination, and was pastor of the People's Methodist church, Boston, 1887–93. In 1894 he accepted the pastorate of St. James Methodist church, New York city. He received the degree of D.D. from Wesleyan university. He is the author of: *Are These Things So?* excerpts from sermons preached in 1879 (1880); *Fairest of Three; Wedding in War Times; Dollars and Duty; None Such* (1893); and *A Farm House Coheb;* and of editorial contributions to the New York *Mail and Express* and other papers.

HAYNES, George Henry, educator, was born in Sturbridge, Mass., March 20, 1886; son of Henry Dunton and Eliza (Carter) Haynes; and grandson of Henry and Julia (Dunton) Haynes and of George and Nancy (Carter) Carter. His ancestor, Walter Haynes, came to Boston, Mass., from England in 1638, and was one of the settlers of Sudbury, Dec. 22, 1639. George attended the Hitchcock Free high school at Brimfield, Mass., and was graduated from Amherst in 1887. From the Johns Hopkins university in 1893 he received the degree of Ph.D. in the department of history. He was instructor in German and mathematics in the Worcester polytechnic institute, 1887–90, and was elected professor of history and economics in 1893. He was made a member of the American historical association in 1893, and of the American antiquarian society in 1896. He published *Representation and Suffrage in Massachusetts, 1620–91* (1894); and articles on political history in various magazines.

HAYNES, Henry Williamson, archæologist, was born in Bangor, Maine, Sept 20, 1831; son of Nathaniel and Caroline Jemima (Williamson) Haynes; grandson of John and Lydia (Coffin) Haynes and of William Durkee and Jemima Montague (Rice) Williamson, and a descendant of

Deacon Samuel Haynes, who was born in England, came to New England in the ship *Angel Gabriel*, and was wrecked at Pemaquid, Maine, Aug. 15, 1635. His father was editor of the *Eastern Republican*, one of the leading Democratic newspapers of New England, during the administration of Andrew Jackson; and his maternal grandfather, the Hon. William D. Williamson, was the historian of Maine. He removed to Boston in early life, was fitted for college at the Boston Latin school, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1859. He afterward practised law in Boston until 1867. He was married in Paris, France, Aug. 1, 1867, to Helen Weld, daughter of John Adams Blanchard of Boston, Mass. In 1867 he was called to the chair of Latin in the University of Vermont, being transferred to the professorship of Greek in the same institution in 1870. He resigned his chair in 1873 to give his entire attention to archæological and historical investigation, making a specialty of pre-historical studies. He spent the years 1873–78 in Europe studying the antiquities of various countries. He also took part in three international congresses of archæology and anthropology. In 1877–78 he studied in Egypt endeavoring to find evidences of the paleolithic age in that region, and in 1878 he presented the results of his investigations at the International congress of anthropological sciences held in Paris, receiving in recognition of his labors a medal and a diploma. His account of these discoveries was published in the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences" for 1881. After his return to Boston he was elected a trustee of the Boston public library. He was made corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts historical society, a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, a member of the American historical association, a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and a member of the Anthropological society. He is the author of numerous papers contributed to scientific and literary journals, and to the proceedings of various learned societies; also the chapters upon the *Prehistoric Archæology of North America* and *Early Explorations of New Mexico* in Justin Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*.

Henry W. Haynes.

HAYNES, John, statesman, was born in Copford, Essex, England, in 1594. He emigrated to America and reached Boston, Sept. 4, 1633, in company with the Rev. Thomas Hooker, Samuel Stone and John Cotton, and settled in Massachusetts Bay colony, where the next year he was made assistant councillor, and in May, 1635, governor of the colony. He removed to Connecticut in 1637, and was the first governor of that colony, serving every other year as governor till his death. In 1638 he was one of the five authors of the first constitution of Connecticut, after which all the subsequent constitutions of the state and the Federal constitution were framed. He died in Hartford, Conn., March 1, 1654.

HAYNES, John Cummings, publisher, was born in Brighton, Mass., Sept. 9, 1829; son of John Dearborn and Eliza Walker (Stevens) Haynes, and a descendant of Samuel Haynes, who came from Shropshire, England, to America in 1635, and settled at Portsmouth, N.H., then known as Strawberry Bank, where he was deacon of the first Congregational church which he helped to found. John C. Haynes was graduated at the Boston English high school in 1845, and was received as a store-boy in the employ of Oliver Ditson. He was rapidly advanced and in 1850 became a participant in the profits of the business, and on Jan. 1, 1857, a partner, the name being Oliver Ditson & Co. The death of Mr. Ditson the senior, in December, 1888, dissolved the firm, and the corporation of Oliver Ditson & Co. was created by Charles H. Ditson, John C. Haynes and the executors of the estate of Oliver Ditson. Mr. Haynes was elected president of the corporation. He was one of the organizers of the Franklin library association of Boston; a life member of the Mercantile library association, and of various religious and charitable organizations, and a director in several financial institutions of Boston. As a member of the common council he was instrumental in securing the opening of the public library on Sunday. He was married, May 1, 1855, to Fanny, daughter of the Rev. Charles and Francis (Seabury) Spear.

HAYNES, Landon Carter, senator, was born in Elizabethtown, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1816. He was graduated with honors from Washington college, East Tennessee, in 1836; studied law in the office of Thomas A. R. Nelson, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was a Polk elector in the first congressional district in 1844; was elected a representative in the state legislature, 1847, and was made speaker of the house in 1849. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 36th congress in 1859, opposing Thomas A. R. Nelson, his law preceptor; a Breckenridge and Lane elector for the state at large in 1860, and was elected to the Confederate States senate, Oct.

24, 1861, serving during the existence of that body, 1861–65. He removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he engaged in the practice of the law. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in the 43d congress in 1872, and was mentioned for U.S. senator in 1875. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1875.

HAYNES, Lemuel, clergyman, was born in West Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1753, of mixed white and negro blood. He was a domestic servant, and in 1775 joined the colonial army as a minute-man at Roxbury, Mass. He volunteered to go with the expedition to Ticonderoga, and at the close of the same he settled in Granville, N.Y., where he worked on a farm and studied for the ministry. In November, 1780, he was licensed to preach and supplied the Congregational church at Granville for a time. He was married in September, 1783, to Elizabeth Babbat of Hartford, Conn., a respectable white woman. In 1785 he was ordained by the association of ministers of Litchfield county. He preached at Torrington, Conn., 1785–86, race prejudice forcing him to resign. He was a minister at Rutland, Vt., 1787–1817. In 1818 he was called to Manchester, N.H., and while there the Boorn brothers were condemned to be hanged for the murder of Louis Calvin, an insane man. Mr. Haynes visited the brothers in prison and becoming convinced of their innocence defended them on their trial. A few days prior to the date fixed for their execution Calvin reappeared and the people of Manchester maintained that the prayers of the colored preacher had been answered. In 1822 he was called to Granville, N.Y., and continued as pastor of the Congregational church up to the time of his death. He published *Sermon Against Universalism*, a reply to Hosea Ballou (1805). T. M. Corley wrote *Life of Lemuel Haynes* (1837). He died in Granville, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1833.

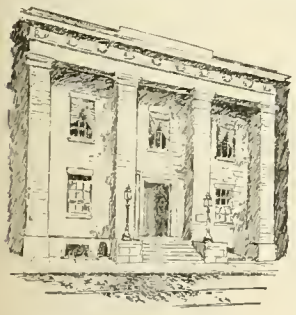
HAYNES, William E., representative, was born at Hoosick Falls, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1829. He removed to Ohio in 1839; received a common school education, and was a printer. He engaged in mercantile business, 1850–56. He was elected auditor of Sandusky county, Ohio, in 1856, serving two terms; enlisted in the Federal army at the outbreak of the civil war and was assigned to the 8th Ohio infantry, April 16, 1861. He was commissioned captain and served in western Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley and in the army of the Potomac, 1861–62. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 10th Ohio cavalry serving in the army of the Cumberland, 1862–64. He was collector of internal revenue for the 9th district of Ohio, 1866–67, and engaged in farming and banking in Sandusky from 1867. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Toledo insane asylum, 1884–88; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1880 and 1884, and was a representative from the seventh district of Ohio in the 51st congress, 1889–91, and from the tenth district in the 52d congress, 1891–93.

HAYS, Alexander, soldier, was born in Franklin, Pa., July 8, 1819. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1844, and served in the 8th U.S. infantry as brevet 2d lieutenant. He was promoted 2d lieutenant upon his being ordered with the regiment to Mexico and distinguished himself at the battle near Atlixco. He resigned his commission in the U.S. army in April, 1848, and was an iron manufacturer in Venango county, Pa., 1848–50, a civil engineer on various railroads in course of construction, 1850–54, and at Pittsburg, Pa., 1854–61. In 1861 he re-entered the U.S. army and was commissioned captain in the 16th U.S. infantry to date from May 14, 1861. He was chosen colonel of the 63d Pennsylvania volunteers, and was placed in John C. Robinson's 1st brigade, Kearny's 3d division, Heintzelman's 3d army corps in the army of the Potomac. His service at Williamsburg, Va., and in the seven days' battles, June 25–July 1, 1862, won for him the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A. He was wounded at Second Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, and for services there and in this campaign he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 29, 1862. At Gettysburg he commanded the 3d division of Hancock's corps, aided in holding Cemetery Ridge, and in the latter part of the battle when Hancock was carried from the field wounded, he temporarily commanded the 2d corps. For his action at Gettysburg he was brevetted colonel in the regular army. Upon the reorganization of the army of the Potomac he was made commander of the 2d brigade, 3d division, 2d army corps. He led his brigade in the battle of the Wilderness and at the junction of the Germanna plank road with the Brock road, he was in the midst of the terrific struggle that cost so many lives, and he was one of the victims of the first day's fight, dying on the battle-field of the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

HAYS, George Price, educator, was born at Miller's Run, Pa., Feb. 2, 1838; son of John and Orpha (Cornwell) Hays. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1857, and at the Western theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1860. He was ordained by the presbytery of Baltimore, March 5, 1861; was treasurer of the Christian commission, Maryland district, 1861–66; pastor of the Second church, Baltimore, Md., 1861–68; fiscal agent of Wooster university, 1868–69; pastor of the Central church, Allegheny, Pa., 1869–70; president of Washington and Jefferson college, and professor of mental and moral philosophy there, 1870–81; stated supply at the Sec-

ond church, Washington, Pa., 1870–81, and pastor of the Central church, Denver, Col., 1881–85; of the Second church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1885–88, and of the Second church, Kansas City, Mo., 1888–93, when he resigned on account of ill health, removing to Cannonsburg, Pa., and thence to Washington, Pa. He was chosen moderator of the general assembly in 1884. He received the degree of D.D. from Lafayette college in 1870, and that of LL.D. from Hanover college about 1887. He published *Every Day Reasoning* (1879); *The Honest Book* (1887); *May Women Speak* (1889); *Presbyterians* (1892), and several sermons. He died in Washington, Pa., Sept. 6, 1897.

HAYS, Isaac, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 5, 1796; son of Samuel and Richa (Gratz) Hays. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819, and M.D., 1820. He was a practising physician in Philadelphia, and eye and ear surgeon at the Pennsylvania infirmary, 1822–27; at the Wills hospital, 1834–54; at the Philadelphia Orphan asylum, the Philadelphia dispensary, the Southern dispensary and the Pennsylvania institute for instructing blind. He was elected a member of the Academy of natural sciences 1818, and was its president, 1865–69; a member of the American philosophical society 1830, and one of its censors, 1860–79; was one of the founders of the Franklin institute, and its secretary for many years; and one of the founders of the American medical association, 1847, its treasurer, 1848–52, and author of its code of ethics, afterward adopted by every state and county medical society in the United States. He was also a member of the Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia county, New York state and Rhode Island medical societies. He was vice-president of the Alumni society, medical department, University of Pennsylvania; president of the Ophthalmological society, Philadelphia; corresponding member of the Gynæcological society of Boston; associate fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and honorary member of various other learned societies of Europe and the United States. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Isaac Minis of Philadelphia, Pa. He was editor of the *Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences*, afterward *The American Journal of Medical Science*, 1820–69. He established the *Medical News*, 1843, and the *Monthly Abstract of Medical Science*, 1874. He edited Wilson's *American Ornithology;* Hoblyn's *Dictionary of Terms Used in Medical and Collateral Sciences;* Laurence's *Treatise on Diseases of the Eye;* and Arnott's *Elements of Physics*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1879.



FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

HAYS, Will Shakespeare, balladist, was born in Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1837. He attended college at Hanover, Ind., and Georgetown, Ky. At an early age he gave evidence of musical genius and learned to play upon various instruments. While at Hanover (Ind.) college in 1856 he wrote and published a ballad, "Little Ones at Home" and thereafter devoted much time to ballad writing. In 1857 while a clerk in the music store of D. P. Faulds, Louisville, Ky., he wrote a ballad which Mr. Faulds called "Way Down South in Dixie," and which later became the marching song of the Confederate soldiers. Mr. Faulds soon afterward surrendered the plates from which the song was printed to Col. William A. Pond of New York, who in 1858 published the Emmett "Dixie" and after the war the Hays words were never reprinted, the Emmett revision being the one that finally survived. Mr. Hays was at one time private secretary to George D. Prentice and after 1858 was editorially connected with the Louisville *Journal*, the *Democrat*, the *Courier Journal* and the *Times*. He is the author of nearly 400 popular ballads for all of which he composed the music. His songs reached a large sale and their many titles include: *Mollie Darling, Evangeline, Little Log Cabin in the Lane, Keep in de Middle of de Road, Signal Bells at Sea, Roll Out, Heave Dat Cotton, Susan Jane, Nora O'Neal, Driven from Home, My Southern Sunny Home, Nobody's Darling, Shamus O'Brien, Save One Bright Crown for Me,* and *Moon is out Tonight, Love*.

HAYS, William, soldier, was born in Richmond, Va., in 1819. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1840, and was assigned to the artillery. On the ontbreak of the war with Mexico he was promoted 1st lieutenant and served in the light artillery. He was wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey and for gallantry was brevetted captain and major. He was promoted captain in 1853, served in the Seminole war, 1853–54; on frontier duty, 1856–60, and in command of a brigade of flying artillery in the civil war, 1861–62. He was at the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, where he commanded the right division of the artillery reserve, and in November, 1862, there being no vacancies for promotion in the artillery service, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. At Chancellorsville, May 6, 1863, where he commanded the 2d brigade, 3d division, 2d army corps, he was wounded and taken prisoner. On his recov-

ery he was exchanged and promoted major in the regular service. He was made provost-marshal-general of the southern district of New York in 1863, and rejoined his regiment at Petersburg, Va., in February, 1865, where he commanded the 2d division of Humphreys's corps and he was assigned to the artillery reserve, April 6, 1865. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant services in battle, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866. He served at various western posts, 1866–73, and as commandant at Fort Independence, Boston harbor, 1873–75. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 7, 1875.

HAYS, William Jacob, painter, was born in New York city, Aug. 8, 1830; a grandson of Jacob Hays, high constable of New York for forty-nine years, and familiarly known as "Old Hays." William Jacob acquired the art of painting without a teacher and his first productions were fruit and flower pieces. He then visited the western plains and painted landscape and animals. He exhibited "Dogs in a Field" at the Academy of Design in 1850, and "Head of a Bull-Dog" in 1852. He was elected an associate National academician in 1852. His works include: *The Wounded Buffalo; The Stampede; A Herd on the Move; Setter and Game;* and *Noah's Head.* He died in New York city, March 13, 1875.

HAYWARD, George, surgeon, was born in Boston, Mass., March 9, 1791; son of Dr. Lemuel Hayward, a surgeon in the Continental army. He was graduated from Harvard in 1809 and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1812. He settled in his native city and became prominent in his profession in both the United States and Europe. He was professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the Harvard medical school, 1835–49, and a fellow of the university, 1852–63. He was also a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences and president of the Massachusetts medical society. He received the honorary degree of B.A. from Yale in 1809. He translated *General Anatomy,* by Bichat (1822); and *Additions to Bichat's Anatomy,* by Beckland (1823); and is the author of *Outlines of Physiology* (1834); and *Surgical Records* (1855). He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 7, 1863.

HAYWARD, James, engineer, was born in Concord, Mass., June 12, 1786. He was graduated from Harvard in 1819; was a tutor there, 1820–26; and college professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1826–27. He then resigned his professorship to devote his time to engineering. He conducted the first survey of the Boston & Providence railroad, and subsequently had charge of the construction of the Boston & Maine railroad. Afterward he became president of the Boston & Maine railroad corporation. With Loammi Baldwin and Lemuel Shaw, he was appointed to settle a disputed question between the Boston Iron company and the Boston and Roxbury Water-Power company. He is the author of *Elements of Geometry Upon the Inductive Method* (1829), and various reports. He died in Boston, Mass., July 27, 1866.

HAYWARD, Joseph Warren, physician, was born in Easton, Mass., July 11, 1841; son of George Washington and Sylvia Smith (Pratt) Hayward; grandson of Joseph and Lydia (Barrows) Hayward and a descendant of Thomas Hayward, who came from Aylesford, Kent, England, in 1635. He attended the public schools and the academy at North Middleboro, Mass., and was graduated at the state normal school at Bridgewater, Mass. He taught school for two years in North Bridgewater and Lunenburg, at the same time taking private instruction in the languages. He entered Harvard medical school in 1862, and in March, 1863, enlisted as a medical cadet in the U.S. regular army and served for one year in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. He returned to Massachusetts in March, 1864, and entered the Medical school of Maine at Brunswick, Maine, where he took his M.D. degree. He returned to the army as assistant surgeon of U.S. volunteers and was ordered to Virginia, where he served with the artillery brigade of the 10th and 24th corps and on the staff of General Ord until the close of the war, being present at the fall of Petersburg and at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was brevetted major after the surrender. He resigned his commission and returned to New York city in November, 1865, where he passed the following winter with Dr. Alexander B. Mott, professor of clinical surgery at Bellevue medical college. He then removed to Taunton, Mass., and was associated with Dr. George Barrows, 1866–72. He was lecturer on fractures and dislocations and gunshot wounds at Boston university school of medicine, 1878–94, when he was made associate professor of surgery at the same college. He was surgeon of the 3d regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, and medical director of the 1st brigade, Massachusetts volunteers, 1874–76. He was pension surgeon, 1877–92; a member of the school committee of Taunton, 1876–98; a trustee of Morton hospital association from its incorporation and one of the consulting and visiting staff of the hospital. In 1897 he became a member of the surgical staff of the St. Botolph hospital, Boston, of which he was a principal founder and owner. He was elected a member of the leading medical societies of his school and profession, serving as president of several. He was married, June 9, 1866, to Lemira Harris, daughter of John R. and Lemira (Daily) Drake.

HAYWARD, Monroe Leland, lawyer, was born at Willsboro, Essex county, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1840; son of William J. and Betsey (Leland) Hayward; grandson of David and Lucretia (Chapman) Hayward and of Col. Thomas and Priscilla (Seaman) Leland; and a descendant of Henry Leland, who was born in England in 1626, came to America in 1652, and died in Sherburne, Mass., in 1680. His grandfather, Col. Thomas Leland, served at the battle of Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814; and his great-grandfather, Ephraim Hayward, was with Washington at Valley Forge and served in the American army throughout the Revolution. Monroe served in the civil war in the 5th New York cavalry, 1861–63, and was graduated from Fort Edward collegiate institute, New York, in 1866. He studied law at Fort Edward, N.Y., and Whitewater, Wis., in 1867, and settled at Nebraska City, Neb., in the fall of 1867, where he practised, 1867–87. He was chosen president of the Otoe County national bank in 1892; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875; judge of the district court of Nebraska in 1887; chairman of five state conventions, and the Republican candidate for governor of Nebraska in 1898. He was elected to the U.S. senate in 1899 for the term ending March 3, 1905, but did not live to take his seat in the 56th congress. He died at Nebraska City, Neb., Dec. 5, 1899.

HAYWOOD, Edmund Burke, chemist, was born in Raleigh, N.C., June 13, 1825. He was a student at the University of North Carolina, 1843–46, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D. in 1849. He practised his profession in Raleigh, N.C., 1849–61; was a surgeon in the Confederate army, in charge of hospitals at Raleigh and Richmond, and medical director of the department of North Carolina, 1861–65; president of the state medical society, 1868; of the Raleigh academy of medicine, 1874; of the insane asylum, 1875–89. He received the degrees, A.M. 1868, and LL.D. 1889, from the University of North Carolina. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Haywood and married Lucy Ann Williams in 1850. He died in Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 18, 1894.

HAYWOOD, John, jurist, was born in Halifax county, N.C., March 16, 1762; son of Egbert Haywood, an officer in the American army in the Revolutionary war; and a nephew of Col. John Haywood, colonist, a native of Barbadoes, W.I. He possessed an ungainly physique and an unpleasant voice. He educated himself, and by his indomitable will he became a successful lawyer. He was attorney-general of the state, 1791–94, and judge of the superior court, 1794–1800, when he resigned his office to become attorney for Col. James Glasgow, secretary of state of North Carolina, from whom he accepted a fee of $1000 to defend him, and when his client was convicted of fraud in issuing land-warrants, Judge Haywood incurred so much odium for defending him that he was obliged to leave the state. About 1810 or 1811 he settled at "Tusculum," an estate seven miles from Nashville, Tenn., and took high rank as an advocate. He was presiding judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, 1812–26. He is the author of: *A Manual of the Laws of North Carolina* (1801); *Haywood's Justice and N.C. Law Reports, 1789–1806*; *Haywood's Tennessee Reports* (1816–18); *Statute Laws of Tennessee*, in conjunction with R. L. Cobbs (1831); *The Civil and Political History of Tennessee from Its Earliest Settlement to 1796* (1823); *Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee* (1823) in which he undertook to prove the descent of the American Indians from the ancient Jews; and *Christian Advocate* in which he discussed the power of water-witches and various occult subjects. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1826.

HAYWOOD, William Henry, senator, was born in Wake county, N.C., Oct. 23, 1801; the only son of William Henry, and nephew of John, Sherwood and Stephen Haywood; grandson of William Haywood, 1730–79, chairman of the committee of safety, member of the provincial congress of North Carolina and of the governor's council, 1776; joint author of the bill of rights, and member of the general assembly of the state, 1778–79; and great-grandson of John Haywood, 1684–1758, colonist, a native of Barbadoes, W.I., a resident of Edgecombe county, N.C., member of the colonial assembly, treasurer of the northern counties of the colony, and colonel of the militia of Edgecombe county. His uncle, John Haywood, was state treasurer of North Carolina, 1787–1827, and for whom Haywood county, N.C., was named. William Henry was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1819 and practised law in Raleigh. He represented Wake county in the house of commons, 1831, 1834, 1835 and 1836, and was speaker in 1836. He was U.S. senator, 1843, as successor to Senator W. A. Graham, and resigned his seat in 1846 upon finding that he disagreed with his party on the tariff question. He was succeeded by George E. Badger. He continued the practice of law up to a short time before his death which occurred at Raleigh, N.C., Oct. 6, 1852.

HAZARD, Caroline, educator, was born at "Oakwoods," Peace Dale, R.I., June 10, 1856; daughter of Rowland and Margaret (Rood) Hazard; granddaughter of Rowland Gibson and Caroline (Newbold) Hazard; and of the ninth generation from Thomas Hazard, a founder of the town of Newport, R.I. She was liberally educated, primarily in a private school and for

ten years as a member of a class of twenty young women, conducted by Prof. Jeremiah Lewis Diman, D.D., of Brown university, where she was trained in literature, history and political economy. She was elected president of the board of trustees of the South Kingstown high school; maintained a kindergarten in Peace Dale; was president of a King's Daughters circle in Peace Dale and became a member of the Society of Colonial Dames. She also assisted in organizing the Narragansett choral society in 1889, and instituted free Sunday afternoon concerts held for one hour every Sunday in the Hazard Memorial building, Peace Dale. This building was erected as a memorial to her grandfather, Rowland Gibson Hazard. During her tour of the Old World, 1876–77, she added to her knowledge of political economy, art and literature. In 1899 she was elected president of Wellesley college,

WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

Wellesley, Mass., as successor to Mrs. Julia J. Irvine. She was elected a member of the Rhode Island historical society and of the New England historic, genealogical society, and in October, 1899, a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M. The University of Michigan conferred upon her the degree of M.A. and Brown university the degree of Litt.D. in 1899. She published: *Memoirs of Prof. J. Lewis Diman* (1886); *College Tom: A Study of Life in Narragansett in the Eighteenth Century, by His Grandson's Granddaughter* (1893); *Narragansett Ballads, with Songs and Lyrics* (1894); and *The Narragansett Friends' Meeting in the Eighteenth Century* (1899). She also edited the philosophical works of her grandfather, Rowland Gibson Hazard, published in 4 vols. (1889); and contributed to the magazines.

HAZARD, Ebenezer, postmaster-general, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1744; son of Samuel and ———— (Clarkson) Hazard; and grandson of Matthew and Cornelia (de Peyster) Clarkson. His ancestor, Thomas Hazard, emigrated from Wales and settled on Long Island. His father was one of the original trustees of the College of New Jersey, 1748–57, and projector of a scheme for the colonization of the Indians. Ebenezer attended the school of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley at Nottingham, Md., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1762, A.M., 1765. He enlisted on board a privateer in November, 1762, but in the following month was wrecked off Martiniqne and shipped on H.M.S. *Scarborough*, cruising in the West Indies until June, 1764. He sailed for England and in 1765 received his discharge and returned home. He settled in New York city in 1767 and engaged in the book business with Garret Noel, becoming a partner in the firm of Noel & Hazard in 1770, which partnership was dissolved in April, 1774. He was appointed first postmaster of New York by the Continental congress, Oct. 5, 1775; was ordered to Dobbs Ferry by the committee of public safety, Aug. 30, 1776, and in this neighborhood he conducted the New York post-office until the evacuation of the city by the British army in November, 1783. He was surveyor of the post roads and post-offices throughout the country, travelling in this service on horseback between New Hampshire and Georgia, 1777–82. He was appointed postmaster-general of the United States, Jan. 28, 1782, to succeed Richard Bache, being the third to fill this office, and retained the position till Sept. 29, 1789. He removed to Philadelphia in 1791 and was one of the founders and secretary of the Universal Tontine association from March, 1792, till Nov. 19, 1792, and upon the changing of the original objects of the association and its conversion into a society called the Insurance company of North America, he retained the office of secretary until Jan. 13, 1800, when he resigned. He was a trustee of the Second Presbyterian church, 1784–1817; was trustee of the General assembly; curator of the American philosophical society; corresponding member of the Massachusetts historical society; member of the New York historical society, and a fellow of the American academy of natural sciences. He was manager of the Schuylkill and Pennsylvania bridge company; of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal company; of the Philadelphia dispensary, and a member of the Guardians of the Poor and of the Board of Missions. He was married, Sept. 11, 1783, in Shrewsbury, N.J., to Abigal, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Chevalier) Arthur of Nantucket, Mass. His son Samuel is the compiler of "The Colonial Records of Pennsylvania" and "Pennsylvania

Archives." While postmaster of New York city Mr. Hazard collected material for a book which he published under the title of *Historical Collections, consisting of State Papers and other Authentic Documents, Intended as Materials for a History of the United States* (2 vols., 1792 and 1794). He assisted in preparing Gordon's *History of the American War;* Charles Thomson's translation of the Bible (4 vols., 8vo); and in the publication of Belknap's *History of New Hampshire* (2 vols.). He is the author of *Historical Collections* (2 vols., 1792–94); *Remarks on a Report Concerning Western Indians;* and *Life of Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley, President of Princeton College* (1790). The Massachusetts historical society secured his extensive collection of autographs and published his correspondence with Jeremy Belknap. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 13, 1817.

HAZARD, Jonathan J., delegate, was born in Newport, R.I., in 1728; a descendant in the 5th generation of Thomas Hazard, an original proprietor of the Island of Aquidneck and a founder of Newport, R.I. He was an early advocate of separation from the mother country and in 1776 was a member of the general assembly of Rhode Island. In 1777 he was elected paymaster in the Continental battalion from Rhode Island and joined General Washington's army in New Jersey. In 1778 he was re-elected to the general assembly and was made one of the council of war. He continued as a member of the assembly by semi-annual re-election throughout the continuance of the war; was a leader of the paper money party in 1786, and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1787–89. He was an Anti-Federalist and opposed the adoption of the Federal constitution before the state convention at South Kingstown, March, 1790, defeating the measure by a majority of seventeen. In the following May at the convention held at Newport he withdrew his opposition and the constitution was adopted by a majority of one. He was a member of the general assembly of Rhode Island, 1790–1805. He removed in 1805 to New York state and purchased a valuable estate in the Friends' settlement at City Hill, where he died in 1812.

HAZARD, Rowland, manufacturer, was born in Newport, R.I., Aug. 16, 1829: son of Rowland Gibson and Caroline (Newbold) grandson of Rowland and Mary (Peace), great-grandson of Thomas, great^2 grandson of Robert, great^3 grandson of Thomas, great^4 grandson of Robert, and great^5 grandson of Thomas Hazard, an original proprietor of the island of Aquidneck and a founder of Newport, R.I. His father was born near Peace Dale, R.I., and resided there after 1833. Rowland attended the Friends' college, Haverford, Pa., for one year and was graduated at Brown in 1849, having won the first University premium in mathematics, second in mechanical philosophy, the Jackson premium in intellectual philosophy, and the first University premium in astronomy. In 1851, after a year in foreign travel, he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods with his father and in 1866, with his brother, John Newbold, succeeded to the business. In 1872 he planned the large worsted mill built that year, and introduced into the Peace Dale mills the system of profit sharing, after visiting and studying the Rochedale, England, co-operation establishment. In 1875 he became owner of the Mine La Motte lead mine, including 24,000 acres of land in Missouri. He was president of the Washington County agricultural society from its organization in 1876 until his death. He was a state representative in 1863–64, state senator, 1867–69; Independent candidate for governor of the state, 1875, but was not elected although receiving a plurality of the votes cast. He introduced the manufacture of soda by the ammonia process into the United States, organized the Solvay Process Company at Syracuse, N.Y., and was its president, 1881–98. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1875–89; a fellow, 1889–98; a director of the Narragansett library association; a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M.; a member of the American academy of political and social science; a trustee of the Butler hospital for the insane, of the Phillips Andover academy, and of the Y.M.C.A. of Providence; president of the R.I. Congregational home missionary society, of the board of trustees of the South Kingstown high school, and president and treasurer of the Peace Dale manufacturing company, 1864–98. He was married, March 29, 1854, to Margaret Anna, daughter of the Rev. Aaron and Alida Gouverneur (Ogden) Rood. She died, Aug. 7, 1895. Their children were: Rowland Gibson, Caroline, Frederick Rowland, Helen, wife of Nathaniel Terry Bacon, and Margaret, wife of Prof. Irving Fisher. He built at a cost of $25,000 the stone edifice for the Second Congregational church of South Kingstown, R.I.,

THE PEACE DALE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

in 1872, which he enlarged by adding Margaret Chapel in memory of his wife in 1895. He was a founder of the Peace Dale public library in

1857, aided in improving the village and the roads, and built five stone bridges. With his father he established the Hazard professorship of physics at Brown university, and he left $100,000 to that institution, $20,000 to the Narragansett library association and made various other bequests. He published addresses delivered annually at the south county fairs; a paper on the *Credit Mobilier of America* (1881); review articles on economic subjects; papers on scientific and philosophic themes; translations from German lyrics, original sonnets, and an address at the laying of the corner-stone of the state capitol. He died at Watkins, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1898.

HAZARD, Rowland Gibson, financier, was born in South Kingstown, R.I., Oct. 9, 1801; son of Rowland and Mary (Peace) Hazard; brother of Thomas Robinson Hazard; and a direct descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Hazard, an original proprietor of Aquidneck island. He acquired his education at the schools of Burlington, N.J., Bristol, Pa., and finally at the Friends' boarding school, Westtown, Pa. In 1819, with his eldest brother, Isaac Peace Hazard, he engaged in manufacturing at Peace Dale, R.I. In 1866 he retired from business, having amassed a fortune, leaving his factories in the charge of his sons, Rowland and John Newbold Hazard. He was a member of the Rhode Island general assembly in 1851–52, 1854–55, and 1880–81, and served in the state senate in 1866–67. He was early identified with the Free Soil and Anti-Slavery parties and was one of the founders of the Republican party, attending its first convention in Pittsburg, also going as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention of 1856 and the Chicago conventions of 1860 and 1868. His early connection with this party was so prominent that the southern newspapers warned southern people not to buy "Hazard's goods," and he was obliged to give up his trade in that section. In 1851 he introduced to the legislature of his state and caused the passage of a bill limiting the assumed absolute right, then claimed by railroad corporations, of taking private property, and obliged them to give certain public benefits for property taken. The principles which he then advocated were universally acknowledged to be sound and equitable. He united with the Union Pacific

railroad company with the understanding that he was to have no part in its business management, but when the affairs of the company became involved he put the company on a solid basis by personal labor and direct advances. During the civil war he did much to sustain the national credit, and was offered an official position in the treasury department, which he declined. He visited Europe three times and while in England formed a friendship with John Stuart Mill, the philosopher. His own philosophical writings were read with interest throughout the English speaking world of learning. On Sept. 25, 1828, he was married to Caroline, daughter of John Newbold of Bloomsdale, Pa. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1869–75, and a fellow, 1875–88. From Brown he received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1845 and that of LL.D. in 1869. He gave to the university $40,000, which was used to endow the "Hazard" professorship of physics. Though constantly employed in business he found time for much writing, and published among other works: *Essay on Language* (1834); *The Adaptation of the Universe to the Cultivation of the Mind* (1840); *Causes of Decline of Political Morality* (1841); *The Philosophical Character of Channing* (1844); *The Relations of Railroad Corporations to the Public* (1849); *The Duty of Individuals to Support Science and Literature* (1855); *The Resources of the United States* (1864); *The Freedom of the Mind in Willing* (1866); *Essays on Finance and Hours of Labor* (1868); *Causation and Freedom in Willing* addressed to John Stuart Mill (1869). He died at Peace Dale, R.I., June 24, 1888.

HAZARD, Samuel, merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1713–14; the second son of Nathaniel and Deborah Hazard. He engaged in mercantile business in New York city; was an active elder of the Wall Street Presbyterian church, founded by his ancestors; and a medium of communication between the synods of New York and Philadelphia. He was married in New York, October, 1739, to Catharine, daughter of Matthew and Cornelia (dePeyster) Clarkson of that city, by whom he had seven children. His wife was a sister of Matthew Clarkson, fourth mayor of Philadelphia; and of Anna, wife of the Rev. Samuel Finley, fifth president of the College of New Jersey, 1761–66. She died, Aug. 15, 1788. On removing his residence to Philadelphia, Mr. Hazard was one of the founders and a manager of the Pennsylvania hospital; a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1748–57; one of the founders of the University of Pennsylvania, 1749, and of the First and Second Presbyterian churches of Philadelphia. With the early history of Philadelphia and the times of the great revival under the preaching of Whitefield and of Gilbert and William Tennent, the

history of the Second Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, is closely associated, and with that church the Hazard family was intimately connected, either as elder, treasurer or trustee, from 1750. They had religions disputes with the Moravian leader, Count Zinzendorf. Samuel Hazard's most ambitious undertaking was a vast scheme for Christianizing the Indians by settling a portion of the great west, granted to him by the state of Connecticnt, and under a royal grant of George II. He had enrolled over 5000 persons who had agreed to go out and settle there, and had it not been for delays in getting the grant, some 10,000, including many prominent people, would have enrolled. While overcoming these delays he died after a sickness of three days and the enterprise failed for want of a leader. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1758.

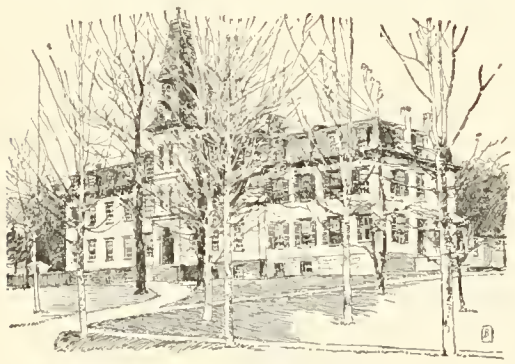
HAZARD, Samuel, archæologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 26, 1784; son of Ebenezer Hazard, U.S. postmaster-general; and grandson of Samuel Hazard, original trustee of the College of New Jersey. He was employed in commercial bnsiness in Philadelphia and made several voyages to the Mediterranean and to the West Indies. He engaged in the cotton bnsiness in Huntsville, Ala., 1818–27, when he retnrned to Philadelphia, engaged as a publisher and bookseller, and was secretary of the Board of Guardians of the poor of the city, 1827–34. In 1850 he was elected an honorary member of the Pennsylvania historical society, and from 1862 until his sight failed, he was librarian. He was a member of many learned societies; secretary of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church for twenty-eight years, and was on the committee for building the Second Presbyterian church and signed the deeds for it. He was married to Abbie Clark Hetfield of Elizabeth, N.J., and had nine children. He devoted much time to literary work; prepared and published *Communication to the Board of Trustees*, embodying all the facts about the history of the Second Presbyterian church, and is the anthor of: *Register of Pennsylvania* (16 vols., 1828–36); *United States Commercial and Statistical Register* (6 vols., 1839–42); *Annals of Pennsylvania, 1609–82* (1850); *Pennsylvania Archives, 1682–1790* (12 vols., 1853); and an index to the previous (28) volumes for the state (1860). He died in Philadelphia, Pa.. May 22, 1870.

HAZARD, Samuel, pnblisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1834; son of Samuel and Abbie Clark (Hetfield) Hazard. He was in business with his father and brother, Willis Pope, as a bookseller in 1861 and left his business to enter the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, "Rnsh's Lancers." He was made lientenant, Sept. 12, 1861; served until April 30, 1862; and resigned on account of ill health. In September, 1862, he recruited a company for the 152d Pennsylvania volunteers, 3d artillery, Colonel Roberts, and was mustered in as captain, Feb. 11, 1863. He served at Fort Munroe during 1865. In the Petersbnrg campaign of 1864–65, commanded a detachment at Fort Converse under Gen. Charles K. Graham, resigned on surgeon's certificate of disability, Feb. 13, 1865, and was brevetted major, March 13, 1865. With his health broken by his services he continued in the publishing bnsiness, twice visited Cuba, and his book entitled "Cuba with Pen and Pencil" (1870), illustrated by himself, had a large sale. Later, as correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, and on the staff of the Santo Domingo commission, sent out by President Grant, he wrote, "Santo Domingo, Past and Present, with a Glance at Hayti" (1872). He was married, June 1, 1871, to Blanche Crissy Peabody, widow of William Massey, Jr., and visited Europe for his health. He returned in 1875 and died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10, 1876.

HAZARD, Thomas Robinson, author, was born in South Kingstown, R.I., Jan. 3, 1797; son of Rowland and Mary (Peace) Hazard and a descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Hazard, one of the original settlers and proprietors of the Island of Aquidneck, who, with Nicholas Easton and Robert Jeffries, laid out the town of Newport, R.I., in 1639. He attended the Friends' boarding school at Westtown, Pa., 1809–13, and in 1813 engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods at Peace Dale, R.I., succeeding his father. In 1840 he retired from business and settled at his country seat "Vaucluse," near Newport. From youth he was interested in agriculture and sheep raising, keeping large flocks of sheep which he cared for himself, thus acquiring the soubriquet "Shepherd Tom." He was conspicuous in reforming the management of the poor and insane in the state of Rhode Island, inaugurated the movement that resulted in the abolition of capital punishment in that state, and was a promoter of the movement in the United States for the relief of the Irish famine and a liberal contributor to the relief fund. He was made a life director and vice-president of the African colonization society in 1840. In October, 1838, he was married to Frances, daughter of Jonas and Esther (Robinson) Minturn of New York city. She died at "Vaucluse," April 10, 1854. In 1856 he became a convert to spiritualism. His published volumes include: *Facts for the Laboring Man* (1840); *Capital Punishment* (1850); *Report on the Poor and Insane* (1850); *Handbook of the National American Party* (1856); *Appeal to the People of Rhode Island* (1857); *Ordeal of Life* (1870); and *Recollections of Olden Times* by *Shepherd Tom* (1879). He died in New York City, March 26, 1886.

HAZARD, Willis Pope, publisher, was born in Huntsville, Ala., July 22, 1825; son of Samuel and Abbie Clark (Hatfield) Hazard. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1839 and left at the close of his freshman year to engage in business as a publisher and bookseller with his father. He was a member and vice-president of the Academy of natural sciences, West Chester, Pa.; honorary member of the Philosophical society; and vice-president of the State Dairymen's association. He edited the *Guernsey Breeders' Journal*, and having made several journeys to the Channel Islands and imported a number of fine animals, he made many contributions to the agricultural periodicals, lectured often before the farmers' institutes and clubs, and gave the results of his studies of the different breeds in their native homes. He was appointed by Governor Hartraft of Pennsylvania a member of the state commission, to report on the value of the Guenon system for selecting stock so as to raise only the best, and he made a report of which the state printed 40,000 copies and the demand still continuing, he enlarged his report into a volume which continued to have steady sale as the standard work on the subject of improving herds. He is the author of: *Butter and Butter Making* (1877); *Annals of Philadelphia* (1879); *How to Select Cows* (1880); *The Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney Cow* and many contributions to the state agricultural reports.

HAZELIUS, Ernest Lewis, educator, was born in Neusalz, Prussia, Sept. 6, 1777. He was brought up in the Moravian faith and became a preacher, having pursued a theolog



HARTWICK SEMINARY.

ical course at Nesky. He emigrated to America and was professor of classics and principal professor of theology in the Moravian seminary at Nazareth, Pa., 1800–08. He left the Moravians in 1809 and joined the Lutherans; was ordained and was a preacher in various churches in New Jersey, making his home and conducting an academy at New Germantown. He was principal of the classical department and professor of theology in Hartwick seminary, N.Y., 1815–30; professor of Biblical and oriental literature and the German language in the theological seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., 1830–33; and professor of theology in the theological seminary, Newberry, S.C., 1833–53. He declined professorships to which he had been elected in Lafayette college and in the College of New Jersey. He edited the *Evangelical Magazine*, Gettysburg, Pa., and published *Life of Luther* (1813); *Augsburg Confession with Annotations* (1813); *Materials for Catechization* (1823); *Life of Stilling* (1831); *Church History* (1842); *History of the Lutheran Church in America* (1846). He died in Newberry, S.C., Feb. 20, 1853.

HAZELWOOD, John, naval officer, was born in England, probably in 1726. He entered the merchant marine service and commanded a vessel sailing between London and Philadelphia. He was one of the founders of the St. George society in Philadelphia and when the troubles with England assumed shape he took up the cause of the colonists and was appointed by the committee of safety in December, 1775, superintendent of fire-vessels designed to protect the city of Philadelphia from the attack of Lord Howe's fleet. In July, 1776, he was sent by the council of safety to Poughkeepsie on the Hudson river and there consulted with the secret committee of New York as to the best methods for the defence of the Hudson river against the British fleet. The New York assembly for his services in this matter voted him the thanks of that body and a sum of £300. In October, 1776, he was made commander in the Pennsylvania navy and was placed in full command of the naval forces of the commonwealth in September, 1777. He was in command of the Continental navy in the Delaware river, 1777–78, and, according to Col. William Bradford, he refused to surrender the fleet to Lord Howe when the British admiral entered Delaware bay, although he was promised full pardon and kind treatment. Instead, he gave the admiral prompt notice that he should "defend the fleet to the last." He was a member of the "Commissioners of purchase" for Philadelphia and gave his services to his adopted country up to the close of the war. Charles Wilson Peale painted his portrait which was purchased by the city of Philadelphia and placed in the Hall of Independence. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., about March 1, 1800.

HAZEN, Charles Downer, educator, was born in Barnet, Vt., March 17, 1868; son of Lucius Downer and Orinda Griswold (Kimball) Hazen; and a grandson of Lucius and Hannah B. (Downer) Hazen, and of Lloyd and Lois (Griswold) Kimball. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1889 and from Johns Hopkins univer-

sity, Ph.D. in 1893, and was made professor of history in Smith college, Northampton, Mass., in 1894. He received the John Marshall prize from Johns Hopkins university in 1898. He was elected a member of the American historical association. He translated the *Adoption and Amendment of Constitutions*, by Charles Borgeaud of the University of Geneva (1895), and is the author of *Contemporary American Opinion of the French Revolution* (1897); and contributions to periodical literature.

HAZEN, Henry Allen, clergyman, was born in Hartford, Vt., Dec. 27, 1832; son of Allen and Hannah Putnam (Dana) Hazen; grandson of Asa and Susannah (Tracy) Hazen and of Israel Putnam and Sarah (Smith) Dana; great^2 grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, and a descendant of Edward Hazen, who was at Rowley, Mass., in 1650. He prepared for college at Kimball Union academy, Meriden, N.H., and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1854, and from Andover theological seminary in 1857. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 17, 1858; was pastor at Hardwick, 1858–59, Barton, 1860, and West Randolph, Vt., 1861; Plymouth, 1862–68, Lyme, 1868–70, and Pittsfield, N.H., 1870–72; and Billerica, Mass., 1874–79. He was a clerk in the secretaries' department, A.B.C.F.M., 1879–84; and was made secretary of the National Council of the Congregational churches of the United States in 1884. He was elected to membership in the Philosophical society, Washington, D.C., and in several historical societies, and was made corresponding secretary of the New England historic, genealogical society in 1892. In 1891 he was a delegate to the first international Congregational council, which met in London, and was one of the secretaries of that council, and of the second council, which met in Boston in 1899. He was made a trustee of various educational institutions. Marietta college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1891. He was editor of the "Congregational Year Book" after 1883; and is the author of: *A Manual of the Congregational Church, Plymouth, N.H.* (1868); *The Ministry and Churches of New Hampshire* (1876); *The Pastors of New Hampshire* (1878); *History of Billerica, Mass., with Genealogies* (1883); *A History of the Class of 1854* (Dartmouth, 1898). He died while on a summer vacation in Norwich, Vt., Aug. 4, 1900.

HAZEN, Moses, soldier, was born in Haverhill, Mass., June 1, 1733; son of Moses, grandson of Richard and great-grandson of Edward Hazen, the immigrant, Rowley, Mass., 1650. He was a soldier in the Colonial wars, being lieutenant in the expeditions against Crown Point, N.Y., in 1756; against Lonisburg in 1758; and with General Wolfe against Quebec in 1759. He distinguished himself in an engagement with the French near Quebec, and in the battle of Sillery, April 28, 1760. This service gained for him promotion to a lieutenancy in the 44th regiment, and he was placed on half pay at the close of the war, and made his home near St. John, New Brunswick, where he had a valuable estate. When the American Revolution broke out he gave aid to the army under Montgomery in its march against Quebec, and furnished the troops liberally with food. For this the British destroyed his property. He thereupon joined the American army as colonel of the 2d Canada regiment, known as "Congress's Own." With his regiment he took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown and continued in the service till peace was declared. Congress reimbursed him for the loss of his property at St. John, and made him brigadier-general, June 29, 1781. With two brothers, also officers in the American army, he settled in Vermont on lands granted by the government. He constructed the military road through Vermont to Canada, known as the old Hazen road. He died in Troy, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1803.

HAZEN, William Babcock, soldier, was born in West Hartford, Vt., Sept. 27, 1830. His father, a farmer, removed to Huron, Ohio, in 1833, and William worked on the farm during the summer and attended school a few months in the winter. He entered the U.S. military academy in 1851 and was graduated in 1855. He was on duty with the 4th infantry in California and Oregon, 1855–57, and was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 8th infantry for gallantry in Indian warfare. He served on the western frontier of Texas, 1857–61. He attacked and exterminated fifteen lodges of Apaches and commanded a company in five engagements with the Comanche Indians. For these services he was complimented in general orders and was brevetted first lieutenant under date of May 6, 1859. In a personal encounter with the Indians he was severely wounded in December, 1859, and was given one year's leave of absence. He was appointed professor of infantry tactics in the U.S. military academy, February, 1861, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 6th, and captain, May 14, 1861. He recruited the 41st Ohio volunteers and was permitted to accept the command with the rank of colonel of volun-

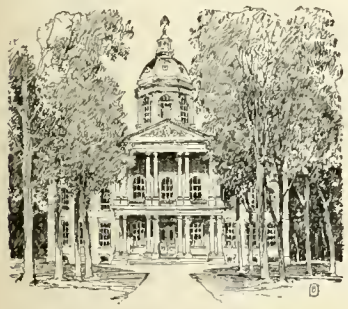
teers, Oct. 29, 1861, and commanded his regiment in the defence of the Ohio frontier and in raids in Kentucky. He was with Buell's army at Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth, and at Perryville, and in the operations of the army commanded the 19th brigade, 4th division, army of the Ohio. His skill in defending the left wing of the army at Stone's River, Oct. 12, 1862, when beset in front and in the rear by a large Confederate force, gained for him promotion, Nov. 29, 1862, to the rank of brigadier-general. His brigade made a way for the supply train to reach the army at Chattanooga, October 27, by way of Brown's Ferry, and at Missionary Ridge he captured eighteen pieces of artillery. He commanded the 2d division of the 15th army corps in the Atlanta campaign and on Sherman's march to the sea. For his movement in attacking and capturing Fort McAllister, Dec. 13, 1864, he was recommended for promotion by General Sherman to the rank of major-general of volunteers on the same day of his victory. He was present at Johnston's surrender, and was given command of the 15th army corps, May 19, 1865, relinquishing his command on the disbandment of the corps, Aug. 1, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, Sept. 1, 1864, brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, and major-general of volunteers, April 20, 1865, to rank from Dec. 13, 1864. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866 and promoted colonel of the 38th infantry, and was transferred to the 6th infantry in 1869. He was in Paris, France, during the Franco-Prussian war, for the purpose of studying European war methods, 1780–71; was at Fort Buford, Dak., in 1871–72, and made revelations of the practices of post-traders which resulted in implicating Secretary of War Belknap. He was in Europe as military attaché at Vienna, during the Russo-Turkish war, 1876–77. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, Dec. 8, 1880, and was made general signal officer as successor to Gen. Albert J. Myer, deceased. Under his direction the expedition of Lieut. A. W. Greely to Lady Franklin Bay and one under Lieutenant Ray to Point Barrow, Alaska, to make meteorological observations and establish permanent international polar stations were carried out. He also sent out Lieutenant Beebe in the *Neptune* early in June, 1882, and Lieut. E. A. Garlington in the *Proteus*, commanded by Capt. Richard Pike, June 29, to the relief of Lieutenant Greely, and on the return of both expeditions without accomplishing the object of their purpose, General Hazen urged upon the secretary of war the immediate necessity of sending out a sealer to his rescue. His recommendation was not acted on and General Hazen was severely censured for the conduct of the two relief expeditions, and in the court-martial of Lieut. E. A. Garlington, in charge of the *Proteus*, begun Jan. 3, 1883, while Garlington was "not held to further accountability" and was commended for "zeal, energy and efficiency," the failure of the expedition was attributed to "grave errors and omissions" of the chief signal officer of the army. On Dec. 17, 1883, President Arthur appointed a commission headed by General Hazen to receive plans and suggestions for a new relief expedition in 1884, which resulted in the rescue of the explorer and his party. For severely censuring Secretary Lincoln for his conduct in planning the relief expeditions General Hazen was court-martialed and reprimanded His work in the signal service bureau was of great value, and he introduced the cold wave signal and many reforms by which he vastly improved the service. He was married to Mildred, daughter of Washington McLean of Cincinnati, Ohio, and their only child, John McLean, was killed by a fall of his horse at Tompkinsville, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1898. Mrs. Hazen was married Nov. 9, 1899, to Admiral George Dewey. General Hazen published: *The School and the Army in Germany and France with a Diary of Siege-Life in Versailles* (1872); *Barren Lands in the Interior of the United States* (1874); and *A Narrative of Military Service* (1885). He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1887.

HAZEWELL, Charles Creighton, journalist, was born in Cranston, R.I., Oct. 1, 1814. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Providence *Journal*. He was employed in Boston on the *Advocate* and afterward on the *Post*. He then edited the *Nantucket Islander* and subsequently the Concord *Freeman*. He removed to Columbus, Ohio, in 1845, where he edited the *Statesman* and was afterward editor and proprietor of the *Western Reserve*, which was short lived. He returned to Massachusetts and was editor of the *Middlesex Freeman*, Concord. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1852, and a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1853. He then went to Boston as editor of the *Atlas*, was later connected with the *Times* and in 1857–83 with the *Traveler*. He had a remarkable memory and was an able biographer and historian. He died in Revere, Mass., Oct. 6, 1883.

HAZZARD, Daniel, governor of Delaware, was born on Broadkiln Neck, Del., May 18, 1781. He was an ensign in Captain Peter Wright's company during the war of 1812. He was justice of the peace for many years; governor of the state, 1830–33; state senator, 1834; associate justice of the supreme court, 1844–47, and a member of the constitutional convention in 1852. He died on Broadkiln Neck, Del., July 8, 1864.

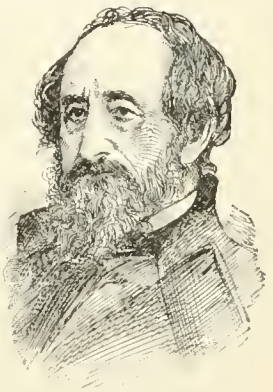
HEAD, Natt, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Hooksett, N.H., May 20, 1828; son of John and Anna (Brown) Head; grandson of Nathanael

and Anna (Knox) Head, and of William Brown, a sea captain, who made several voyages around the world; and a great-grandson of Nathanael Head, who, with his brother, John, emigrated from Wales and settled in Bradford, Mass. His grandfather, Nathanael Head, was one of the pioneer settlers of Hooksett and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving successively as 2d lieutenant, ensign and captain. His father, John Head (1791–1835), was lieutenant-colonel of the 17th regiment. Natt was educated at the common schools, and at Pembroke academy, and after the death of his parents he engaged with his brother, William F. Head, in farming, stock raising and brick making. Under the firm name of Head & Dowst, the brothers engaged extensively in the lumber and building business at Manchester, N.H. Mr. Head was married Nov. 18, 1863, to Abbie M. Sanford of Lowell, Mass. He was an officer in the state militia and a prominent member of several other military organizations; was a representative in the state legislature, 1861–62; and adjutant, inspector and quartermaster-general of the state, 1864–70. He was elected to the state senate in 1875, but upon the technicality of the misspelling of his name his votes were thrown out, and he was elected to the state senate in 1876, re-elected in 1877 and was president of the senate in 1877. In the fall of 1878 Senator Head received the Republican nomination for governor of New Hampshire and at the election, Nov. 5, 1878, he received 38,175 votes; Frank A. McKean, Democrat, 31,135; Warren G. Brown, National, 6,507; Asa S. Kendall, Prohibition, 91; and scattering 51. He published, while adjutant-general of the state, a record of the career of every officer and enlisted man who served from New Hampshire during the civil war, embracing biographical sketches of all the field officers who died in the service, and including a military history of New Hampshire from 1623 to 1661 (4 vols. 1865–66). He was a director and for eleven years the president of the New Hampshire agricultural society; an officer of the Merrimac county agricultural association; a trustee of the New Hampshire college of agriculture and mechanical arts, 1869–71, and a trustee of Dartmouth college, 1879–81. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1879. He died in Hooksett, N.H., Nov. 12, 1883.



STATE CAPITOL, CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HEADLEY, Joel Tyler, historian, was born in Walton, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1813; son of the Rev. Isaac and Irene (Benedict) Headley; and grandson of Robert Headley. He was graduated from Union college in 1839, meanwhile attending Auburn theological seminary, 1836–38. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1840 and preached in Stockbridge, Mass., 1840–42, but was obliged by illness to leave the ministry and after two years of foreign travel he devoted his time to literary work. He was a representative in the New York legislature in 1854, and secretary of state of New York, 1856–57. He was for many years a member of the staff of the New York *Tribune*. He was married in 1850 to Anna A. Russel of New York city. Among his published works are: *Napoleon and His Marshals* (2 vols., 1846); *Washington and His Generals* (1847); *Life of Cromwell* (1848); *Sacred Scenes and Characters* (1849); *Life of Washington* (1857); *Life of Havelock* (1859); *Chaplains of the Revolution* (1861); *The Great Rebellion* (2 vols., 1864); *Grant and Sherman, their Campaigns and Generals* (1865); *Farragut and our Naval Commanders* (1867); *Sacred Heroes and Martyrs* (1865); *The Achievements of Stanley and Other African Explorers* (1877); and many contributions to current literature. His *Life of Washington* had a sale of over 100,000 copies. He died in Newburg, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1897.



J T Headley

HEADLEY, Phineas Camp, author, was born in Walton, N.Y., June 24, 1819; son of the Rev. Isaac and Irene (Benedict) Headley; grandson of Robert Headley, and brother of Joel Tyler Headley. He was admitted to the bar in Auburn, N.Y., in 1847, and was graduated from Auburn theological seminary in 1850. He was married in 1851 to Dora C. Bartlett of New Bedford, Mass., and in the same year was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry at Adams, N.Y. He was pastor at Adams, 1850–54; at Sandwich, Mass., 1854–57; at Greenfield, Mass., 1857–61; and at Plymouth, Mass., in 1861, afterward supplying various pulpits, but giving his time chiefly to literary work. He is the author of: *The Women of the Bible* (1850); *Josephine* (1850); *Louis Kossuth* (1851); *Marquis de Lafayette* (1852); *Mary, Queen of Scots* (1853); *Napoleon* (1854); *Court and Camp of David* (1862); *Half Hours in Bible Lands* (1863); *Boy's Library of American Heroes* (Grant, Ericsson, Mitch-

ell, Farragut, Sheridan) (1863–64); *Massachusetts in the Rebellion* (1865); *Secret Service in the United States in the Civil War* (1866); *Island of Fire* (1874); *Evangelists in the Church* (1877); *Life, Labors and Bible Studies of the Rev. George F. Pentecost* (1880); *Public Men of Today* (1882); *God and Home and Native Land* (1893); and magazine articles. He died in Lexington, Mass., Jan. 5, 1903.

HEALY, George Peter Alexander, portrait painter, was born in Boston, Mass., July 15, 1813; son of William and Mary (Hicks) Healy. His father was a sea captain, and his paternal grandfather, an Irishman, was ruined by the rebellion of 1798. After attending the public schools he began painting in his native city in 1831, and in 1836 went to London, where he exhibited a portrait of Mr. Francis Place, and to Paris, France, where he became a pupil of Baron Antoine Jean Gros and of Thomas Couture. After visiting Switzerland he returned to London, and in 1839 married Louisa, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Milne) Phipps. He spent his honeymoon in Paris, where he painted, and in 1840 exhibited in the Salon a portrait of Mrs. Cass, wife of the U.S. minister, which won for him a third-class medal. Through General Cass he obtained sittings from Louis Philippe, who commissioned him to proceed to the United States and copy Stuart's Washington, and also to paint portraits of other American statesmen. His painting "Franklin before Louis XVI." won for him the gold medal at the Universal exhibition of 1855, and this medal admitted his work to the Salon without passing before the jury. He resided in Chicago, Ill., 1855–67; in Rome and Paris, 1869–92; and again in Chicago, 1892–94. He exhibited frequently at the Salon and at the National academy of design. He also exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893. He was an honorary member of the National academy of design, and devoted himself exclusively to portrait painting. Probably his most remarkable productions are "Webster's Reply to Hayne," containing 150 portraits; and "Franklin Presenting the Claims of the American Colonists before Louis XVI." The former was completed in 1851 and was placed in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass. He is said to have executed considerably over 600 portraits, his sittings including many of the more famous persons of his time, including Pius IX., Guizot, Thiers and Gambetta. Among his portraits of Americans may be noted: Lewis Cass, Longfellow, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Grant, Stephen A. Douglas, Buchanan, Lincoln, William H. Seward and Admiral Porter. He wrote *Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter* (1894). He died in Chicago, Ill., June 24, 1894.

Geo. P. A. Healy

HEALY, James Augustine, R.C. bishop, was born near Macon, Ga., April 6, 1830; son of Michael M. and Eliza (Clark) Healy. When he was quite young he was placed in Friends' schools at Flushing, L.I., N.Y., and in Burlington, N.J. He was graduated at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., in 1849; and began his theological course at the Sulpitian seminary of Montreal, Canada, completing it at Paris, France. He was ordained a priest at Paris, June 10, 1854, by Archbishop Sibour, and in the diocese of Boston was named chancellor and secretary to Bishop Fitzpatrick, being stationed at the cathedral. On the death of Bishop Fitzpatrick and the election of the Rev. John J. Williams, rector of St. James's church, Boston, to the bishopric, Chancellor Healy was made rector of St. James and served the church, 1866–75. He was elected bishop of Portland to succeed the Rt. Rev. David W. Bacon, deceased, and was consecrated June 2, 1875, by Archbishop Williams of Boston, assisted by Bishops O'Reilly and McNierney. His diocese included the states of Maine and New Hampshire. In 1884 the diocese of Manchester was set off, comprising the state of New Hampshire. The diocese of Portland after that time included only the state of Maine. He introduced additional French and Canadan priests to care for the wants of the large immigration of French Canadians, and in various ways greatly enlarged the educational and missionary institutions of the church, both English and French. He died in Portland, Maine, Aug. 5, 1900.

James Augustine Healy

HEALY, John Plummer, lawyer, was born in Washington, N.H., Dec. 28, 1810; son of the Hon. Joseph Healy. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1835 and studied law under Daniel Webster, whose law partner he became on being admitted to the bar. He declined the chief justiceship of California and also the office of chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts. He was elected a representative in the Massachu-

setts legislatnre in 1840 and was several times re-elected. He was a state senator, 1854–56, and solicitor of the city of Boston, 1856–82. Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1871. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 4, 1882.

HEALY, Joseph, representative, was born in Cheshire, N.H., in 1776. He served in the state senate in 1824; was a representative in the 19th and 20th congresses, 1825–29; a member of the committee on Revolutionary claims; and a state councillor, 1829–32. He died at Washington, N.H., Oct. 10, 1861.

HEAP, David Porter, engineer, was born in San Stefano, Turkey, March 24, 1843; son of Gwynn Harris and Evelina Cora (Porter) Heap, and grandson of Samuel Davies and Margaret (Porter) Heap and of Commodore David and Evelina (Anderson) Porter. He attended Georgetown college, D.C., and was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1864, serving in the army of the Potomac during the remaining year of the civil war. He was brevetted captain for gallantry dnring the siege of Petersbnrg, April 2, 1865. He was promoted captain, March 7, 1867, and in 1871 was engaged in exploring the section which afterward became Yellowstone national park. He was placed in charge of the engineering section of the war department exhibit at the Philadelphia exposition in 1876, and in 1881 was military representative of the United States at the Paris congress of electricians. He was promoted major of engineers, June 23, 1882, and lientenant-colonel, May 10, 1895. In 1897 he was placed in charge of the defensive works on the coast of North Carolina, and in 1899 was transferred to the charge of the 3d lighthouse district and of the general lighthouse depot, with headquarters at Tompkinsville, N.Y. He is the author of *History of the Application of the Electric Light to Lighting the Coasts of France* (1883); *Report of Engineer Department of the Philadelphia Exhibition* (1884); *Electrical Appliances of the Present Day* (1884); *Ancient and Modern Light-Houses* (1887); and an article on lighthouses in the American supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica.*

HEAP, Gwynn Harris, diplomatist, was born in Chester, Pa., March 23, 1817; son of Samuel Davies and Margaret (Porter) Heap; and grandson of George Heap. His father was appointed consnl at Tunis in 1825 and in 1839–40 the son served as vice- and acting-consul there. In 1846–55 he was employed as a government clerk. He was married in Washington, D.C., to Evelina Cora, daughter of Com. David and Evelina (Anderson) Porter. In 1855–57 he was sent by the war department to Tnrkey to pnrchase camels. On his retnrn he was made a clerk in the navy department, and at the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered in the U.S. secret service. He was placed in charge of the pilots of Admiral Porter's sqnadron on the Mississippi river in 1863. In 1866 he was appointed U.S. consul at Belfast, Ireland; was consul at Tunis, 1867–78; and secretary of legation and consul-general at Constantinople, 1878–87. He compiled *A Synoptical Index to the Statutes at Large* (1849–50); and wrote *Exploration of the Central Route to the Pacific* (1853); and *Itineracy of the Central Route to the Pacific* (1854). He died in Constantinople, Turkey, March 6, 1887.

HEARD, Franklin Fiske, editor, was born in Wayland, Mass., Jan. 17, 1825. He was graduated at Harvard in 1848, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1850. In 1855 he removed to Boston and was an editor of the *Monthly Law Reporter*, 1861–66. He was a painstaking editor of reference books for lawyers and published between 1856 and 1887 over twenty works that became standard. He also contributed to general literature an edition of *Boem's Essays* (1867); *Curiosities of the Law Reporters* (1871); *Oddities of the Law* (1881); and *Shakespeare as a Lawyer* (1883). He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1889.

HEARD, John T., representative, was born at Georgetown, Mo., Oct. 29, 1840; son of George Heard, a lawyer. He prepared for college in the common schools and was gradnated at the University of Missonri in 1860. He read law with his father and after admission to the bar practised in partnership with him. He was elected a representative in the state legislature of Missonri in 1872 and served as state senator, 1881–85. In 1881 he was employed by the fund commissioners of the state to prosecnte and adjnst all claims of the state against the general government. He was a Democratic representative from the seventh district of Missouri in the 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1885–95, and was defeated for the 54th congress by John Tracy, by 303 votes.

HEARD, Thomas Jefferson, physician, was born in Morgan county, Ga., May 14, 1814; son of Capt. John and Susan (Fannin) Heard; and grandson of William Heard, a native of Pittsylvania county, Va., and a Revolutionary soldier, present at capture of Cornwallis. He attended the medical department of Transylvania university and removed to Texas, practising medicine in Washington, 1837–57, and in Galveston, 1857–99. He was professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Galveston medical school in 1866 and was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the University of Lonisiana in 1876. He was one of the first to introdnce the use of quinine in the treatment of fevers in Texas; one of the organizers and the first president of the Texas medical association, and a member of the American medical association. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Louisiana in 1845. He is the author of

several contributions to medical journals, including papers on *The Epidemics, Topography and Climatology of Texas* (1868); and *Epidemics and Climatology* (1869); contributed to the *Transactions* of the American medical association. He died in Galveston, Texas, March 8, 1899.

HEARST, George, senator, was born in Franklin county, Mo., Sept. 3, 1820. His father was a native of South Carolina, who had removed to Missouri in 1819. George worked on the farm during his boyhood and was graduated from Franklin County mining school in 1838. In 1850 he went to California and engaged in mining, but was unsuccessful until 1859 when, with a party of friends, he went to the famous Comstock lode. There he obtained an interest in the Ophir mine and became very wealthy. He also engaged extensively in the real estate business and in fancy stock raising and farming. In 1865 he was a representative in the California legislature. He was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of California in 1883, and in 1886, on the death of U.S. Senator John F. Miller, was elected to fill the vacancy. In 1887 he was elected for the full term and held the office until his death. He was an authority on mines and mining, and was the proprietor of the San Francisco *Examiner*, edited by his son, William R. Hearst, who became owner and editor-in-chief of that paper as well as of the *Journal and Advertiser* of New York city. He was married to Phebe Apperson and after his death she was the chief patron of the University of California and devoted to that institution not only the bulk of her vast fortune, but by making her home in Berkeley, gave to the faculty and pupils the benefit of social communion that fostered a spirit of fraternity hitherto unknown in university life. Senator Hearst died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 28, 1891.

HEATH, William, soldier, was born in Roxbury, Mass., March 7, 1737. He lived on the farm originally settled upon by his first ancestor in America in 1636. He was a student of military science and joined the militia, in which he served as captain and then as colonel of the Suffolk regiment. In 1770 he commanded the Ancient and Honorable artillery of Boston. He considered himself "fully acquainted with the theory of war in all its branches and duties, from the private soldier to the commander-in-chief." He was a member of the General assembly in 1761 and again in 1771–74; was a member of the committee of correspondence and safety; and a member of the provincial congress of Massachusetts, 1774–75. On Dec. 8, 1774, he was commissioned provincial brigadier-general and was the only general officer on the field at the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, and as such directed the pursuit of Percy from Concord. He then engaged in drilling and disciplining the provincial army at Cambridge, and on June 20, 1775, was promoted major-general of the provincial troops. On the organization of the Continental army he was on June 22, 1775, commissioned brigadier-general, and on Aug. 9, 1776, was made major-general. He was ordered to New York and opposed the evacuation of that city, and after the disaster at White Plains commanded the defences of the highlands. In 1777 he succeeded General Ward in command of the eastern department, with headquarters in the house of Thomas Russell on Summer street, Boston. He had charge of Burgoyne and his army at Cambridge, Mass., where they were held as prisoners of war from Nov. 6, 1777, to Oct. 15, 1778, when they were removed to the center of the state, and in November were marched to Virginia. On Nov. 6, 1778, General Gates succeeded to the command in Boston and General Heath, with four regiments, commanded the posts of the Hudson river at West Point in 1779, after Arnold's treason, and several times was in temporary command of the entire American army. He returned to his farm after the war and was a member of the convention of Massachusetts that ratified the Federal constitution; was a state senator, 1791–92; probate judge of Norfolk county in 1793; and declined to serve as lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth in 1806. He outlived all the other major-generals of the war. He is the author of: *Memoirs of Major-General William Heath, containing Anecdotes, Details of Skirmishes, Battles, etc., during the American War* (1798). He died in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 24, 1814.

HEATHCOTE, Caleb, merchant, was born in Derbyshire, England, March 6, 1665. He came to America in 1691 and became a prosperous merchant. William III. made him a councillor of the province in 1692, and he held the office at the time of his death. He organized the town of Westchester, was its first mayor, the first judge of Westchester county and colonel of the militia. He formed in 1695 "The Managers of the Church of England" and was made chairman of the body, which in May, 1697, petitioned Governor Fletcher and the council for a charter for Trinity church, which was granted and he was the first vestryman chosen. He was receiver-general of the province, 1697, and again in 1702. His estate

was erected into the "Lordship and Manor of Scarsdale" in 1701. He was mayor of New York, 1711–14; judge of admiralty for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and "surveyor-general of customs for the eastern district of North America," 1715–21. He was the first American member of the Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, and organized several parishes in Westchester county. He introduced episcopacy into Connecticut in 1707–08, and when he visited the new parishes with the Rev. George Morrison, rector of the parish of Rye, N.Y., he went fully armed, as a means of personal safety from assault. He left important historical papers of great value on matters civil and ecclesiastical. He died in New York city, Feb. 28, 1721.

HEATON, Augustus George, painter, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1844; son of Augustus and Rosabella (Crean) Heaton; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Goodyear) Heaton of New Haven, Conn., and of John Crean of Philadelphia, Pa., and a descendant of the Eaton family, who came from England in the second trip of the *Mayflower*, the "H" being subsequently added to the name He studied at the Academy of fine arts, Philadelphia, and relinquished a college education to follow art. He was instructed in painting by Edward Moran in 1859 and by P. F. Rothermel, 1860–63; and in 1863 on going to Europe, he was entrusted by the Union League club of Philadelphia to deliver to John Bright, Richard Cobden, and other distinguished friends of America, complimentary parchments and medals. He spent a month in England and in December, 1863, became the first entered U.S. student in the École des beaux arts, Paris, under Cabanel, where he remained until 1865, travelling during the summers in Switzerland, the Netherlands, England, Scotland and on the Rhine. He returned to Philadelphia in 1865, and was leading professor of the School of design for women there, 1865–67. He removed to New York in 1874, and opened a studio, was married to Adelaide, daughter of Almon W. Griswold, and studied under Bonnat in Paris, 1878–82. He began his famous painting, "The Recall of Columbus," in Spain in the spring of 1881, completing it in Paris and Rome. This was purchased by congress for the National capitol in 1883, and was sent by congress to the Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893, together with his portraits of Madison and Upshur, from the department of state. It was afterward hung in the senate wing of the U.S. capitol building at Washington. He spent the winter of 1882–83 in Italy, returning to the United States and settling in Washington, D.C., in 1884. He painted pictures from frontier and Indian life in the west, 1896–99. As a numismatist he owned a complete collection of U.S. $3 and $1 gold pieces of all the five mints in which they were coined, only one other such collection being in existence. He was secretary of the Literary society of Washington; associate member of the Philadelphia academy of fine arts; president of the Philadelphia sketch club; an original member of the Art club, Philadelphia; a vice-president of the Society of Washington artists; a member of the National geographical society, the Historical societies of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the Cosmos and Metropolitan clubs; a member of the Stanley club in Paris, and secretary of the Pen and Pencil and Ramblers' clubs. He was president of the American numismatic association, 1894–96. His principal paintings include *The First Mission of Washington* (1862); *Columbia's Night Watch* (1866); *Bathing Hour at Trouville* (Salon, 1880); portraits of Emma Nevada (1883), James O'Galaghan (Salon, 1882), Sculptor Ives (1883), Bishop Bowman, for Cornell college, Iowa (1885); portrait group of Mr. Tulane and Senator Gibson, for Tulane university, New Orleans, La. (1886); Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Davis, in Memorial Hall, New Orleans (1892); and *The Promoters of the New Congressional Library*, a life sized group composed of eighteen prominent statesmen (1888). His *Recall of Columbus* is upon the Columbian 50c stamp of the 1893 series, and his *Hardships of Emigration* upon the 10c stamp of the Omaha series of 1898. He exhibited at the Centennial exhibition of 1876, and frequently in New York, Philadelphia and Washington. He published poems, letters of travel, and a *Treatise on the Coinage of the United States Branch Mints* (1893), the only authoritative work on branch mint coinage.

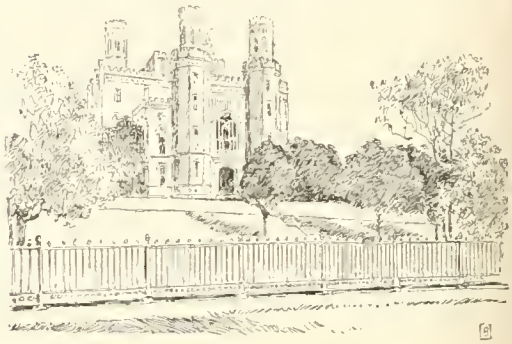
HEATON, David, representative, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, March 10, 1823. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Middletown, Ohio, where he edited the Middletown *Herald*. In 1855 he was elected from the second Ohio district a senator in the 52d general assembly, 1856–58, but resigned before the completion of his term to remove to Minnesota. He served as a senator in the 3d, 4th and 5th legislatures of that state, 1861–62–63, and in 1863 was appointed by Secretary Chase special agent of the treasury department and U.S. depositary at Newbern, N.C., in which city he made his home. He was a member of the constitutional convention of North Carolina in 1867 and was the author of the Republican platform adopted at Raleigh in March of that year. He was a representative from North Carolina in the 40th congress, 1869–70. He died in Washington, D.C., June 25, 1870

HEATWOLE, Joel Prescott, representative, was born in Waterford, Ind., Aug. 22, 1856; son of Henry and Barbara (Culp) Heatwole; grandson of David Heatwole; and great grandson of Mathias Heatwole, who came to America from Ger-

many in 1748, a descendant of the Rev. George Heatwole, who died at Marschbach, Germany, in 1608. Joel was educated in the public schools; taught school and learned the printer's trade; and removed to Minnesota in 1882. He was secretary of the Republican state central committee four years, and its chairman two years; and a member of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota six years. He was unanimously elected as delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1888; was president of the Minnesota editorial association three terms; and was mayor of the city of Northfield. He was a Republican representative in the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1895–1903, serving in all as a member of the committee on foreign affairs; in the 55th and 56th as a member of the select committee on the twelfth census; in the 55th as chairman of the committee on ventilation and acoustics; and in the 56th congress as a member of the joint committee on the Washington centennial celebration, and chairman of the committee on printing. He was selected as one of the managers on the part of the house of representatives having in charge the war resolutions in April, 1898. He was married Dec. 4, 1890, to Mrs. Gertrude L. Archibald of Northfield, Minn.

HEBARD, William, representative, was born in Windham, Conn., Nov. 29, 1800. He removed with his father's family to Randolph, Vt., when a lad and was educated at Randolph academy. He was admitted to the bar in 1827 and removed to Chelsea in 1845. He represented his town in the general assembly, 1835, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1858–59, 1864–65, and 1872; was a state senator, 1836–40; state's attorney, 1832, 1834, and 1836; judge of probate, 1838, 1840, 1841; delegate to the constitutional convention, 1857; member of the council of censors, 1834 and 1848, judge of the supreme court, 1842–44, a representative in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53, and a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860. He died in Chelsea, Vt., Oct. 22, 1875.

HÉBERT, Paul Octave, governor of Louisiana, was born in Bayou Goula, Herville parish, La., Nov. 12, 1818. He was graduated at the Jesuit college, St. James parish, in 1836, and at the U.S. military academy in 1840; was assistant professor of engineering at the academy, 1841–42, and engineer in improving the western passes of the mouth of the Mississippi river, 1843–45. He resigned from the army in 1845 and was chief engineer of the state of Louisiana, 1845–47. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 14th U.S. volunteer infantry in the Mexican war, and was brevetted colonel for bravery at the battle of Molino del Rey. He was U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition, 1851; was a member of the Louisiana constitutional convention of 1852 and governor of the state of Louisiana, 1853–56. He was one of the five brigadier-generals in the provisional Confederate



LOUISIANA'S CAPITOL BATON ROUGE

army appointed in 1861. He commanded the district of Louisiana, and the trans-Mississippi and Texas departments. After the war he was state engineer of Louisiana and was made commissioner of engineers for the Mississippi levee in 1873. He died in New Orleans, La., Aug. 29, 1880.

HECHT, John Peter, clergyman, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 28, 1790. He was educated for the ministry of the Lutheran church and preached his first sermon in Philadelphia in 1806. He had charge of two congregations in Montgomery county after 1808. He was then called to Carlisle and on Dec. 10, 1815, removed to Easton, where he was pastor of St. John's church till 1845. He was a director and superintendent of schools in Easton; professor of German in Lafayette college, 1840–45, and a trustee of the college, 1839–45. He served as secretary and as president of the synod of Pennsylvania. He resigned his pastorate and college duties in May, 1845, and died at Easton, Pa., Jan. 30, 1849.

HECKER, Isaac Thomas, theologian, was born in New York city, Dec. 18, 1819. His parents were poor and his educational advantages were very meagre. He joined his brothers in the milling business and just as Hecker's flour was gaining a reputation, his study of Kant resulted in his forsaking the mill and devoting himself to metaphysics and theology. He joined the Brook Farm community and subsequently a socialistic community at Fruitlands, but finally, at the urgent request of his brothers, he returned to the flouring mill. There he instituted a community of interests with his brothers so that they all should have a common purse, and the full charge of the men was given him, in order that he could make a trial of his theories. He provided for the men a library and a hall for amusements. At the end of a year he again took up his studies and in 1841 was drawn to a study of the Roman

Catholic religion, and in 1845 while spending a season with Thoreau at his hermitage in Concord, Mass., he became a convert to that faith. He went to Germany to study for the priesthood, entered the Redemptionist order at St. Trond, Belgium, and was ordained by Cardinal Wiseman in London, England, in 1849. He served as missionary in England, 1849–51, and on returning to the United States in the latter year he conducted missions throughout the country. Feeling the need of a distinctively American order of missionaries who should direct their efforts toward converting the Protestant world to Catholicism, he visited Rome in 1857 and laid his plans before the pope, who approved of his scheme and released him from his obligations to the Redemptionist order. He named his proposed society, which he founded in New York city, the "Congregation of the Mission Priests of St. Paul the Apostle," and was made superior of the order popularly known as Paulist Fathers. He built the church of St. Paul the Apostle; a home for the community and a cluster of schools. Converts were not restricted by harsh rules and priests could leave the order at any time. The organization grew rapidly and was made up largely of converts from the Protestant Episcopal faith. In 1865 Father Hecker founded the *Catholic World* and the Catholic Publication society for the dissemination of tracts and books. Congregational singing was introduced in the church service, Sunday schools were organized, and parish and Sunday school libraries instituted. In 1869 he was a delegate to the Roman Catholic congress at Malines; was theologian to Archbishop Spalding at the Vatican council, 1870–71; travelled through Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, 1871–75; and was re-elected and served as superior of the Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle, 1876–85. His contribution to the *Revue Générale*, Brussels, 1869, on the relation of the Roman Catholic church and democracy in the United States attracted wide attention. He published *Questions of the Soul* (1855), *Aspirations of Nature* (1857); *Catholicity in the United States* (1879), *Catholics and Protestants Agreeing on the School Question* (1881), and a series of papers on Orestes A. Brownson in the *Catholic World* (1887–88). He died at the Mission house in New York city, Dec. 22, 1888.

HECKEWELDER, John Gottlieb Ernestus, pioneer, was born in Bedford, England, March 12, 1743. He was brought to America by his parents, who were Moravians, and educated in their settlement in Bethlehem, Pa. He learned the trade of cooper. He visited Ohio in 1762 in company with a colonial agent and there had his first intercourse with the Indian tribes. He was employed in the Indian missions, established in Pennsylvania, 1765–71, and as assistant to David Ziesberger in Ohio, 1771–86. At the request of Henry Knox, secretary of war, he accompanied Gen. Rufus Putnam to Port Vincennes to treat with the Indians in 1792, and in 1793 he went on a similar commission to the Indians of the Lakes. Besides his missionary labors he was postmaster, justice of the peace and of the court of common pleas. He remained in Ohio till 1810, when he returned to Bethlehem, Pa., and engaged in literary pursuits. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society of Philadelphia. Many of his unpublished manuscripts relating to the Indians are preserved in the Pennsylvania historical society. His contributions to Indian archæology treat of their condition, language, manners, life, customs and character. Gen. Lewis Cass says: "Heckewelder's account is pure unmixed panegyric. The most idle traditions of the Indians with him became sober history; their superstition, religion, their indolence, philosophical indifference and pious resignation, their astonishing improvidence, hospitality, and many other defects in their character were converted into the corresponding virtues." His published works include. *Account of the Indian Nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States* (1818; German trans., 1821; French trans., 1822); *Narrative of the Missions of the United Brethren among the Delawares and Mohegan Indians* (1820); *Names which the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians gave to Rivers, Streams and Localities within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, with their Signification* (1822). See *Life of Heckewelder* by the Rev. E. Rondthaler (1847). He died in Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 21, 1823.

HECKMAN, George C., educator, was born at Easton, Pa., Jan. 26, 1825, son of John and Mary (Schneider) Heckman; grandson of Adam Heckman, a soldier of the Revolution; great-grandson of Brig.-Gen. Peter Kichlein of the war of the Revolution; great^2 grandson of John Peter Kichlein of Heidelberg, Germany, who arrived in America Sept. 21, 1742, and settled at Bedminster, Bucks county, Pa., and also great^2 grandson of William Diltz, who settled in Amwell, Hunterdon county, N. J., about 1730. All of his ancestors came from Germany before 1750 and all his great grandparents were among the original settlers of Northampton county, Pa.

George was graduated from Lafayette college in 1845, and from Princeton theological seminary in 1848 He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, Feb. 8, 1849, and was pastor at Port Byron, N.Y., 1848–56; Portage, Wis., 1857–60; Janesville, Wis., 1860–61; Indianapolis, Ind., 1861–67; and Albany, N.Y., 1867–70. He was president of Hanover college, Ind., from 1870 until 1879, when he resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel W. Fisher, D.D. He was pastor at Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1879–88; secretary of the general assembly's special committee on the ministerial relief fund, 1888–89; and pastor at Reading, Pa., after 1889. Hanover college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1868 and that of LL.D. in 1890.

HEDDING, Elijah, M.E. bishop, was born in Pine Plains, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1780. His mother and grandmother became converts to Methodism under the preaching of Benjamin Abbott in 1789 and the boy united with the Methodist church. The family removed to Starksborough, Vt., and there he became indifferent to a religious life, but would occasionally, when the minister was not present, read a sermon of Wesley to the congregation. In this way he finally became interested in religious work, and in 1799, before he was licensed to preach, was drafted as a supply. In 1801 he was admitted to the New York conference; in 1807 became presiding elder of the New Hampshire district; in 1811 preached in the Boston district; in 1817 was presiding elder of the Portland, Maine, district; in 1821 was preacher at Lynn, Mass., and in 1823 presiding elder of the Boston district. In the general conference of 1824, held at Baltimore, Md., he was elected bishop and made his residence in Lynn, Mass., removing in 1851 to Poughkeepsie, N.Y. In 1848 he was relieved from obligation to labor but his salary of $700 per annum was continued and he declined an offer of an increase. He died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., April 9, 1852.

HEDGE, Frederic Henry, educator, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1805; son of Prof. Levi and Mary (Kneeland) Hedge. He received his early education under the tutelage of George Bancroft, the historian, whom in 1818 he accompanied to Germany. He attended school there until 1823, when he returned to the United States. He was graduated from Harvard university, A.B., 1825, A.M. and B.D., 1828; and was minister at West Cambridge, Mass., 1829–35; at Bangor, Maine, 1835–50; and at Providence, R.I., 1850–56. In 1856 he was called to the First Parish church in Brookline, Mass., and in the same year was made non-resident professor of ecclesiastical history in Harvard divinity school, which post he held until 1878. In 1874 he removed to Cambridge and held the chair of German language and literature at Harvard until 1884. He was married in 1830 to Lucy, daughter of the Rev. John Pierce, D.D., of Brookline, Mass. He was editor of the *Christian Examiner*, 1857–61; was a member of the Massachusetts historical society, a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and a member of the American association for the advancement of science. Harvard conferred upon him the degrees of S.T.D. in 1852, and LL.D. in 1886. Among his published works are: *Prose Writers of Germany* (1848); *Reason in Religion* (1865); *Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition* (1869); *Ways of the Spirit* (1877); *Atheism in Philosophy and Other Essays* (1884); *Hours with the German Classics* (1886); *Martin Luther and Other Essays* (1888); *Metrical Translations and Poems* (with Mrs. A. L. Wister, 1888); *Sermons* (1891). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 21, 1890.

Frederic H. Hedge

HEDGE, Frederic Henry, librarian, was born at West Cambridge, Mass., June 20, 1831, son of the Rev. Frederic Henry and Lucy (Pierce) Hedge. His preparatory education was acquired in Bangor, Maine, and in Cambridge, Mass., and he was graduated from Harvard in 1851. He engaged in teaching, 1851–53; was employed on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill railroad, 1853–55; was assistant librarian of the Providence Athenæum, 1855–69; assistant librarian of the Massachusetts historical society, 1869–72, and in May, 1874, he was elected librarian of the Lawrence, Mass., public library. He was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science and of the American library association in 1879, and was one of the organizers of the Massachusetts library club.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY LAWRENCE, MASS.

HEDGE, Levi, educator, was born in Hardwick, Mass., April 19, 1766; son of Lemuel and Sarah (White) Hedge and a lineal descendant of William Hedge, who immigrated to America from England and settled first at Lynn and later

at Yarmouth, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard in 1792; was a tutor there, 1795–1810; professor of logic and metaphysics during the entire period of the existence of that chair, 1810–27; and Alford professor of natural religion, moral philosophy and civil polity, 1827–32. He was married in 1801 to Mary, daughter of Dr. William and Elizabeth (Holyoke) Kneeland, and granddaughter of Pres. Edward Holyoke of Harvard college. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences and a member of the Massachusetts historical society. He received from Brown university the degree of A.M. in 1808, and from Yale that of LL.D. in 1823. He published *A System of Logic* (1818); and an abridgement of Brown's *Mental Philosophy* (1827). He died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 3, 1844.

HEDRICK, Benjamin Sherwood, chemist, was born near Salisbury, Rowan county (now Davidson county), N.C., Feb. 13, 1827; son of John Leonard and Elizabeth (Sherwood) Hedrick, great-grandson of Peter Hedrick and great² grandson of Peter Hedrick of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He was prepared for college at an academy directed by the Rev. Jesse Rankin near Lexington, N.C., and was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1851. He was clerk in the office of the *Nautical Almanac*, Washington, D.C., 1851–52; took advanced instruction at Harvard in chemistry and mathematics and attended the lectures of Professor Agassiz, 1852–53; was professor of analytical and agricultural chemistry at the University of North Carolina, 1853–58; and on Oct. 21, 1856, while attending an educational convention at Salisbury, N.C., an attempt was made to tar and feather him for his outspoken anti-slavery sentiments. He escaped and in a few days went north where he remained until January, 1857, when he returned to the university and his home. He again went north the next year and was employed as clerk in the mayor's office, New York city, and at the same time lectured and taught school. He was principal examiner in the U.S. patent office; chief of the division of chemistry, metallurgy and electricity; and general chemical examiner and director of one of the chemical divisions, 1861–65. In 1865 he returned to North Carolina and identified himself with the reconstruction measures undertaken by the Republican party in establishing a provisional government. When General Grant became President the Democrats resumed the control of political affairs in the state and Professor Hedrick returned to Washington. He was professor of chemistry and toxicology at Georgetown university, D.C., 1872–76. He was married, June 3, 1852, to Mary, daughter of William Thompson of Orange county, N.C. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 2, 1886.

HEILPRIN, Angelo scientist, was born in Sátoralja-Ujhely, Hungary, March 31, 1853; son of Michael Heilprin, a Hungarian patriot, who emigrated to the United States in 1856 and engaged in literary work. Angelo came to the United States with his father, and subsequently studied science in London, Geneva, and elsewhere, devoting also some time to the study of art. He held the chair of invertebrate paleontology and geology at the Academy of natural sciences in Philadelphia, of which institution he was the executive curator, 1883–92, and also professor of geology at the Wagner free institute of science in Philadelphia. He was largely instrumental in founding the Geographical society of Philadelphia in 1892, of which he was for six years president. He led the Peary relief expedition organized by the Academy of natural sciences in 1892. He is the author of: *Contributions to the Tertiary Geology and Paleontology of the United States* (1884); *Town Geology: The Lesson of the Philadelphia Rocks* (1885); *The Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals* (1887); *Explorations on the West Coast of Florida and in the Okeechobee Wilderness* (1887); *The Bermuda Islands* (1888); *The Arctic Problem* (1893); *The Earth and Its Story* (1896); *Alaska and the Klondike* (1899); and various magazine articles.

HEINS, George Lewis, architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1860; son of John and Anne Maria (Vaughan) Heins. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania, 1877–79, and was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, N.Y. CITY.

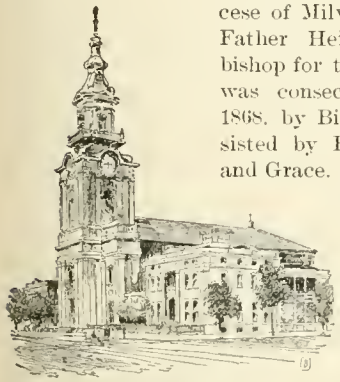
Technology in the department of architecture in 1882. He was employed in an architect's office in Minneapolis, Minn., 1882–83; and in St. Paul, Minn., 1883–84, where he was joined by his classmate, C. Grant La Farge. They removed to New York city in 1884, served for one year as architectural assistants to John La Farge, the decorative artist, and in 1886 the young men formed a co-

partnership and devoted themselves to church architecture. They designed and superintended the erection of several prominent churches in Brooklyn, Providence and New York city. In a competition for the design for the P.E. cathedral, Morningside Park, New York city, their design was one of the four selected as of especial merit and these were referred to a special committee. The four contestants were given time to elaborate their plans during which time Mr. Heins made an exhaustive personal inspection of the principal cathedrals of the old world. They completed their final designs, March 2, 1891, and on July 24, 1891, Heins & La Farge received their commission as architects of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

HEINTZELMAN, Samuel Peter, soldier, was born in Manheim, Pa., Sept. 30, 1805. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1826. He served as lieutenant of infantry in the west and in Florida 1826–47, and was promoted captain in 1847, serving in the Mexican war, 1847–48. He was brevetted major, Oct. 9, 1847, for gallantry at Huamantla. He was in California, 1849–55, where he fought the Coyote and Yuma Indians and established Fort Yuma, on the Columbia river. He was promoted major in 1855 and operated against Mexican marauders on the Rio Grande, 1859–60, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in May, 1861, for meritorious services against the Indians in California. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers and inspector-general of troops at Washington, D.C., in May, 1861, and was commissioned colonel of the 17th U.S. infantry. He commanded the forces that captured Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1861, and was wounded in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he commanded the 3d division, McDowell's army, composed of the brigades of Franklin, Willcox and Howard, and opposed the brigades of Evans, Bee and Bartow and drove them back to the Henry House plateau. He commanded the 3d corps made up of the divisions of Kearny and Hooker in the army of the Potomac in March, 1862, before Yorktown and at Malvern Hill, Beaver Dam, Oak Grove, Savage's Station and Fraser's Farm and in the peninsular campaign. For his action at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862, he was made major-general of volunteers, and at Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), Va., May 31 and June 1, 1862, he commanded the 3d and 4th corps combined and for his gallantry in both days' fights was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army. He led his 3d corps in the seven days' fight before Richmond, June 25–July 1, 1862. At the second battle of Bull Run his corps formed the right wing of the army under Gen. John Pope, and when he reached Warrenton Junction, before taking part in the battle his corps numbered less than 8000 men and he had no wagons, artillery, horses or even mounts for the field officers and only about forty rounds of ammunition to the man. His corps opposed Jackson on Aug. 29, 1862, at Sudley Mountain near Groveton and on the 30th retreated over the stone bridge making the next stand at Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862, and then fell back upon Washington. He commanded the department of Washington and the 22d corps during the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaign, 1862–63, being relieved of his command in October, 1863. He commanded the northern department including the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan from January, 1864, to October, 1864, when he was placed upon court-martial duty. He was brevetted major-general in the regular army in March, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in August, 1865. In September he resumed command of his regiment and was stationed first in New York harbor and subsequently in Texas. He was retired with the rank of colonel, Feb. 22, 1869, and on April 29, 1869, was placed upon the retired list by special act of congress with the full rank of major-general to date from his retirement. He died in Washington, D.C., May 1, 1880.

HEISS, Michael, R.C. archbishop, was born in Pfahldorf, Bavaria, April 12, 1818. He was graduated at the gymnasium, Neuburg, Bavaria, in 1835 and pursued a philosophical and law course at the University of Munich, 1835–38, and theology at the seminary in Eichstadt, 1839–40. He was ordained a priest Oct. 18, 1840, before attaining the canonical age. Through the influence of Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, Ohio, then on a visit in Europe, he decided to make the United States his field of labor and reached New York, Dec. 17, 1842, and Cincinnati, Ohio, early in 1843. His first church was the Mother of God at Covington, Ky. In 1844, on the consecration of the Rev. John Martin Henni as the first bishop of Milwaukee, he was made the bishop's secretary and also engaged in missionary work in Wisconsin. He founded St. Mary's church in 1846 for the accommodation of the German population of Milwaukee. This was the first parochial church in the city and the first house of worship built of brick, in the place. He visited Europe

1850–52, for the benefit of his health and on his return he opened an ecclesiastical school in his house which led to the founding of the Provincial seminary of St. Francis de Sales of which he was the first rector. When the diocese of La Crosse was set off from the diocese of Milwaukee in 1868, Father Heiss was named bishop for the new see and was consecrated Sept. 6, 1868, by Bishop Henni assisted by Bishops Lefevre and Grace. He established the Franciscan Sisters in La Crosse; St. John's college under charge of the Christian Brothers in Prairie du Chien; founded new parishes and erected several new churches; built a cathedral and an episcopal residence and opened twenty-five parochial schools and two asylums. He doubled the number of churches in his diocese during his administration. On March 14, 1880, he was appointed titular bishop of Adrianople and coadjutor to Archbishop Henni of Milwaukee with right of succession, and on Sept. 7, 1881, succeeded to the metropolitan. He received his pallium, April 23, 1882. In the Baltimore council of 1849, the St. Louis council of 1855, and the plenary council of 1866 he was prominent as a theologian. At the Vatican council of 1869–70, he was a chief member and a member of one of the four great commissions, each consisting of twelve bishops representing the entire world. He died in La Crosse, Wis., March 26, 1890.



ST. JOHNS CATHEDRAL

HEITFIELD, Henry, senator, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 12, 1859; son of Henry and Marrie Theresa (Winkelman) Heitfield. His parents were natives of Germany. He received his early education in the schools of St. Louis, removing to Seneca, Kan., in 1870, thence to Washington Territory in 1882, and thence in 1883 to Idaho where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He was elected a state senator in 1894 and re-elected in 1896. He was elected United States senator as a Populist, Jan. 28, 1897, and took his seat March 4, 1897; his term expiring March 3, 1903.

HEITMAN, John Franklin, educator, was born in Davidson county, N.C., April 17, 1840; son of Henry N. and Eve (McCrary) Heitman, and grandson of John F. C. and Nancy Heitman; and of John and Sarah McCrary. His paternal grandfather, John F. C. Heitman, came to America from Germany early in the nineteenth century and his maternal great[2] grandfather, Hugh McCrary, came from Ireland about 1760–70. He entered Trinity college, N.C., in 1861, and the following year joined the Confederate army serving until the close of the war, being wounded at Fredericksburg, captured near Appomattox and imprisoned for several months on Johnson's Island. He was graduated from Trinity college in 1868, and soon after entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry and preached in various places until 1881. In 1882 he founded and became editor of the *North Carolina Educational Journal* which he continued until 1887. In 1883 he accepted the professorship of Greek and German in Trinity college, and was transferred successively to the chairs of German and metaphysics, Greek and metaphysics, and metaphysics and theology. He was chairman of the faculty and president of the college, ex officio, 1884–87. On the removal of the college to Durham, N.C., he resigned his professorship and became headmaster of Trinity high school, established in the old college building.

HELM, Benjamin, pioneer, was born in Fairfax county, Va., May 8, 1767; son of Capt. Thomas Helm, a pioneer settler of Kentucky, who removed from Virginia to the Falls of the Ohio in the fall of 1779. In the spring of 1780 Captain Helm, Col. Andrew Haynes and Samuel Haycraft located where Elizabethtown now stands and built three forts and blockhouses, locating them on a triangle one mile apart, and they were known as Helm's Station, Haynes's Station and Haycraft's Station. In 1801–03 Captain Helm erected the first brick house built in the place. Benjamin became a surveyor; was state senator, 1796–1800; clerk of the Hardin county courts, 1800–17; an officer with the rank of major in the war of 1812; filled various other offices of honor and trust in Kentucky; purchased the farm owned by Christopher Bush, father of Mrs. Sallie (Bush) Johnston Lincoln, step-mother of Abraham Lincoln, from his heirs; and was a partner in the general store of the place with Duff Green, conducting the business as Green & Helm. Major Helm's widow, Mary Helm, died in 1871, aged 94 years, and the major died at Elizabethtown, Ky., Feb. 24, 1858, nearly 91 years of age.

HELM, Benjamin Hardin, soldier, was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., in 1830; son of John Larue and Lucinda Barbour (Hardin) Helm, and grandson of George B. Helm and of Benjamin Hardin. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1851, was assigned to the dragoon service at the U.S. cavalry school, Carlisle, Pa., and was afterward on frontier duty at Fort Lincoln, Texas. He resigned from the army in 1852, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1854, and practised law in Elizabethtown, 1854–58, and at

Louisville, 1856–61. He was a representative in the state legislatnre, 1855–56, and state's attorney, 1856–58 He was married in 1856 to Emilie, daughter of Robert S. Todd. He joined the Confederate army in 1861 as colonel of the 1st Kentucky cavalry, and for bravery at Shiloh was made a brigadier-general, March 14, 1862. He commanded the 2d brigade of Gen. Charles Clark's 1st division in the army of Gen. John C. Breckinridge in the unsnccessfnl attack on Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862, where he had his horse shot and was wounded. He commanded the 1st brigade in Breckinridge's division, D. H. Hill's corps in the battle of Chickamauga, where he conducted several brilliant movements, including a snccessfnl attack on Negley's infantry at Glass's Mill, Sept. 19, 1863. He was killed while leadmg his brigade on the morning of the 20th in an endeavor to carry the Federal breastworks in order to protect his men exposed to a flank fire. He died at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.

HELM, John Larue, governor of Kentucky, was born in Hardin county, Ky., July 4, 1802; son of George B. and Rebecca (Larue) Helm; and grandson of Thomas Helm, who came from Prince William county, Va., in 1780, settled in Kentucky at the Falls and removed to a more healthfnl locality in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, where he erected a fort for the protection of his family against the Indians, and "Helm Place" descended to John Larue Helm, whose father died about 1820 leaving the family to his care. He was a clerk in the circuit court, studied law, was admitted to practice in 1823, and became county attorney of Meade county, although living in Hardin county. He was married to Lucinda Barbour, daughter of Benjamin and —— (Barbour) Hardin. He was a representative in the state legislatnre, 1826–27, 1830, 1832–37, 1839, 1842–43, and speaker for five years, and state senator, 1844–48. He was defeated for representative in the 26th congress; was lieutenant-governor of the state, 1848–50, and governor, 1850–51, Governor John J. Crittenden having resigned to accept the cabinet position of U.S. attorney-general under President Fillmore. When Lazarus W. Powell was inaugurated governor in 1851, Governor Helm resumed the practice of law and the care of his farm. He was president of the Lonisville and Nashville railroad, 1854–56, then in process of construction, and he completed the road. He was elected state senator in 1865 and governor of the state in 1867, the inaugural ceremonies being held at his home in Elizabethtown, Ky., Sept. 3, 1867, while he was confined to his room by illness and died, Sept. 8, 1867.

HELM, Joseph Church, jnrist, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 30, 1848. His father was a native of the state of New York, and his mother, a Canadian by birth, was of Scotch ancestry. The family removed to Prescot, Canada, soon after Joseph's birth, and about 1854 to Iowa. He joined the 1st battalion, 13th U.S. Infantry, as drummer boy in 1861 and was a prisoner in the Confederate prison at Belle Isle for three months. On his release in 1863 he was mnstered in as a private in the volunteer army and served throngh the remainder of the war. In 1866 he was mustered out and entered the State university of Iowa, where he was graduated in 1870. He was principal of the high schools at Van Bnren, Ark., 1871, and Little Rock, Ark., 1872–73, and was gradnated in law at the State university of Iowa in 1874, second in a class of ninety-four. The next year he removed to Colorado Springs, Col., where he was a representative in the first state legislatnre, 1877–79; state senator, 1879–81; district jndge, 1881–83, associate justice of the supreme court of the state, 1883–89, and chief-justice, 1889–92. He resigned in September, 1892, to accept the Repnblican nomination for governor of Colorado. He was defeated in the election in November, 1892, by Davis H. Waite, Populist, and returned to the practice of law. He was married in 1881 to Marcia Stewart of Colorado Springs, Col.

HELM, Lucinda Barbour, author, was born in Helm Place, near Elizabethtown, Ky., Dec. 23, 1839; daughter of John Larue and Lncinda Barbour (Hardin) Helm. She began to write when very young nsing the pen-name "Lncile." In 1857 an article from her pen appeared entitled "The Divinity of the Saviour." Many of her articles which appeared in English papers during the civil war received flattering comment and were widely copied. She also contributed frequently to the Louisville *Journal*, the *Courier*, *Courier-Journal* and the *Christian Advocate*. She was a prominent leader in the mission work of the Methodist Episcopal church south, and editor of one of the papers published by the Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission society. She was a member of the Women's foreign missionary society and of the International Christian Workers' association. She is the anthor of *Gerard: The Call of the Church Bell* (1884), and many short stories, tracts and leaflets. She died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1897.

HELMUTH, Justus Christian Henry, clergyman, was born in Helmstadt, Brunswick, Germany, May 16, 1745. He was educated at the University at Halle and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in 1769, removing to the United States in the same year. He was pastor at Lancaster, Pa., 1769–79, and at Philadelphia, 1779–1820. He was professor of German in the University of Pennsylvania, 1784–91, and in 1785 established at Philadelphia, with Dr. Schmidt, a private theological seminary which they continued until 1805. He became a member of the American philosophical society in 1784. He received the degrees of A.M. in 1780 and D.D. in 1785, from the University of Pennsylvania, and that of A.M. and D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1787. He published: *Taufe und heilige Schrift* (1793); and *Unterhaltungen mit Gott*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 5, 1825.

HELPER, Hinton Rowan, author, was born in Davie county, N.C., Dec. 27, 1829, son of Daniel and Sarah (Browne) Helper; and grandson of Jacob Helper, who immigrated into North Carolina from Germany in 1752, and of Cannon Browne of Virginia, of English descent. He was prepared for college under the tuition of the Rev. Baxter Clegg, principal of the Mocksville (N.C.) male academy, and was graduated from the institution in 1848. In 1851 he went to California by way of Cape Horn, and remained in San Francisco several years. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln U.S. consul at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, where, in 1863, he was married to Maria Luisa Rodriguez. He resigned his consulate in 1866, and after residing in North Carolina and in St. Louis, Mo., he removed to New York city. He travelled extensively in Europe, Africa and the three Americas and was the projector of the Pan-American railway. He published: *The Land of Gold* (1855); *The Impending Crisis of the South* (1857); *Nojoque, a Question for a Continent*, (1867); *The Negroes in Negroland, the Negroes in America, and Negroes Generally* (1868); and *The Three Americas Railway* (1881). Although strongly opposed to all forms of slavery, Mr. Helper became firmly convinced that the whole world would eventually be peopled and bettered only by the white races of mankind.

HEMENWAY, Abby Maria, author, was born in Ludlow, Vt., Oct. 7, 1828; daughter of Daniel Sheffield and Abigail Dana (Barton), and granddaughter of Jacob and Hannah (Sheffield) Hemenway. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. She resided in Ludlow until 1865, and in Burlington, Vt., 1865–85, removing thence to Chicago, Ill. She became a publisher as well as author and editor, and was assisted in her work by her sister, Mrs. Carrie E. H. Payne of Brandon, Vt. Her books include: *Poets and Poetry of Vermont* (edited 1858, 2d ed., 1860); *Songs of War* (1863); *Rosa Mystica* (1865); *The Vermont Historical Gazetteer* (edited, 5 vols., 1867–90); *Rosa Immaculata* (1867); *The House of Gold and the Saint of Nazareth* (1873); *Clarke Papers* (1878); *Fanny Allen, the First American Nun*, a drama in five acts (1878); and *Notes by the Path of the Gazetteer* (2 vols., 1886–89). She died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24, 1890.

HEMENWAY, Charles Carroll, clergyman, was born in Amber, Onondaga county, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1850; son of Seneca Carroll and Lucy (Frances), and grandson of Nathan and Nancy (Carroll) Hemenway and of George and Lucy (Butler) Frances. His ancestor, Ralph Hemenway, settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1634. Charles was educated at the public schools and at Monroe collegiate academy, 1868–70, and was graduated from Hamilton college at the head of his class in 1874 and from the Auburn theological seminary in 1879. He was pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, Auburn, N.Y., 1879–91; trustee of Auburn theological seminary, 1886–91; and stated clerk of the presbytery of Cayuga, 1886–91. He was elected president of Pritchett college, Glasgow, Mo., in 1891. He was married, June 17, 1879, to Ida Eliza Shackelford. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton in 1892. His sermon *Why I am a Presbyterian* was published in 1882.

HEMENWAY, James Alexander, representative, was born at Boonville, Ind., March 8, 1860; son of William and Sarah (Clelland) Hemenway, grandson of Isrial Hemenway; and a descendant of Ralph Hemenway. He was educated in the common schools and was admitted to the bar in 1885, and in 1886 and 1888 was prosecuting attorney of the second judicial circuit of Indiana. He was a member of the Republican state committee in 1890; and a representative from the first district of Indiana in the 54th–58th congresses, 1895–1905.

HEMENWAY, Mary (Tileston), philanthropist, was born in New York city, in 1822; daughter of Thomas Tileston, a wealthy New York merchant. Her husband, a Boston business man and the owner of extensive silver mines in South America, acquired a large fortune and after his death she came into possession of about $15,000,000, thus becoming the richest woman in Boston. During her long life Mrs. Hemenway bestowed much thought and money upon charitable and educational objects. She gave the sum of $100,000 to found the Tileston normal school, Wilmington, N.C. In 1876, when the existence of the Old South meeting-house, Boston, was threatened she gave one half of the $200,000 necessary to save the historic edifice from being torn down. In 1878 a series of free lectures for children was started at her suggestion in the

Old South church, which continued informally until 1883 when regular free courses of historical lectures for young people were established. In 1881 she established four annual prizes for high school pupils for the best essays on assigned topics of American history. She also established kitchen gardens, sewing schools, cooking schools and the Boston normal school of gymnastics; contributed largely to the support of archæological expeditions and explorations in the southwest, and to the funds of the American archæological institute; was the patroness of the *Journal of American Ethnology and Archæology*; and gave generously to the Boston teachers' mutual benefit association. After her death the trustees of her estate conveyed to the state board of education the "Boston Normal School of Household Arts" established by her, which was subsequently transferred to Framingham, Mass. She died in Boston, Mass., March 6, 1894.

HEMPHILL, Charles Robert, clergyman, was born in Chester, S.C., April 18, 1852; son of James and Rachel (Brawley) Hemphill, grandson of the Rev. Dr. John and Jane (Lind) Hemphill, and a descendant of Col. John Nixon of South Carolina who was killed in the Revolutionary war. He entered the University of South Carolina in 1868, the University of Virginia in 1869 and the Columbia, S.C., theological seminary in 1871. In 1878 he was a fellow of Johns Hopkins university. He was tutor in Hebrew at Columbia theological seminary, 1874–78; professor of Latin and Greek in the Southwestern Presbyterian university, Clarksville, Tenn., 1879–82; professor of biblical literature, Columbia seminary, 1882–85; pastor of the second Presbyterian church, Louisville, Ky., 1885–99, and professor of New Testament exegesis in Louisville Presbyterian theological seminary after 1893. In 1895 he was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States. He received the degree of D.D. from Central university and Davidson college in 1884 and that of LL.D. from Hanover college in 1895. He is the author: of *Christ's Testimony to the Mosaic Authorship of the Pentateuch* (1884); *The Testimony of Christ and the Apostles to the Authorship of the Pentateuch* (1889); and several other important essays.

HEMPHILL, James Calvin, journalist, was born in Due West, S.C., May 18, 1850; son of the Rev. Dr. William Ramsey and Hannah Smith (Lind) Hemphill. He was graduated at Erskine college, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1872; taught school in Kentucky in 1870; edited the Abbeville *Medium*, 1871–80; was assistant editor on the Charleston *News and Courier*, 1880–88, and on the death of Capt. Francis W. Dawson, editor-in-chief and manager, in 1889, he was selected by the corporation as his successor.

HEMPHILL, John, senator, was born in Chester district, S.C., Dec. 18, 1803; son of the Rev. Dr. John and Jane (Lind) Hemphill and grandson of the Rev. Matthew and Jane (Fulton) Lind. His father was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1760; landed in Philadelphia in 1783 and removed to South Carolina in 1785. His grandmother, Jane Fulton, was a cousin of Robert Fulton. John Hemphill was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1825; taught school, 1826–28; was admitted to the bar in 1829; and practised law at Sumter, S.C., 1829–38, and at Washington, Texas, 1838–40. He was circuit judge in 1840; chief justice of Texas, 1840–58, and U.S. senator from 1858 until 1861, when he resigned his seat and was later expelled from the senate by vote. He was then elected a representative from Texas in the Confederate congress and served 1861–62. Centre college, Kentucky, gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1856. He died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 3, 1862.

HEMPHILL, Joseph, representative, was born in Thornbury, Chester county, Pa., Jan. 7, 1770; son of Joseph and Ann (Wills) Hemphill. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania A.B., 1791, A.M. 1794. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Chester county. He was a member of the Provincial assembly, 1797–1800; a representative in the state legislature, 1805; a representative from Chester county in the 7th U.S. congress, 1801–03; and from Philadelphia in the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1819–26, and in the 21st congress, 1829–31. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1831–32, and president judge of the district court of Philadelphia, 1811–17, and 1817–1819. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Coleman of Lancaster. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1842.

HEMPHILL, William Ramsey, educator, was born in Chester district, S.C., March 11, 1806; son of the Rev. Dr. John and Jane (Lind) Hemphill, and a brother of the Hon. John Hemphill. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1833, and from Allegheny theological seminary in 1837, being ordained in June, 1837, by the Second Associate Reformed Presbytery of the South. He was pastor at Cedar Spring and Long Cane, S.C., 1837–48, and a professor in Erskine college, 1848–65. He was married, May 10, 1837, to Hannah Smith, daughter of the Rev. John and Ann

Washington (Smith) Lind. Erskine college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1865. He died at Due West, S.C., July 28, 1876.

HEMPL, George, educator, was born at Whitewater, Wis., June 6, 1859; son of Henry Theodore and Anna (Haentzsche) Hempel, both natives of Dresden, Germany. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1879, and was principal of the high schools at Saginaw, Mich., 1879–82, and La Porte, Ind., 1882–84; and an instructor in German at Johns Hopkins university, 1884–86. He studied at Göttingen, Tübingen, Strassburg, Jena and Berlin, 1886–89, and received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Jena in 1889. He was assistant professor, then junior professor of English at the University of Michigan, 1889–97, and was made professor of English philology and general linguistics in 1897. He wrote in part under the pen-name Rudolf H. Rheinhardt, and is the author of: *Whist Scores and Card-Table Talk* (1887); *Old-English Phonology* (1892); *Chaucer's Pronunciation* (1893); *German Orthography and Phonology* (1897); *English Nursery Rimes in German* (1898); a *German Grammar* (1900), and many contributions to periodicals.

HEMPSTEAD, Edward, delegate, was born in New London, Conn., June 3, 1780; son of Stephen and Mary (Lewis), grandson of Stephen and Sarah (Holt), great-grandson of Joshua and Abigal, great^2 grandson of Joshua and Elizabeth (Larrabee), and great^3 grandson of Robert Hempstead who is supposed to have come from Milford Haven, Wales, settled first on Long Island where he founded the town of Hempstead, and later removed to New London, Conn., where he was one of the nine original settlers. His wife was Joanna Willie. Edward Hempstead's father, Stephen, was with the first troops assembled in Boston after the battle of Lexington, participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was sergeant in the company of Capt. Nathan Hale, the martyr spy, whom he accompanied on his fatal mission. In 1811 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where his son had preceded him. Edward Hempstead received a classical education under the Rev. Amos Bassett of Hebron, Conn. He began the practice of law in Connecticut in 1801, and removed thence to Newport, R.I., where he was a partner of the Hon. Asher Robbins. He left Newport in June, 1804, and travelled on horseback to Vincennes, Indiana Territory, removing in the fall to the district of St. Charles, in the territory of Upper Louisiana, and in the fall of 1805 to St. Louis. He was deputy attorney-general for the districts of St. Louis and St. Charles, Territory of Upper Louisiana, 1806–09, and attorney-general, 1809–12. On Nov. 2, 1812, he was elected a delegate to the 12th congress, serving 1813–14. He died at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10, 1817.

HEMPSTEAD, Stephen, governor of Iowa, was born in New London, Conn., Oct. 1, 1812; eighth son of Joseph and Celinda (Hutchinson) Hempstead; grandson of Stephen and Mary (Lewis) Hempstead; and a nephew of the Hon. Edward Hempstead (1780–1817). Joseph Hempstead emigrated with his family to St. Louis, Mo., in 1828, and settled on a farm near Bellefontaine, Mo., and about five miles from the city of St. Louis, given him by his brother, Edward Hempstead. In 1830 young Stephen with his brother Samuel went to Galena, Ill., where they soon found congenial employment as clerks in general stores. On the outbreak of the Black Hawk war Stephen joined an artillery company and at the close of the war, entered Illinois college, Jacksonville, where his brother Samuel was a student. The college had just been organized and had no regular curriculum established and he left in 1833, the first class not graduating until 1835. He studied law for one year in St. Louis, and two years under his uncle, Charles S. Hempstead, at Galena. He settled in Dubuque in 1836, the first attorney to enter upon the practice of law in that place. He was married, June 15, 1837, to Lavinia Moore Lackland. Upon the organization of the territorial government of Iowa in 1838 Hempstead, with Gen. Warner Lewis, was elected to represent the northern portion of the territory in the legislative council, at Burlington, and he was made chairman of the judiciary committee. At the second session and again in 1845 he was president of the council. In 1844 he was elected a delegate to the first convention met to frame the state constitution and was chairman of the committee on incorporation. In 1845 he was appointed one of three commissioners to revise the laws which became "The Code of Iowa of 1851." He was nominated by the Democratic party for governor of Iowa, and was inaugurated in January, 1851, serving, 1851–54. In 1855 he was elected county judge of Dubuque county and held the office by successive re-elections till it was abolished by law in 1869. He was auditor of Dubuque county from 1869 till 1873 when failing health compelled him to resign. His last office was that of justice of the peace which he held until his death. He died in Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 16, 1883.

S. Hempstead

HENCH, George Allison, educator, was born in Centre, Perry county, Pa., Oct. 4, 1866; son of George and Rebecca (Allison) Hench and grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (Ickes) Hench and of James and Mary (Caldwell) Allison. He was a student at Dickinson college, at Carlisle, Pa., 1881–82, and was graduated from Lafayette in 1885. He was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins university, 1885–89, studying also at the University of Berlin, and in Vienna. He was a fellow in German at Johns Hopkins university, 1888–89, and spent another year in study at Heidelberg and Berlin. He was instructor in German at the University of Michigan, 1890–91; assistant professor of German, 1891–96, and professor of Germanic languages and literatures and head of the German department, 1896–99. He was elected a member of the American Philological association and of the Modern Language association. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university in 1889. He edited *The Monsee Fragments* (1890) and *Der Althochdeutsche Isidor* (1893), and is the author of contributions to Germanic philology in *Paul und Braune's Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Litteratur* and in the *Journal of Germanic Philology*, also of reviews for the *Modern Language Notes*. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 16, 1899.

HENCK, John Benjamin, engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1815; son of George Daniel and Caroline (Spiess) Henck. He was prepared for college mainly by home study, and was graduated from Harvard, valedictorian, in 1840. He was principal of Hopkins classical school, Cambridge, Mass., 1840–41, professor of Latin and Greek in the academical department of the University of Maryland, 1841–42, and in Germantown academy, Philadelphia, 1843–48. He studied civil engineering in an office in Charlestown, Mass., and had practice on several railroads in New England, 1848–50. In 1850 he opened an office in Boston for general practice in civil engineering. He was appointed engineer to the Massachusetts state commissioners on public lands, and continued in that position, with an interruption of two or three years, until 1881. He was engineer for the Metropolitan and other street railroads in Boston and vicinity, 1856–61; and was professor of civil engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1865–81. He is the author of a *Field-book for Railroad Engineers* (1854; revised and enlarged, 1881 and 1896).

HENCK, John Benjamin, electric engineer, was born in Dedham, Mass., Aug. 14, 1854; son of John Benjamin Henck (q.v.). He was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1876. He married, Dec. 1, 1877, Winnifred Wadsworth, of Malden, Mass. He was an instructor in the physical laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1876 till 1880; was engaged in expert work and patent-investigation for the Bell Telephone company in 1880–81, and he represented that company at the Paris Electrical Exposition in the latter year. He was engaged in experimental and patent work for the London and Globe Telephone Company, of London, England, two years, 1881–83. He subsequently became editor and publisher of the *Republican* at Longwood, Florida, 1886, and managed a printing establishment there till 1890. He was secretary to the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1890–'91; and the next year entered upon the business of electrical engineering in railroad work, which he still pursued in 1903.

HENDEE, Mrs., heroine, was born in Vermont in 1754. She married Joshua Hendee, who went to the front with a Vermont regiment, and while he was absent, in 1776, the Indians attacked Royalton, where she lived, and burned the village. Seeing the savages carrying off her children, she immediately pursued them. She crossed White River, by wading and swimming, entered the camp of the Indians, and boldly and persistently demanded the release of her children. They were surrendered to her, and she managed to get them across the deep river. Then she returned three times, and procured the release of fifteen children belonging to her neighbors. The Indians so admired her courage that the last time they carried her back across the stream. In 1818 she was still living, in Sharon, Vt., with her third husband, Mr. Mosher.

HENDEE, George Whitman, representative, was born at Stowe, Vt., Nov. 30, 1832; son of Jehial P. and Rebecca (Ferrin) Hendee, grandson of John and Hannah (Jacobs) Ferrin and of Roswell and Hopey (Terrill) Hendee, and a descendant of Nicholas Jacobs, who came to America from Hingham, England, in 1633, bringing with him his wife Mary and two children, John and Elizabeth. They first settled in Watertown, Mass. George W. Hendee was educated at the People's academy at Morrisville, Vt., and in 1852 began the study of law in the office of W. G. Ferrin, of Johnson, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and began practice in Waterville, Vt., finally settling in practice in Morrisville. He was superintendent of public schools, 1853–58; state's

Geo W Hendee

attorney for Lamoille county, 1858-59; represented Morristown in the state legislature, 1861–62; served as deputy provost marshal, 1862–65; and was state senator in 1866, 1867 and 1868, being president *pro tempore* of the senate in 1868. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Vermont by the Republican party in 1869, and became governor on the death of Governor Peter T. Washburn in February, 1870, and served until the close of the term. He was a Republican representative from the third Vermont district in the 43d, 44th and 45th congresses, 1873–79. He served on the committees on the District of Columbia and on private land claims. He was one of the projectors of the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad and was a director from the opening of the road in 1873. He was president of the Montreal, Portland and Boston railroad of Canada, 1887–89; director and vice-president of the Union Savings Bank and Trust company of Morrisville, Vt., 1890-97, and president from 1897; receiver of the National Bank of Poultney, 1880–81; and of the Vermont National Bank of St. Albans, 1883–92, and was national bank examiner, 1879–85. He was married, Nov. 17, 1855, to Millissa, daughter of Stevens and Caroline (Johnson) Redding. She died in 1861, and he was married a second time, Dec. 23, 1863, to Viola L., daughter of Loren and Fidelia (Paine) Bundy.

HENDERSON, Archibald, representative, was born in Granville county, N.C., Aug. 7, 1768; son of Judge Richard and Elizabeth (Keeling) Henderson. He was educated at Granville academy and practised law in Salisbury. He was a representative in the 6th and 7th U.S. congresses, 1799–1803. He was elected as a Federalist, but in 1800 supported Jefferson. He was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina, 1807–20, and was celebrated throughout the state as an advocate. He was married in July, 1802, to Sarah, daughter of Moses Alexander of Mecklenburg county, and a descendant of the Alexanders who came to America from Ireland and settled in Mecklenburg county in 1755. He died in Salisbury, N.C., Oct. 1, 1822.

HENDERSON, Charles Richmond, educator, was born in Covington, Ind., Dec. 17, 1848; son of Albert and Lorana (Richmond) Henderson and grandson of Dr. John Lambert Richmond. He was graduated from the old University of Chicago, Ill., in 1870, and from the Baptist Theological seminary, Chicago, in 1873. He was a pastor at Terre Haute, Ind., 1873-82; at Detroit, Mich., 1882–93; assistant professor of social science at the University of Chicago, and university recorder, 1892–94; and became associate professor of sociology in the Divinity school in 1892, full professor in 1897 and university chaplain in 1892. He was president of the 26th National Conference of Charities and Correction, 1898–99; a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the American Economic association; vice-president of the National Prison association, 1900, and chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago Bureau of Charities. He received the degree of D.D. from the Baptist Union Theological seminary in 1883. He became associate editor of the *American Journal of Theology* and of the *American Journal of Sociology*, and is the author of *Introduction of the Study of Dependents, Defectives and Delinquents* (1893); *Development of Doctrine in the Epistles* (1894); *Social Spirit in America* (1896); *Social Elements* (1898); *Social Settlements* (1899); and introduction to Thomas Chalmer's *Christian and Civil Economy of Large Towns* (1900), and *The Socialist Spirit in America* (1902).

HENDERSON, David Bremner, representative, was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840; son of Thomas and Barbara (Legge) Henderson. He was brought to America by his parents who located on a farm in Winnebago county, Ill., in 1846. In 1849 they removed to Fayette county, Iowa, where the son was educated, attending the district schools and Upper Iowa university. He enlisted in the U.S. army, Sept. 15, 1861, and was mustered into service November 5, as first lieutenant of Company C, 12th Iowa infantry.

D B Henderson

He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, being severely wounded at Fort Donelson, and losing a leg at Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862. He served as commissioner of the board of enrollment of the Third district of Iowa, 1862–64, and re-entered the army June 10, 1864, as colonel of the 46th Iowa infantry and served until the close of the war, when he was appointed a collector of internal revenue, serving 1865–69. He was admitted to the bar in 1865 and practised in Dubuque, Iowa. He was an assistant U.S. district attorney, 1869–71, and was a Republican representative in the 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1883–1901, serving as chairman of the committee on the judiciary and as a member of the committees on rules and appropriations. He was renominated by acclamation for the 57th congress in June, 1900. He was elected speaker of the house of representa-

tives Dec. 4, 1899. Upper Iowa university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1897.

HENDERSON, James Pinckney, governor of Texas, was born in Lincoln county, N.C., March 31, 1808. He was educated in Lincolnton, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828, before he had reached his majority. In 1835 he removed to Mississippi and recruited a company for service in behalf of the republic of Texas. He preceded his company to Texas in the spring of 1836 and reached Austin after the battle of San Jacinto. President Burnet commissioned him brigadier-general and he returned to the United States to recruit volunteers. He raised a company at his own expense in his native state, with which he reached Galveston in November, 1836, just after Gen. Sam Houston had been inaugurated president of the republic. Houston made him attorney-general and soon after secretary of state. Early in 1838 he was made envoy to England and France to secure recognition from those nations of the independence of Texas, and to effect treaties of amity and commerce. Lewis Cass was U.S. minister to France and greatly aided Envoy Henderson in his difficult mission. While in Paris in 1839 he was married to Frances E. Cox, of Philadelphia, Pa. He returned to Texas in February, 1840, where he was accorded an ovation for his diplomatic service. He was appointed in 1844 Texan minister-extraordinary to the United States to join Resident Minister Van Zandt in negotiating a treaty of annexation. The treaty as prepared was rejected by the U.S. senate, but annexation was secured, March 1, 1845, by joint resolutions of the U.S. congress. He was a delegate to the convention which framed the state constitution in 1845 and in November of that year was elected the first governor of Texas. He was inaugurated Feb. 19, 1846, and by May of that year he had four regiments in the field to take part in the war with Mexico. He was authorized by the legislature to lead the troops and was commissioned major-general in the U.S. army. He achieved distinction at the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21–25, 1846, and was voted a sword and thanks of congress. He was, with Jefferson Davis and others, a commissioner to negotiate terms of capitulation with Ampudia, the commander of the Mexican forces at Monterey. After six months' service he resumed his office as governor of Texas and completed his term of office, refusing re-election, his health being much broken. In December, 1857, the legislature of Texas elected him U.S. senator as successor to his law partner, Thomas J. Rusk, deceased. He went to Cuba for his health, then proceeded to Washington, where he took his seat in March, 1858, during the first session of the 35th congress. He served but a few days, and then went to Philadelphia for medical treatment. He died in Washington, D.C., June 4, 1858.

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HENDERSON, John, senator, was born probably in New York or Ohio in 1795. He was a friend and contemporary of John A. Quitman, and both these young lawyers appear in Mississippi the same year, 1821. Henderson located in Woodville, the capital of Wilkinson county, while Quitman settled at Memphis, the capital of the adjacent county. Henderson was a representative in the state legislature in 1835 and a U.S. senator, 1839–45. He favored the annexation of Texas and the conquest of Mexico and Cuba, and with Governor Quitman was complicated in the Lopez filibustering expedition. In 1851 the two men were arrested and tried before the U.S. district court in New Orleans for violating the neutrality laws of 1818, and were both acquitted. Henderson died at Pass Christian, Miss., in 1857.

HENDERSON, John Brooks, senator, was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., Nov. 16, 1826; son of James and Jane (Dawson) Henderson. His parents removed to Lincoln county, Mo., in 1832, and both died before he was ten years old. He gained a good education from the common schools and from classical teachers; taught in the district school; studied law and was admitted to the bar of Pike County circuit court in 1848, beginning practice in Louisiana, Mo., in 1849. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1849 and 1857, originating the state railroad and banking laws of 1857. He was a Buchanan and Breckinridge presidential elector in 1856. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S.C., and Baltimore, Md., when he supported the candidacy of Senator Douglas. He was an elector on the Douglas and Johnson ticket in 1860; was defeated by James

J. B. Henderson

S. Rollins for representative in the 37th congress the same year, and was a delegate to the state convention of 1861 that determined the state to remain in the union. On the outbreak of the civil war he organized a brigade of state troops and was commissioned brigadier-general of militia. He was appointed in 1862, by Lieut.-Gov. Willard P. Hall, U.S. senator in place of Trusten Polk, expelled, and he was elected by the legislature to fill out the term. In 1863 he was elected for the full term expiring March 4, 1869. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs; organized the Indian peace commission in 1867; was the anthor of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, and was among the original agitators of the suffrage amendment embodied iu the organic law as the fifteenth amendment. He was one of the seven Repnblican senators who voted for acquittal in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson. He was married in 1868 to Mary, daughter of Judge Elisha Foote of New York. He resumed his law practice in St. Louis, Mo., in 1869, at the close of his senatorial term. He was nominated for governor of Missouri in 1872, but was defeated by Silas Woodson. He received the Republican nomination for U.S. senator in 1793, but was defeated in the election by Louis Bogy. In 1875 he was appointed by President Graut to assist the U.S. district attorney in the prosecution of the "Whisky ring," violators of the revenue laws, but was removed by the President in December of that year. He was presiding officer of the Republican national convention of 1882. He subsequently resided in Washington, D.C., where he was elected by congress a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in January, 1892, and again in 1898. He was elected a member of the Geological and National Geographic societies, and was a member of the Pan-American conference of 1889–90. He is the author of many articles on economic snbjects, especially finance, contributed to the magazines. The University of Missouri conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1882.

HENDERSON, John Steele, representative, was boru near Salisbury, N.C., Jan. 6, 1846; son of Archibald and Mary Steele (Ferrand) Henderson; grandson of Archibald and Sarah (Alexander) Henderson and of Stephen Lee and Margaret (Steele) Ferrand, and great-grandson of Judge Richard (1735–1785) and Elizabeth (Keeling) Henderson and of the Hon. John Steele (q. v.) His materual great²-grandmother, Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, gave all her savings to General Greene on his retreat, thus enabling him to feed his troops and cross the Yadkin before its swollen waters impeded the pursnit of Cornwallis. John attended the University of North Carolina from January, 1862, to November, 1864, when he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war. In January, 1866, he entered Judge Pearson's law school at Richmond Hill, N.C., and was admitted to the bar in June, 1867. He was register of deeds for Rowan county, 1866–68; was elected a delegate to the proposed constitntional convention in 1871; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875; elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature in 1876 and of the upper honse in 1878; and in 1881 was elected by the geueral assembly one of the three commissioners to codify the statute laws of the statc. He was elected presiding justice of the inferior court of Rowan county in June, 1884, and was a Democratic representative in the 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1885–95. He was chairman of the committee on the post-office and post-roads of the 52d and 53d congresses. He received from Triuity college, N.C., the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1890.

HENDERSON, Joseph, representative, was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., Aug. 2, 1791; son of Matthew and Margaret Henderson. His father was a surveyor. Iu 1802 the family removed to Centre county, Pa., and in 1812–13 Joseph attended lectures at Jefferson Medical college, from which institution he received his M.D. degree. He also studied medicine under an older brother, Dr. John Henderson, of Huntingdon county, Pa. In 1813 he was appointed first lieutenant in the 22d regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and in the spring of that year marched his troops to Sacket Harbor, where they joined the main army on the frontier. In the fall of 1813 he was promoted captain and in 1814 was brevetted major, with the command of a regiment. He engaged in the battles of Chippewa, Lnndy's Lane and the siege of Fort Erie. After the close of the war he settled at Brown's Mills, where he practised medicine until 1850. He was a representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37. In 1850 he removed to Lewiston, Pa., where he practised his profession until his death. He held high rank as a physician and was a trustee of the state lunatic asylum. He was twice married: first to Jane E., daughter of Jndge Samuel and Elizabeth (Plunket) Maclay; and secondly in 1852, to Margaret Isenberg. By his secoud wife he had three sons, James L., Joseph and William B. He died at Lewiston, Pa., from injuries received fifty years before at Fort Niagara, Dec. 25, 1863.

HENDERSON, Leonard, jurist, was born in Granville county, N.C., Oct. 6, 1772; son of Jndge Richard and Elizabeth (Keeling) Hendersou. He was admitted to the bar in 1794 and was clerk of the district court of Hillsborough until

1800. He then practised law and also conducted a successful and celebrated law school, 1808–33. He was judge of the superior court of North Carolina, 1808–18, an associate justice of the supreme court, 1818–29, and chief justice, 1829–33. He died near Williamsboro, N.C., Aug. 13, 1833.

HENDERSON, Mary Foote, reformer, was born in New York city, July 21, 1846; daughter of Judge Elisha and Eunice (Newton) Foote. Her father (born 1809, died 1883) was judge of the court of common pleas of Seneca county, N.Y., and U.S. commissioner of patents. She removed with her parents to Washington, D.C., in 1864, where in 1868 she was married to John Brooks Henderson, U.S. senator from Missouri, and resided in St. Louis in her early married life. She was elected president of the Missouri State Suffrage association in 1876; organized the St. Louis, School of Design in that year, and founded "The Woman's Exchange" in that city in 1879. She studied art in Washington university, St. Louis and removed to Washington, D.C., in 1889. She advocated a new executive mansion to take the place of the White House at Washington, and with Mr. Paul J. Pelz, the architect of the new Library of Congress, she formulated plans for a magnificent residence. She is the author of *Practical Cooking and Dinner Giving* (1876), and *Diet of the Sick* (1885), and contributions to periodicals.

HENDERSON, Peter, horticulturist, was born at Pathhead, near Edinburgh, Scotland, June 25, 1823. He was apprenticed to a gardener in 1839 and in 1843 removed to the United States, settling in Jersey City, N.J., as a florist and seedsman and establishing an extensive business house in New York city. He published *Gardening for Profit* (1866), nearly 250,000 copies of which had been sold at the time of his death; *Practical Floriculture* (1868); *Gardening for Pleasure* (1875); *Handbook of Plants* (1881); *Garden and Farm Topics* (1884); and *How the Farm Pays* (written in collaboration, 1884). He died in Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 17, 1890.

HENDERSON, Richard, pioneer, was born in Hanover county, Va., April 20, 1735; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Williams) Henderson. His paternal grandparents came from Scotland and his maternal grandparents from Wales. His father was born in Hanover county, Va., March 17, 1700. Richard removed with his father to North Carolina about 1745 and acquired his education without instructors, after he had reached manhood. He was constable and under-sheriff in Granville county, N.C., his father being high-sheriff of the same county. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1769 was appointed associate judge of the superior court by Governor Tryon. His persistence in enforcing the law caused the displeasure of the opponents to the tax laws and on one occasion, in September, 1770, the Regulators drove him from the bench. When a state government was organized in 1776 he was re-elected, but declined to serve, being interested in the Transylvania Land company. He made the Treaty of Watanga with the Cherokee Indians in 1775, twelve hundred savages being present, by which the company became proprietors of 18,000 acres of territory for £10,000 worth of goods, an extent of territory comprising over half the area of the present state of Kentucky and the adjacent part of Tennessee. A government was organized at Boonesborough and Henderson was made president of the proposed state of Transylvania. The first legislature assembled under an elm tree near the walls of the fort in February, 1775, and of the members, the names of Daniel and Squire Boone, Richard Calloway, Azariah Davis, Isaac Hite, William Coke, Samuel Henderson, John Todd, Richard Moore, John Lythe, James Douglass, Nathan Hammond, Alexander Dandridge, Samuel Wood, Matthew Jewit, Valentine Harmon, Thomas Slayter, John Floyd and James Harrod appeared. A liberal government was instituted, but the purchase made by Henderson was annulled by the state legislature of Virginia and as a compensation the state granted to the company a tract of land twelve miles square on the Ohio below the mouth of the Green river. Judge Henderson was a boundary line commissioner in 1779. He removed to Nashville, Tenn., the same year and practised law there one year. Afterward he settled on his large plantation near Williamsborough, N.C., where he engaged in farming. The town, village and county of Henderson, N.C., were named in his honor. He was married to Elizabeth Keeling. He died in Hillsborough, N.C., Jan. 30, 1785.

HENDERSON, Thomas, statesman, was born in Freehold, N.J., in 1743; a son of John Henderson, who was clerk of the Old Scotch Presbyterian church in 1730, elder of the Freehold Presbyterian church as early as 1744, and died Jan. 1, 1771; grandson of Michael, who died at Marlboro, N.J., Aug. 23, 1722; and probably a descendant of John Henderson, a Scotchman, who came to America in the *Henry and Francis* in 1685. Thomas Henderson was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1761, A.M., 1764, and studied medicine under Dr. Nathaniel Scudder of Freehold, beginning practice in Monmouth county about 1765. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Medical society in 1766. On Dec. 10, 1774, he was appointed to the Freehold "committee of observation" for the preservation and support of American freedom, and his name appears in the records as an energetic member. His military service in the American Revolution com-

menced Feb. 15, 1776, as 2d major in Colonel Stewart's battalion of minute-men. He was made major of Colonel Heard's battalion June 14, 1776, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel of Forman's battalion of Heard's brigade. He was brigade-major at Monmouth, and at Freehold Court House he was the "solitary horseman" who informed Washington of the cowardice of Gen. Charles Lee, who had thrown away his advantage and deprived his commander of the assistance of 6000 men by ordering a retreat without striking a blow.

When the town was laid waste Dr. Henderson's was the first house destroyed. He was a member of the provincial council in 1777; delegate to the Continental congress, 1779–80; vice-president of the council of New Jersey, 1794, and acting governor during the absence of Governor Howell at the head of New Jersey troops to quell Shays's rebellion in Pennsylvania. He was a representative in the 4th U.S. congress, 1795–97, and subsequently surrogate of Monmouth county, state representative, judge of the common pleas and boundary commissioner. He was married to Mary Hendricks, granddaughter of William Wikoff. She died soon after their marriage, and in January, 1778, he was married to Rachel, daughter of John Burrowes, of Middletown Point, N.J. (born September, 1751, died Aug. 22, 1840). By his second marriage he had seven daughters. He was ruling elder of the Tennent (Presbyterian) church at Freehold for more than forty years. He is the author of *Memoir of the Life of the Rev. William Tennent, Jr.* (1807). He died in Freehold, N.J., Dec. 15, 1824.

HENDERSON, Thomas Jefferson, representative, was born in Brownsville, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1824; son of William H. and Sarah M. (Howard), grandson of John and Nancy (Singleton) Henderson, and of Edmund and Edith (Murphy) Howard; and great-grandson of William Henderson, who was born in Hanover county, Va. His great²-grandfather Henderson came from Scotland and settled probably in Hanover county, Va., where his paternal great-grandfather and grandfather were born. He attended the Male academy in his native town, and removed to Illinois in 1836, where he afterward attended the common schools. He was a student at the University of Iowa, 1845–46. In 1847 he was elected clerk of the county commissioners' court of Stark county, Ill., and was clerk of the county court, 1849–53. He was a representative in the Illinois legislature in 1855 and 1856, and a state senator, 1856–60. In 1862 he joined the U. S. army as colonel of the 112th Illinois volunteers, and served until the close of the war, much of the time commanding a brigade, and winning the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers "for gallant services in the Georgia and Tennessee campaigns, especially at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864." He was a Republican presidential elector for the state of Illinois at large in 1868; collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Illinois, 1871–73, and a Republican representative in the 44th–53d congresses inclusive, 1875–95. On April 22, 1896, he was appointed a member of the board of managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers for the term of six years, and in 1900 was secretary of the board.

Thos. J. Henderson

HENDERSON, William, soldier, was born at Nutbush Creek, near Williamsborough, N.C., March 5, 1748; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Williams) Henderson. His paternal ancestry was Scotch, and his maternal, Welsh. Some years before the beginning of the Revolutionary war he removed to Pacolet, S.C., and engaged in business as a merchant. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of one of the regular regiments of South Carolina and served throughout the war. He participated in every important battle that occurred in South Carolina and commanded a sortie at the siege of Charleston. When that city was captured he was taken prisoner, and after his exchange he joined General Greene at the siege of Ninety-Six. He was also appointed a general of militia and commanded the state troops at the battle of Eutaw Springs, in which he took a conspicuous part and was wounded. He died at Pacolet, S.C., about 1787.

HENDERSON, William James, author, was born at Newark, N.J., Dec. 4, 1855; son of William and Esther (Lewis) Henderson, and grandson of James Henderson, who came to New Jersey from Scotland about 1830, and of Henry Lewis, who came from England to New York in 1837. He was prepared for college at the Freehold Institute, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1876. He then entered journalism as reporter on the New York *Tribune*

and was editor of the *Financial News*, 1881–82. He returned to the *Tribune* in 1882, and in January, 1883, joined the editorial staff of the New York *Times*, becoming its musical critic in August, 1887. He is the author of several adaptations for the stage, including *Le Petit Due* in collaboration with H. C. Bunner, for the Casino, and Dellinger's *Lorraine* for the McCanll opera company ; and of the following books : *The Story of Music* (1889) ; *Preludes and Studies* (1891) ; *Sea Yarns for Boys* (1893) ; *Afloat with the Flag* (1894) ; *Elements of Navigation* (1895) ; *The Last Cruise of the Mohawk* (1897) ; *What is Good Music ?* (1898) ; *How Music Developed* (1898) ; *The Orchestra and Orchestral Music* (1899), and of numerous poems and short stories for the leading magazines.

HENDREN, John Newton, jurist, was born in Augusta county, Va., Aug. 3, 1822 ; son of the Rev. Dr. John and Elizabeth Eldredge (Rivers) Hendren. He was a stndent at the University of Virginia, 1839–41, and received from that institution the degree of M.A. in 1841. He taught school for a time and then began the practice of law in Staunton, Va. He was jndge of the county court of Augusta county, and in 1864–65 was treasurer of the Confederate States of America. He died near Staunton, Va., March 5, 1898.

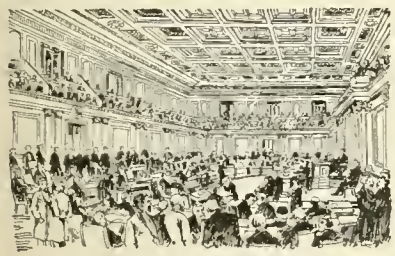
HENDRICKEN, Thomas Francis, R.C. bishop, was born in Chapel street, Kilkenny, Ireland, May 5, 1827 ; son of John and Anna (Maher) Hendricken. He was graduated in philosophy at St. Kyran's college, 1847, and in theology at the seminary at Maynooth in 1853. He was ordained to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, second bishop of Hartford, then on a visit to Ireland, at All Hallows college on Easter Monday, April 25, 1853, and that prelate induced Father Hendricken to make America his field for work instead of Japan, to which mission he was predisposed. He sailed for New York on an emigrant ship in 1853 and on the voyage a contagious disease broke out among the steerage passengers. Contrary to the orders of the captain, who feared a spread of the contagion, Father Hendricken ministered to the wants of the sick and dying and the captain ordered him bound and thrown overboard. The interference of the passengers saved his life. He was pastor of St. Joseph's church, Winsted, Conn., 1854 ; of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Waterbury, 1855–72, and while there he built a costly Gothic church edifice, a school and a pastoral residence. He also laid ont a beautifnl cemetery, fonnded St. Michael's convent, opened a school free to children of all denominations, and was elected a member of the board of edncation of the city. When the diocese of Providence, R.I., was set off from the see of Hartford in 1872, Father Hendricken was elected its first bishop and was consecrated at Providence, R.I., April 28, 1872, by Archbishop McCloskey, of New York. He removed a heavy debt from the Cathedral church, and bnilt an episcopal residence and a new cathedral, among the finest in America. He doubled the working force of his diocese and its churches and parishes, and during the twenty-four years of his ministry paid for church property over one million of dollars. He received the degree of D.D. from Pius IX. in 1868. He died in Providence, R.I., Jnne 11, 1886.

Thomas F. Hendricken

HENDRICKS, Thomas Andrews, Vice-President of the United States, was born on a farm in Muskingnm county, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819 ; son of Maj. John and Jane (Thomson) Hendricks, and a nephew of William Hendricks (q. v.). In the spring of 1822 his parents removed to Shelby county, Ind., and while a resident of that county his father was appointed by President Jackson deputy surveyor of public lands, and in 1832 took up a homestead on the site of Shelbyville, Ind. Thomas was prepared for college at the Shelby County seminary and entered Hanover college with the class of 1841. Absence dnring the last three months of his senior year prevented his obtaining a diploma with the class, but he was afterward placed on the list of the alnmni. He then studied law with Stephen Major in Shelbyville, 1842, and with his uncle, Judge Alexander Thomson, at Gettysburg college, Chambersburg, Pa., 1843 ; was admitted to the bar at Shelbyville, Ind., in 1843, and practised there, 1843–50. He was married, Sept. 26, 1845, to Eliza C., daughter of the Hon. Isaac Morgan, of North Bend, and their only child, Morgan Hendricks, died in 1851 when three years old. In 1848 he was elected a Democratic representative in the state legislature, and he was a member of the state

Thomas A. Hendricks

constitutional convention of 1850. He represented the Indianapolis district in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851-55; was U.S. commissioner of the general land office by appointment of President Pierce, 1855-59; was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana in 1860 against Henry S. Lane; served as president of the Democratic state convention of 1862; and as U.S. senator 1863-69. He served on the committees on claims, public buildings, the judiciary, public lands and naval affairs. He opposed the reconstruction measure, the test oath, the civil rights bill, the freedmen's bureau bill and the impeachment of President Johnson. He favored large appropriations for vigorously prosecuting the war and proposed the increase of the soldier's pay to meet the depreciation of the currency. He was a candidate for President of the United States before the Democratic national convention of 1868, held in New York city, and on the twenty-first ballot, with Gen. W. S. Hancock leading with 135½ votes, he stood second with 132 votes, when the name of Horatio Seymour was so forcibly presented as to carry the convention. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana against Acting-Governor Conrad Baker, losing the election by 961 votes. He was defeated for re-election to the U.S. senate, the legislature being largely Republican, and he returned to his law practice in Indianapolis. He supported the Cincinnati nominations in 1872 and in October of the same year was the successful candidate for governor of Indiana, defeating Thomas M. Brown, Republican, by 1148 votes, the only name elected on the Democratic ticket except M. C. Hopkins, superintendent of public instruction, and in the November election the vote for the Republican electoral ticket was 3000 less than that received the month before by Mr. Hendricks. In 1875 his duty to his party in the state, the lieutenant-governor being a Republican, made him unavailable for U.S. senator and Joseph E. McDonald was elected by the Democratic legislature. In the Democratic national convention of 1876 held at St. Louis, Mo., on the first ballot Mr. Hendricks received 133½ votes to 403½ for Mr. Tilden and 75 for General Hancock. On the second ballot Mr. Tilden was nominated, and on the following day Mr. Hendricks received 730 of the 738 votes of the delegates for the second place on the ticket and he was then unanimously nominated as candidate for Vice-President. The electoral commission decided the election in March, 1877, in favor of Hayes and Wheeler, and Mr. Hendricks visited Europe in June, returning to the United States in October. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1884, and in behalf of the Indiana delegation nominated Joseph E. McDonald, of that state, as their choice for candidate for President of the United States, and after the nomination of Grover Cleveland the entire 816 votes of the convention were cast for Thomas A. Hendricks for the vice-presidential candidate. The Democratic electoral ticket was given 4,911,017 popular votes to 4,848,334 for the electors for Blaine and Logan and the electoral college in 1885 gave Mr. Hendricks 219 votes to 182 for John A. Logan. He assumed his duties as Vice-President of the United States March 4, 1885, presiding over the U.S. senate up to the close of its special session, April 3, 1885. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. After the adjournment of the senate in May, he returned to his home in Indianapolis. He attended the commencement exercises of the class of 1885 at Yale in June, where he delivered an oration before the law school on "The supreme court of the United States and the influences that have contributed to make it the greatest judicial tribunal in the world." He also attended the Harvard commencement of that year, and after visiting Boston and Pittsfield, Mass., he rejoined Mrs. Hendricks at Atlantic City, and they subsequently made the trip of the great lakes, attended the funeral of General Grant in New York city and in September returned to their home in Indianapolis, where he rested, preparatory to his contemplated journey to Washington at the reassembling of congress in December. He attended a reception given in his honor by the citizens of Indianapolis Nov. 24, 1885, and on returning to his home he was taken ill and died on Thursday, Nov. 25, 1885.



U.S. SENATE CHAMBER.

HENDRICKS, William, senator, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1783; son of Abraham and ——(Jamieson) Hendricks and a descendant of Hendrick Heudricks, a Huguenot, one of four brothers who took refuge in Holland and came thence to America in 1683, settling in the province of New Jersey and subsequently removing to the Ligonier valley, Pa. His father was a pioneer settler of Westmoreland county, the owner of a mill on Heudrick's Run, and a representative in the state legislature, 1792-93 and 1796-97. William was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1810; taught school, 1810-12, was a law student in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1812-14; a

printer in Madison, Indiana Territory, where he was one of the first settlers in 1814, and the owner of the second printing press set up in the territory and proprietor of *The Western Eagle*. He was secretary of the general assembly convened at Vincennes, 1814–15, and compiled and printed at his own expense a complete collection of the territorial statutes. He was a representative in the general assembly, 1815, and secretary of the constitutional convention of 1816 at Corydon. When Indiana was admitted in 1816 he was elected its first representative in congress, serving as sole representative from that state in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–21; and was re-elected to the 17th congress, 1821–23, but resigned in 1822 on his election to the office of governor of Indiana as successor to Jonathan Jenkins, who succeeded to his seat in the 17th congress. He was inaugurated at the state house, Corydon, Ind., Dec. 4, 1822. In December, 1824, the seat of government was transferred to Indianapolis. Governor Hendricks resigned his office, Feb. 12, 1825, having been elected U.S. senator as successor to Senator Waller Taylor, whose term would expire, March 3, 1825. He served in the U.S. senate, 1825–37, through the administrations of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, serving on important committees and as chairman of the committee on roads and canals. He supported the policy of President Jackson and maintained a conservative position on the subject of slavery. In 1836 he was defeated before the legislature for re-election to the senate by Oliver H. Smith, and retired to his home in Madison. He was married to a daughter of Col. John Paul, founder of the city of Madison, Ind., who survived him. He was a trustee of Indiana university, 1829–40, and he received the degree of LL.D. from Jefferson college in 1833. He died in Madison, Ind., May 16, 1850.

HENDRICKSON, George Lincoln, educator, was born in Winchester, Ill., May 15, 1865; son of William A. and Ada M. (French) Hendrickson, and a descendant of a Dutch emigrant who came from Holland about 1700 and settled in New Jersey. His great-grandfather removed to Ohio after the Revolutionary war. He attended Beloit academy and college, Wisconsin, and was graduated from Johns Hopkins university in 1887. He was a graduate student at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, 1887–89; professor of Latin in Colorado college at Colorado Springs, 1889–91; in the University of Wisconsin, 1891–96; and was elected professor of Latin at the University of Chicago in January, 1897. He was married, Dec. 30, 1897, to Marion, daughter of the late Calvert Vaux of New York city. He contributed to the *American Journal of Philology* and other publications, monographic studies in the history of Greek and Roman literature.

HENDRIX, Eugene Russell, M.E. bishop, was born at Fayette, Mo., May 17, 1847, son of Adam and Isabella Jane (Murray) Hendrix, grandson of Joseph M. Hendrix of York county, Pa., and a descendant of Hendrick Hendricks, one of four brothers who came to America from Holland in 1683. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1867 and from Union Theological seminary in 1869. He was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry, Sept. 11, 1870; was pastor at Leavenworth, Kan., 1869–70, and at various places in Missouri, 1870–78. He was married in 1872 to Annie E. Scarritt, of Kansas City, Mo. In 1877–78 he made a tour around the world with Bishop E. M. Marvin in the interest of missions. In 1878 he was chosen president of Central college, Fayette, Mo., and held that position until 1886, when he was made bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church south. He received the degree of D.D. from Emory college in 1878, and that of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1888, and from Washington and Lee university in 1892. He is the author of *Around the World* (1878), and contributions to periodicals.

HENDRIX, Joseph Clifford, banker, was born in Fayette, Howard county, Mo., May 25, 1853; son of Adam and Isabella Jane (Murray) Hendrix, and brother of Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix. He was prepared for college at private schools, attended Central college, Fayette, Mo., 1860–69, and was a student at Cornell university, 1870–73. He was editor of the Ithaca *Daily Leader* during a part of his college term, and in 1873 removed to New York city, where he engaged in journalism on the staff of the New York *Sun* until 1883. He removed his residence to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1873, and was appointed a member of the board of education in 1882. He was Democratic candidate for mayor of Brooklyn in 1883; was appointed trustee of the New York and Brooklyn bridge in 1884, and was elected secretary of the board of bridge trustees in 1885. He was postmaster of Brooklyn, N.Y., 1886–90, and was president of the board of education, 1887–92. He organized in 1889 and was president of the Kings County trust company until 1893, and in 1893 was elected

president of the newly-organized National Union bank of New York city. He was Democratic representative from the 3d New York district in the 53d congress, 1893–95. He was elected a trustee of Cornell university in 1895, was a member of the committee on admissions to the New York clearing-house, 1897, and of the committee on arbitration, 1899, and was made president of the American Bankers' association in August, 1897. He was elected councillor of the Long Island Historical society, and a director of the National Bank of Commerce, and of several trust companies.

HENKLE, Eli Jones, representative, was born in Baltimore county, Md., Nov. 24, 1828; son of the Rev. Eli and Elizabeth Henkle; grandson of the Rev. Moses Henkle, a Methodist minister; great²-grandson of Justus, and great³-grandson of the Rev. Gerhard Henkle, a Lutheran minister, who came to America about 1719, and settled at Germantown, near Philadelphia, Pa. Eli Jones Henkle attended an academy, taught school and was graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland in 1850, practising in Brooklyn, Md. He divided his time between the practice of his profession and scientific gardening. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1863, 1871 and 1873; a member of the Maryland constitutional convention in 1864; a state senator in 1867, 1868 and 1870; and a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1872. He held the chair of anatomy, physiology and natural history in the Maryland Agricultural college in 1873–74, and was a representative in the 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1875–81. He was married to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Samuel and Harriet Thomas, of Anne Arundel county, Md.

HENLEY, John Dandridge, naval officer, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 25, 1781. He was appointed by President Washington a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Oct. 14, 1799. His first notable service was under Commodore Preble in the Tripolitan war, and for gallantry at the bombardment of Tripoli he was highly commended. He was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 3, 1807, and in the war of 1812 he commanded the 10-gun sloop *Viper*, which was captured by the British 32-gun frigate *Nareissus*, Jan. 17, 1813. He was promoted commander, July 24, 1813, and on April 29, 1814, he rendered distinguished service in the engagement between the *Peacock* and the *Épervier*. In 1814 he was placed in command of the *Louisiana*, and in January, 1815, in the battle of New Orleans, his vessel rendered valuable service by covering the flank of the American army. He was promoted captain, March 5, 1817, and was in command of the West India squadron at the time of his death, which occurred in Havana, Cuba, May 23, 1835.

HENLEY, Robert, naval officer, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 5, 1783; brother of John Dandridge Henley. He was educated at William and Mary college and intended for the law, but

preferred to enter the navy, and obtained through his kinsman, ex-President George Washington, a midshipman's warrant, April 8, 1799. His first cruise was with Commodore Truxtun in the *Constellation* and he was present at her encounter with the French ship *La Vengeanee*, Feb. 1, 1800. For his bravery in this conflict he was commended by his commander. On his return to the United States he obtained leave of absence and returned to Williamsburg, where he attended a course of lectures on navigation and naval science. He was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 29, 1807, and placed in command of a gunboat at Norfolk, Va. After some years of similar service he was promoted commander, Aug. 12, 1814, and was placed in command of the brig *Eagle* on Lake Champlain, and was second in command to Commodore McDonough in the battle of Sept. 11, 1814. He opened the battle, and when he had determined the range the flagship *Saratoga* joined in the fight. For his gallant conduct in this engagement congress voted to him a gold medal and the thanks of both houses. In 1821 he was sent to the West Indies to cruise for pirates, being master-commandant of the 18-gun sloop-of-war *Hornet*, and on Oct. 29, 1821, he captured the schooner *Moscow*. He was promoted captain, March 3, 1825. After his return to the United States he was stationed for some years in North Carolina, and thence was ordered to Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S.C., where he died while in command of the naval station, Oct. 7, 1828.

HENLEY, Thomas Jefferson, representative, was born in Indiana in 1807. He attended Indiana State university and became a farmer. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1832–42, being for a time speaker of the house. He studied law, but did not practise, and was a representative from Indiana in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1843–49, being the first native of the state elected to that office. He made the trip overland to California in 1849 and established himself in the banking business in Sacramento. He was a Pierce presidential elector in 1852 and was selected to carry the electoral vote of Cali-

fornia to Washington. He was appointed postmaster of San Francisco in 1852, and in 1853 was made superintendent of Indian affairs, holding the position during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, 1853–61. He established several new reservations, and although his administration of Indian affairs was severely criticised no charges against him were substantiated. During the civil war he took no part in public affairs except to canvass the state for McClellan in 1864. He was again a presidential elector in 1868, voting for Horatio Seymour. He died on his farm in Mendocino county, Cal., in 1875.

HENN, Bernhart, representative, was born in New York in 1817. His mother was Anna Hudson, a descendant of Henry Hudson. He was appointed register of the U.S. land office at Fairfield in the newly-organized state of Iowa by President Polk in 1845, and was a representative from that state in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851–55, and as a member of the homestead committee made a notable speech on the Homestead bill, giving free homes to actual settlers. On retiring from congress he engaged as a banker and dealer in real estate in Fairfield, Iowa. He was married in 1842 at Burlington, Iowa, to Elizabeth Price, who was a granddaughter of Dr. Ealer, of Baltimore, Md. She was a founder of the Jefferson County library at Fairfield, Iowa, in 1853. Mr. Henn was a contributor to the *Spirit of the Times.* He died in Fairfield, Iowa, in 1865.

HENNESSY, John, R.C. archbishop, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, Aug. 20, 1825. He came to America in 1847 and settled in Missouri. He was educated at Carondelet seminary, where he pursued the study of theology, and was ordained a priest in St. Louis, Mo., by Archbishop Kenrick, Nov. 1, 1850. He began his labors at New Madrid, Mo., where his mission embraced 6000 miles of territory on which no railroad had yet been built. He was pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, New Madrid, Mo., from January to April, 1851; of St. Patrick's mission church, Gravies, attached to St. Vincent's church, Sedalia, Mo., 1851–54; was vice-president and professor of dogmatic theology and Holy Scripture in St. Mary's seminary, Perryville, Mo., 1854–57, and was made president of that institution in 1857. He went to Rome as representative of Archbishop Kenrick in 1858; was attached to the cathedral of St. Louis, 1859–60, and pastor of St. Joseph's church, St. Joseph, Mo., 1860–66. He was elected bishop of Dubuque April 24, 1866, as successor to Bishop Clement Smyth, deceased, and was consecrated Sept. 30, 1866, by Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by Bishops Henni and Duggan. He founded Mercy hospital, Davenport, Iowa, in 1869, and placed it under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy in 1873, and founded St. Joseph's, afterward St. Ambrose, seminary for the education of Catholic youths, and the same year St. Malachy's Benedictine priory, Creston, Iowa, the first English-speaking community of Benedictines in the United States. The diocese of Davenport was set off from the diocese of Dubuque in 1881. He celebrated the silver jubilee of his consecration as bishop in 1891, and was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity Sept. 17, 1893, Mousignor Satolli, papal ablegate, and Cardinal Gibbons, conducting the ceremony. All the American archbishops except one, nearly all the bishops, about four hundred priests and hundreds of prominent Catholic laymen were present. His brief was dated Rome, April, 1893, and his see was made an archdiocese and included the dioceses of Davenport, Cheyenne, Omaha and Lincoln. He was recognized as an able orator and profound theologian, and his zeal in educational matters gained for him the name of "Apostle of the American Catholic Educational Schools." His crowning work was the founding of St. Joseph's college, Dubuque, Iowa, established Sept. 1, 1873, and designed not only for ecclesiastical students but also for those aspiring to any of the other learned professions. He saw the Catholic church in Iowa increase to over 250,000 membership. He died in Dubuque, Iowa, March 4, 1900.

HENNESSY, John Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born at Lady's Bridge, county Cork, Ireland, July 19, 1847. He was brought to America by his parents when three years of age and they settled in St. Louis, Mo. He was graduated at the Christian Brothers college, St. Louis, in 1862; took his theological course at the Salesianum, Milwaukee, and his philosophical course at St. Vincent's, Cape Girardeau, and in 1866 he returned to the Salesianum. On Nov. 28, 1869, by special dispensation, being under canonical age, he was ordained a priest. His first mission was ten counties in Missouri with headquarters at Iron Mountain. He built several churches and in 1887 the convent at Arcadia under charge of the Ursuline Sisters, St. Louis, Mo. In 1878 he was appointed procurator and vice-president of the board of managers of the St. Louis Catholic protectorate, and in February, 1888, he succeeded the Rt. Rev. P.

J. Ryan, afterward archbishop of Philadelphia, as pastor of St. John's church, St. Louis. He was appointed bishop of Wichita, Kan., Aug. 1, 1888, and was consecrated Nov. 30, 1888, succeeding First Bishop-Elect James O'Reilly, who had died July 26, 1887, before assuming the office.

HENNESSY, William John, painter, was born in Thomastown, county Kilkenny, Ireland, July 11, 1839. His father, John Hennessy, left Ireland in 1848 after the unsuccessful rising and struggle for freedom made by the "Young Ireland" party, escaped to Quebec, Canada, and from there went to New York city, where he became a loyal American citizen. He repeatedly declined nominations to political offices and did good service during the civil war in the cause of the Union. William John Hennessy, with his mother and brothers, joined his father in New York in June, 1849, and was educated by private tutors. He showed a strong leaning toward art and when about fifteen years old began to draw from the model. In 1856 he entered the Antique school of the National Academy of Design. He was elected an associate of the Academy in May, 1862, and the following year was made a full academician. In 1870 he was married and went abroad, remaining in England till 1875, taking summer and autumn holidays in Normandy. He removed to France in 1875, leasing a manor on the coast near Honfleur. In 1886 he removed to Saint Germain-en-Laye, near Paris. He visited Italy in 1891, removing to Brighton, England, in 1893, and later to Lindfield, England. He was one of the founders of the Artists' Fund society and was elected a member of the Pastel society, London, and of the Institute of Oil Painters, London. Besides many illustrations from leading American and English magazines his more important works include: *Drifting*, *The Poet of Our Woods*, *Springtime*, *On the Sands*, and *The Wanderers*, all exhibited at the National Academy (1865–70); *The New England Barberry Picker*, *Over the Sea*, *The Votive Offering*, *En Fête*, *Calvador* and *The Wood Gleaners*, exhibited at the Royal Academy (1871–75); and among the more important of his later works are *The Wings of the Morning*; *The Silence of the Hills*; *Jocund Spring*; *In the Shade*; *The Wood Cutter*; *Fighting a Prairie Fire*; *Evening on the River*; *'Twixt Day and Night*; *The Water Carriers*, *San Remo*; *Winter Sunshine*, *Bordighera*; *The West Pier*, *Brighton*, *Lighted Up on a Winter Night*; and *The Wreck of the Old Chain Pier*, *Brighton* (purchased by the corporation of Brighton for the public gallery). After 1887 he declined to send his work to the Royal Academy and other large exhibitions.

W. J. Hennessy

HENNI, John Martin, R.C. archbishop, was born in Misanenga, Switzerland, June 15, 1805. He was educated at the gymnasia of St. Gall and Zurich, at Rome, Italy, and at the seminary, Bardstown, Ky., where he completed his theological course. He was made sub-deacon Nov. 23, 1826; deacon Dec. 14, 1826, and ordained priest by Bishop Fenwick at Cincinnati, Feb. 2, 1829, and that prelate appointed him pastor over the German Catholics of Cincinnati and professor in the Athæneum in that city. He was transferred to St. Peter's church, Canton, Ohio, and in 1834 Bishop Purcell recalled him to Cincinnati and made him pastor of Holy Trinity church and vicar-general of the diocese. He founded, edited and published *Wahrheits-Freund*, the first German Roman Catholic paper published in the United States. He founded St. Aloysius' Orphan asylum (German), Bond Hill. He was theologian to Bishop Purcell at the fifth provincial council of Baltimore, 1843, and proposed to that body plans for a German theological seminary. The council petitioned the pope to create the diocese of Milwaukee and recommended Father Henni as bishop. He was appointed Nov. 28, 1843, and consecrated by Bishop Purcell March 19, 1844. His new see included a population of 8000 Roman Catholics, mostly Germans. In Milwaukee there was one church edifice, a frame structure, and in the diocese only four priests. In 1847 he had at work thirty-four priests and that year opened St. Mary's church on Broadway and Biddle street. The same year he laid the cornerstone of St. John's cathedral, founded St. Mary's hospital and placed it in charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, and in 1849 founded St. Rose's Orphan asylum, built Holy Trinity church and founded several benevolent and school societies for the poor. He collected money in Cuba and Mexico to complete the cathedral and consecrated it July 31, 1853. He built the Sale-

John M. Henni

sianum, Milwaukee, 1854–55, and made Father (afterward Archbishop) Heiss its first president. The Catholic population of Wiscousin had increased to 300,000 in 1868 and the dioceses of La Crosse and Green Bay were created out of the northern part of the state. In 1875 Milwaukee was erected into an archbishopric and Bishop Henni was raised to the archiepiscopal diguity. He received the pallium in July. His health began to fail but he continued his laborious visitations through 1879, aud on March 14, 1880, was given as coadjutor the Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, who became his successor. Archbishop Henni died in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 7, 1881.

HENNINGSEN, Charles Frederick, soldier, was born iu England in 1815. His parents were uatives of Sweden. He became a soldier of fortune, serving in the Carlist army in Spain iu 1834, gaining the ranks of lieutenant-colonel and subsequently colonel and commander of cavalry. He was taken prisoner and released on parole. He then served in the Russian army iu Circassia, and later joined Kossuth in the Hungarian revolution. He was sent to America in the interests of Kossuth, and in 1856 joined William Walker in Nicaragua. He was made brigadier-general, commanded the artillery and distinguished himself at Grenada and Queresma and took part in the negotiations which resulted in President Walker's surrender to Commodore Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., May 1, 1857. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as colonel and was made brigadier-general in the artillery service. He superintended the manufacture of the first Minie rifles made in the United States. He published: *Revelations of Russia* (1845); *The Most Striking Events of a Twelve-months' Campaign with Zumalacarregui in Navarre and the Basque Provinces* (2 vols., 1836); *The White Slave* (a novel); *Eastern Europe and Emperor Nicholas* (2d ed., 1846); *Sixty Years Hence* (a novel of Russian life); *Past and Future of Hungary* (1852); *Analogies and Contrasts; Personal Recollections of Nicaragua*, and other works published in England. He died in Washington, D.C., June 14, 1877.

HENRY, Alexander, trader, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., in 1739. He joined the army of Sir Jeffrey Amherst in 1760 in its expedition against Montreal and was present at the surrender of that place. This opened a new market and Henry became a fur-trader. In 1761 he went to Fort Mackinaw as a trading-post and won the friendship of Wawatam, a Chippewa Indian, who adopted him as a brother and who saved his life in the Indian massacre which occurred at the post June 4, 1763. Henry thereafter lived with the Indians, wearing their dress and speaking their language. In June, 1764, he went to Fort Niagara, where he commanded an Indian battalion and accompanied Bradstreet to Detroit. After that city had been reinforced and Pontiac had retired to the borders of the Maumee river, Henry re-engaged in the fur trade and extended his travels to the Rocky mountains. In 1770 he induced the Duke of Gloucester, Sir William Johnson, Henry Bostwick and others, to form a company to work the copper mines of Lake Superior, but it was done in a half-hearted way, and in 1774 the compauy was dissolved. In company with David Thompson he organized the Northwest company, and while he was the fur-trader and business manager, Thompson was the official geographer and explorer. They extended their journeys to the Pacific ocean, 1799–1814, and included the Red River of the North, the heart of the Rocky mouutains, and the Columbia river. He resided at Astoria or Fort George and from that post traded in all directions. He published: *Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories between the Years 1760 and 1776* (1809), and left manuscript journals which Dr. Elliott Coues used as the basis of his *New Lights on the Early History of the Greater Northwest* (3 vols., 1897). He was drowned in going from Fort George to the *Isaac Todd*, May 22, 1814.

HENRY, Caleb Sprague, author, was boru iu Rutland, Mass., Aug. 2, 1804; son of Silas and Phœbe (Pierce) Henry. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1825, and studied theology at Andover Theological seminary and in New Haven, Conn. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Jan. 21, 1829; was pastor at Greenfield, Mass., 1829–31, and at West Hartford, Conn., 1833–35. He then entered the Protestant Episcopal church and was ordained a deacon, June 28, 1835, and a priest, Nov. 27, 1836. He held the chair of moral and natural philosophy in Bristol college, Pa., 1835–38.

He was married in March, 1838, to Cornelia M., daughter of James Heard. He was professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of the City of New York, 1838–39; of intellectual philosophy and belles lettres, 1839–40; and of intellectual philosophy, belles lettres and history, 1840–52. In 1837 he founded, with Dr. Francis L. Hawks, the New York *Review*, and conducted it until 1840. He was rector of St. Clement's church, New York city, 1847–50, during which time and up to 1877 he was a frequent

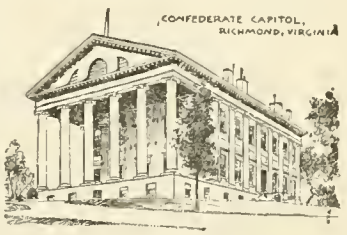
contributor to *The Churchman;* engaged in general literary work, 1850–68; was rector at Hartford, Conn., 1868–70; at Litchfield, Conn., 1870–73; was without charge at Stamford, Conn., 1873–80, and at Newburgh, N.Y., 1880–84. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Hobart in 1838 and that of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1879. He published *Christian Antiquities* (1837); *An Epitome of the History of Philosophy, translated from the French, with additions and a continuation of the history from the time of Reid to the present day* (2 vols., 1841); *Dr. Oldham at Greystones, and his Talk There* (1859); *Some of the Elements and Conditions of Social Welfare and Human Progress* (1861); *About Men and Things* (1873); *Satan as a Moral Philosopher,* and translations, essays and addresses. He died in Newburgh, N.Y., March 9, 1884.

HENRY, Charles L., representative, was born in Green township, Hancock county, Ind., July 1, 1849; son of George and Leah (Lewis) Henry, and grandson of Samuel Henry. He was taken to Pendleton, Ind., in his childhood, was prepared for college in the common schools; took a partial course at Indiana Asbury (afterward De Pauw) university; and was graduated in law at Indiana university in 1872, practising in Pendleton. He removed to Anderson in 1875, was elected to the state senate in 1880, serving in the sessions of 1881 and 1883; and was a Republican representative from the 8th Indiana district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99, being succeeded by George Washington Cromer.

HENRY, Edward Lamson, painter, was born in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 12, 1841; son of Frederick H. and Elizabeth (Fairbairn) Henry; grandson of Stephen Henry, and a descendant of Thomas Henry, who came to America in 1699. He was taken to New York city in 1848, and studied art there and in Philadelphia. He continued his studies in Europe, 1861–64, and in the latter year opened a studio in New York city. He was elected a National academician in 1869. He was married in 1875 to Frances Livingston, daughter of Edward and Maria (Livingston) Wells, and granddaughter of Stephen Livingston. He was elected a member of the Water-color society, the Geographical society, the Century association and other organizations. His more important pictures include: *Railway Station of a New England Road* (1868); *Old Corner Cupboard* (1878); *Grant's Headquarters at City Point,* owned by the Union League club, N.Y. (1875); *Meeting of Washington and Rochambeau* (1879); *The Battle of Germantown, Pa., 1777* (1882); *Old Dutch Church, Fulton and William Streets, N.Y.;* *Waiting for the Bathers* (1879); *In Sight of Home* (1882); *In the Roaring Forties* (1884); *The Home of the Squire* (1885); *The Latest Village Scandal* (1886); *Who dat For?* (1886); *The Opening of the First Railroad in America,* in the Corcoran art gallery at Washington (1893); *After Morning Service* (1898), and *Waiting for the Ferry* (1899).

HENRY, Edward Stevens, representative, was born in Gill, Mass., Feb. 10, 1836; son of Edward Fish and Eliza (Stevens) Henry, grandson of David and Prudence (Fish) Henry and a descendant of Hugh Henry, one of the first settlers of the town of Colerain, Mass., in 1733. The family was Scotch-Irish, emigrating from near Coleraine, Ireland. He removed to Rockville, Conn., in 1848, attended the public schools, and became a successful business man. He served in several local political offices. He was married in 1860 to Lucina E., daughter of Silas M. Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn. He was a state senator, 1887–88; a delegate at large to the Republican national convention in 1888, and treasurer of the state of Connecticut, 1889–93. He was a representative from the first congressional district of Connecticut in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895–1905.

HENRY, Gustavus Adolphus, senator, was born in Scott county, Ky., Oct. 8, 1804; son of Gen. William Henry. He was educated at Transylvania university, graduating in 1825; practised law, and represented Christian county, Ky., in the state legislature, 1831 and 1833. He was married in 1833 to Marion McClure, of Clarksville, Tenn., and he made that city his home. He was a Whig candidate for elector in 1840; an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 27th congress in 1842; a Whig candidate for elector for the state at large, 1844, 1848 and 1852; a representative in the state legislature, 1851–52; and unsuccessful candidate for governor against Andrew Johnson in 1853. He was a delegate to the Union national convention of 1860, that met at Baltimore and nominated Bell and Everett. He joined the Confederate cause in 1861 and was a Confederate States senator, 1861–65, a firm supporter of the policy of President Davis. In July, 1863, when the news of the fall of Vicksburg reached the Confederate capital he made a notable speech in the C.S. senate that would have won for him renown if it had been pronounced under more favorable conditions for publicity. After the war he resumed the practice of law but took no part in public affairs. He died in Clarksville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1880.



HENRY, Guy Vernor, soldier, was born in Fort Smith, Indian Territory, March 9, 1839; son of Maj. William Seton and Arietta (Livingston) Henry; grandson of Judge Henry of Albany; great-grandson of Daniel D. Tompkins, governor of New York and Vice-President of the United States; and also great-grandson of the Hon. Smith Thompson (1768-1843). His father (1816-1851) was a soldier in the U.S. army during the Mexican war and was promoted captain and brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey. Guy was graduated at the U.S. military academy in May, 1861; assigned to the 1st artillery as 2d lieutenant, May 6, 1861; promoted 1st lieutenant, May 14, 1861; captain, Dec. 1, 1865; transferred to the 3d cavalry, Dec. 15, 1870; promoted major, 9th cavalry, June 26, 1881; lieutenant-colonel, 7th cavalry, Jan. 30, 1892; transferred to the 5th cavalry, Sept. 22, 1894; and to the 3d cavalry, Oct. 19, 1895. He served in the civil war, beginning with the first battle of Bull Run, where he was an aide on General McDowell's staff. He then went south with the expedition to Port Royal under General Hunter and was conspicuous at Key West, at Hilton Head and in the battle of Pocotaligo, S.C. He commanded a battalion in the advance on Charleston in 1863; was acting chief of artillery in the bombardment of Fort Sumter from June to November, 1863; and was colonel of the 40th Massachusetts volunteers from Nov. 9, 1863, to 1864, making himself conspicuous at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. He commanded a brigade in the Army of the James from Oct. 28, 1864, to June 30, 1865, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. In 1898 he was promoted colonel of the 10th U.S. cavalry (colored), and on June 21 was advanced to the command of a brigade at Camp Alger. He was brevetted captain, Oct. 22, 1862, for services in action near Pocotaligo river, S.C.; major, Feb. 20, 1864, for services in the battle of Olustee, Fla., lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 29, 1864, for services in front of Petersburg, Va.; colonel, March 13, 1865, for services during the war; brigadier-general, Feb. 27, 1890, for services in action against the Indians on Rosebud creek, Montana, June 17, 1876, where he was severely wounded: and brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 28, 1864, for services during the campaign in front of Petersburg, Va. He was the recipient of a medal of honor from congress "for noteworthy and conspicuous gallantry while colonel of the 40th Massachusetts volunteers, leading the assaults of his brigade upon the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, where he had two horses shot under him, one while in the act of leaping over the breastworks of the enemy." In 1898 as colonel of the 10th U. S. cavalry he distinguished himself in the Santiago campaign and commanded a brigade under General Miles in the Porto Rico campaign. On the cession of Porto Rico to the United States he succeeded Gen. John R. Brooke as governor-general, taking the post, Dec. 8, 1898, and relinquishing it May 9, 1899. He was made a major-general of volunteers in December, 1898, and promoted brigadier-general in the regular army, Oct. 11, 1898, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. John J. Coppinger. He was married in 1874 to Julia F., daughter of David D. McNair of Dansville, N.Y. Their son, Guy Vernor, Jr., became a major in the 26th Massachusetts infantry, and in 1900 was stationed in the Philippines. On Oct. 18, 1899, General Henry was assigned to the department of the Missouri at Omaha, Neb., but his last illness prevented his entering upon the new position. He is the author of *Military Records of Civilian Appointees in the United States Army* (1869–73). He died in New York city, Oct. 27, 1899.

HENRY, James, jurist, was born in Accomac county, Va., in 1731; of Scotch ancestry. He studied law at the University of Edinburgh and practised in Virginia, where he was married to Sarah Scarborough. He was a man of large means. He was a burgess from Accomac county in 1772; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780–81; judge of the court of admiralty, 1782–88; and judge of the general court from Dec. 24, 1788, until January, 1800, when he resigned. He had six children: Edward Hugh, who married first, Martha Catherine, daughter of Gov. Patrick and Dorothea (Dandridge) Henry, and secondly, Elizabeth Washington, daughter of Dr. Valentine and Betty (Washington) Peyton; Samuel; John; Mary, who married John Wise, who afterward, by his second marriage, became the father of Henry A. Wise, governor of Virginia; Tabitha, and Sarah Elizabeth. Judge Henry died in Accomac county, Va., Dec. 9, 1804.

HENRY, John, senator, was born in Easton, Md., probably in 1750. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey A.B., 1769, A.M., 1772, and became a practising lawyer in his native place. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778–81 and 1784–87. Upon the ratification of the Federal constitution by the convention of Maryland, April 28, 1788, John Henry and

Charles Carroll of Carrollton were chosen U.S. senators, and the full term fell to Senator Henry. At the expiration of his term, March 3, 1795, he was re-elected for the term to expire March 3, 1799. He was, however, elected governor of Maryland in 1797, resigned his seat in the senate Dec. 10, 1797, and was inaugurated Jan. 8, 1798. He died in Easton, Md., Dec. 16, 1798.

HENRY, John Flournoy, physician, was born at Henry's Mills, Ky., Jan. 17, 1793; son of Gen. William Henry (1761–1824), soldier. He was educated at Georgetown academy, Ky., at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons where he was graduated M.D. in 1817. He served as surgeon's mate in the war of 1812 under his father, who was major-general of Kentucky troops at the battle of the Thames. He practised medicine in Hopkinsville, Ky., and then in 1825 organized the first temperance society in the state. On the death of his brother, Robert Pryor Henry, Aug. 23, 1826, he was elected a representative from the Logan district in the 19th congress to complete the unexpired term, 1826–27. He was a professor in the Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, 1831–34, and during the cholera epidemic of 1832 was in constant attendance on the suffering victims. He practised in Bloomington, Ill., in 1834, and in Burlington, Iowa, 1835–73. He published *Causes and Treatment of Cholera* (1833). He died in Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 12, 1873.

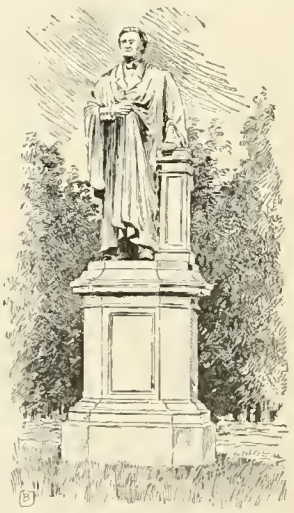
HENRY, Joseph, scientist, was born in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1799; son of William and Annie (Alexander) Henry. He was of Scottish ancestry, his grandparents on both sides having come in the same vessel to America, June 17, 1775, and purchased large tracts of land in the northern part of the state of New York, in Rhode Island and in Virginia, settling finally near Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y. Here Joseph lived in apparently unrestrained liberty from the age of seven to about fifteen, under the care of an indulgent grandmother, attending irregularly a school in the village, but passing his time chiefly in devouring every book of romance, drama, poetry and fiction he could find, feeding thus a vivid imagination, invaluable to him as an investigator in after years. During this period his father died in Albany when the boy was eight or nine years old. Joseph was awakened suddenly from his world of dreams by a book of lectures on natural science, placed opportunely in his way during a brief illness, and immediately began with ardor the pursuit of knowledge which ended only with his death. He was at this time in Albany and his mother was in straitened circumstances. He studied in the evenings with the instructors of the Albany academy, and later, by teaching, he acquired the means to pursue a regular course at the academy. He then obtained an appointment as tutor in the family of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the patroon, an old friend of the family, who had watched his course with interest, and gave to his pupils three hours of his time each day. In the meantime he was assistant to Dr. T. Romeyn Beck in his chemical experiments, and under his direction pursued a course in anatomy and physiology. In 1825 he was appointed chief surveyor of a proposed state road from Albany to Buffalo. He was professor of mathematics at the Albany academy, 1826–32; professor of natural philosophy at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, 1832–48, and professor emeritus, 1848–78; and first secretary and director of the Smithsonian Institution, 1867–78. In the field of electrical science Henry's researches were profound and extensive and the results attained by him were of the greatest importance and value. He repeated many of the experiments of Arago, Ampère, Schweigger, Sturgeon and others, elucidated many principles not discovered by earlier investigators and added much to the knowledge of electro-magnetism. His experiments in electro-magnetic induction were especially far-reaching and brilliant and led to the discovery of principles which became the foundations of many branches of the electrical industries. His accomplishments in this direction have been recognized by the scientific world by giving the name "henry" to the unit of self-induction. He also made important investigations in the subject of atmospheric electricity and formulated plans for the protection of buildings from damage by lightning. Between 1828 and 1840, he made elaborate experiments to determine the best method of constructing electro-magnets and of adopting battery currents of varying strengths to them. These experiments were carried on simultaneously with and reached the same result as those made by Ohm. The principle, now universally known as "Ohm's law," that the current in any circuit is equal to its intensity divided by the resistance of the conductor, was independently discovered and applied by Henry. When he began his researches in 1827 the electro-magnet was an inefficient instrument, consisting of a bar of iron wound loosely with a

Joseph Henry

few coils of insulated wire. At a great expense of battery power it could lift a few pounds; it was useless in the arts and inadequate for telegraphic purposes. Henry converted it into two distinct instruments. The one, with a long fine continuous wire, which is the sensitive instrument, that in the long circuit of the telegraph responds to distant influence, Henry called an intensity magnet, because to act thus at a distance it must be connected with an intensity battery. The other, wound with many separate coils of short thick wire, was incapable of action at a distance, but could be endowed with great strength. In 1831 he constructed a magnet capable of sustaining a weight of 3600 pounds when excited by the current from a single cell battery occupying less than one cubic foot of space. This he called a quantity magnet because it required a quantity battery, and it is this magnet, with its especial battery, which forms the short local circuit of the telegraph. The necessary connection of the magnets with their respective batteries forms the independent discovery of Henry of the law of proportion between the projectile force of the battery and the resistance in the wire of the magnet and length of circuit. Henry published an account of his magnets and pointed out the practical application of his principles to the telegraph in 1831 in the *American Journal of Science*. The same year he transmitted signals through a wire over a mile long, causing a bell to ring at the further end of the wire. This length of wire was sufficient to illustrate to his pupils his principles which in 1898 allowed a message to be sent around the world. At Princeton, Henry stretched his telegraphic wires across the college grounds, communicating with Mrs. Henry in his residence. He made there, in 1833, his largest magnet, called "Big Ben" by the students, and showed how an intensity magnet, when excited by distant influence, might be made to open or close the circuit of this powerful quantity magnet, bringing it thus into action at a distance. This device of opening one circuit by means of another is used in the telegraph in the relay, to call into action, to continue the line to another intensity circuit, and to bring into play the local quantity circuit. It was used by Henry from 1833 at Princeton, having been perhaps invented by him earlier. He showed by it how powerful effects might be produced at a distance, causing his magnet in the laboratory to lift and drop thousands of pounds by electrical communication from his residence on the opposite side of the college grounds, the same principle as was subsequently used in working machinery from a distance. In his telegraphic experiments Henry used the earth for the return current at least as early as 1835, being the first to complete the circuit in this way. In 1837 Wheatstone and Cook were struggling vainly with the telegraph, having discarded the electro-magnet, an essential element of their project, finding it incapable of action at a distance. Henry, then in London, came to their assistance with his two magnets and explained to Wheatstone the principles of his combinations, in this way rendering practicable the telegraph in England. On his return to America he aided Morse through personal interviews, by the exhibition of his own telegraphic apparatus in Princeton, and by advice and sympathy by letter, until the telegraph was introduced. The Morse instrument was a local type recorder; it could not act at a distance until Dr. Leonard T. Gale applied Henry's principles and made the invention practicable. Not essential to the telegraph, it was superseded by the phonetic system of hitting a metal sounder by means of a moving bar, the simple device of Henry in his Albany telegraph of 1831, in which a bar of iron, vibrating between the poles of an electro-magnet, struck a bell. All the essential elements of the electro-magnetic telegraph, viz., the phonetic device of hitting a metal sounder, the two magnets, the one in the long, the other in the short circuit, their connection with their respective batteries, the opening of one circuit by means of another,—could have been patented by Henry as early as 1833 had he been so inclined, but he refused to tie up for his own use discoveries which he hoped might benefit the world. In 1831 he invented his electro-magnetic engine for maintaining continuous motion by means of an automatic pole-changer, which proved an important step in the development of the art of converting the electric current into mechanical power. Henry entered the field of the induction of currents as early as 1827, obtaining sparks from a common magnet before he made his electro-magnets, thus making the discovery of magneto-electricity before Faraday, who announced it in 1832. In 1829 or 1830 he discovered the "extra current," discovered by Faraday in 1834. In 1831 he obtained induced currents and sparks with his electro-magnets, as he had with the common magnets, and winding a reel with a mile of wire to be revolved between the arms of a huge magnet, anticipated the dynamo. In 1832 he made other valuable experiments in this line and published his first paper upon the subject in the *Proceedings* of the American Philosophical society. In 1834 he pursued in Princeton the subject of the "extra current" with copper rib-

bons in coils, producing sparks from the elbow which could be heard iu the next room. He fouud that a secondary current could produce a third, this a fourth, and so on. He uiade a "quantity" induced current produce an "intensity," and *vice versa*. He discovered the oscillatory character of the electrical discharge; and anticipating the wireless telegraphy of 1900, induced currents at a distance:—in a plate in the cellar of the Philosophical Hall while the primary curreut was iu the upper story, and between two wires stretched across the college grounds, a quarter of a mile apart, with a college building intervening. He turned the tiu roof of his house into an induction plate, and by ineans of an electrical current induced in this by a thunderstorm twenty-five miles away, telegraphed from his resideuce to his laboratory. He began with this subject in 1834 and 1835, and the same year discovered electrical screening. He made numerous experiments on the various parts of a conducting wire; on atmospheric electricity, by flying kites on the college grounds; on the tenacity of water in soap bubbles; on light, heat, phosphoretic emanations; and thousands of other experimeuts, many of which he never published. His lectures to his studeuts at Priuceton included geology, mineralogy and architecture. Iu 1827–32 he aided Dr. Beck in developing his state system of meteorological observations. In 1836–37 he visited Europe, where he made the acquaintance of leading scientists, and iu 1839 proposed to the U.S. government to carry on simultaneous magnetic and meteorological observations at appointed stations. When congress organized the Smithsonian Institution iu August, 1846, under the provisions of the will of James Smithson, by which $515,169 was set apart for the purpose, Joseph Henry was appointed first secretary and director, and he equipped and developed the establishment. In order to continue his work in Washington, he declined the chair of natural philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, and the presidency of the College of New Jersey in 1853, and again in 1867, although the salary of either place would have been double that received from the government. He made many experiments in acoustics for government buildings and also on the tenacity of buildiug stones, and in many other matters for which his aid was required. All these services to the government were given without charge. He originated the system of investigations which resulted iu the government weather reporting systeu; he helped to organize the U.S. light-house board iu 1852, and was made chairman of the board in 1871. He also advised the formation of the natioual light-house system, and investigations in its behalf were among the last that occupied his attention. During his connection with the light-house board he made an interesting series of experiments on sound iu connection with the waves and on the echo from the waves; aud also experimented on the burning of oils, devising lamps which, by the introduction of cheaper oils, saved the government millions of dollars. He was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1849; was a charter member of the National Academy of Science, and its president, 1868–78; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and a meuber of the American Philosophical society and of numerous other learned societies. He was knighted by the King of Norway and Sweden and was made master of St. Olof. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union college in 1829, and that of LL.D from the College of South Carolina in 1838, from the University of the State of New York in 1850, and from Harvard iu 1851. His papers printed iu scientific publications include over 150 subjects; his official papers iuclude a series on meteorology in its connection with agriculture, contributed to the *Agricultural Reports* (1855–59), and *Scientific Writings of Joseph Henry*, published by the Smithsonian Institutiou in two volumes (1886). He edited the annual volumes of the *Smithsonian Reports* (1846–77) and published *Syllabus of Lectures on Physics* (1844). After his death a memorial meeting was held in his honor in the house of representatives, attended by the President and all the heads of departments, representatives of learned societies and a large concourse drawn by affection as well as respect. The government erected on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution a bronze statue of Professor Henry, executed by William W. Story, at the cost of $15,000, which was unveiled April 19, 1883, with appropriate

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



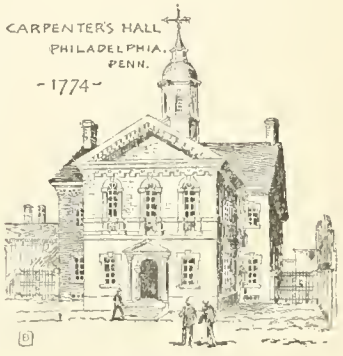
STATUE OF JOSEPH HENRY, AT WASHINGTON.

ceremony. On the completion of the new library of congress a statue of Henry was placed among the sixteen occupying the most prominent position in the building, the only one representing his century. His death occurred in Washington, D.C., May 13, 1873.

HENRY, Patrick, statesman, was born in Studley, Hanover county, Va., May 29, 1736; son of John and Sarah (Winston) Syme Henry, and grandson of Alexander and Jean (Robertson) Henry, of Aberdeen, Scotland, who came to Virginia prior to 1730, and of Isaac and Mary (Dabney) Winston. John Henry was a member of the Church of England, a classical scholar, and a brother of the Rev. Patrick Henry, first rector of St. George's parish, Spottsylvania county, and ultimately of St. Paul's parish, Hanover county. His mother was a Presbyterian, a sister of the Rev. William Robertson, of the Old Gray Friars church, Edinburgh, and cousin of the Rev. William Robertson, the Scottish historian. Patrick Henry's maternal grandfather, Isaac Winston, came from Yorkshire, England, to Virginia early in the eighteenth century and was married to Mary Dabney. Their daughter Sarah was married, first to Col. John Syme, who died in 1731, and then to John Henry, who took her to his home in Studley. They removed to "The Retreat," six miles further from Richmond, while Patrick was an infant, and here he attended a common English school, where he learned to read and write and mastered the first principles of arithmetic. After he was ten years old his father was his only tutor. He became proficient in Latin, gained a little knowledge of Greek and was a good mathematician. He was well versed in ancient and modern history when he was fifteen, and had acquired some knowledge of the French language. When eighteen years of age he established with his brother William a country store which they conducted unprofitably one year and then wound up the business. He was married in 1754 to Sarah, daughter of John Shelton, also of Hanover county, who brought to him six negro slaves and 300 acres of land. He made a poor existence by farming and was frequently helped by his father. To add to his misfortunes his dwelling-house was burned, together with his furniture. He then sold some of his negroes and with the proceeds purchased a stock of goods for a country store. Two years' experience found him in debt. He thereupon commenced the study of the law, and within six weeks after taking up "Coke upon Littleton" and "Digest of the Virginia Acts," he appeared before Peyton and John Randolph, George Wythe, Robert C. Nicholas and Edmund Pendleton at Williamsburg to be examined for admission to the bar. The Randolphs signed the license, but Wythe refused, while Nicholas and Pendleton on promise of future reading also signed the license. Henry appears to have been sensible to his deficiencies for he continued his studies for some months before beginning to practise. In 1760 he had, according to his account book, sixty clients and had charged one hundred and seventy-five fees. He soon relieved himself of his debts and supported his family comfortably, besides helping his father-in-law, who was not a prosperous man and who kept a tavern at Hanover Court House, where the son-in-law lived while on attendance at court. On Nov. 3, 1763, he was retained by the colony in the celebrated "parsons' case," involving the constitutionality of the "option law," also known as the "two-penny act," passed by the Virginia legislature. As early as 1696 the salary of a rector of the Established Church in Virginia was fixed by statute at 16,000 pounds of tobacco, to be levied by the vestry on the parish. The law was re-enacted and approved by the king in 1748. At this time and for some years after the value of tobacco was two pence a pound, which was fifty per cent. advance on the value of 1696, when the law had been first fixed. In October, 1755, the house of burgesses, finding that a drought had so cut short the crop of tobacco that it would be impossible for the people to pay their tobacco debts in kind, passed an act making it lawful for debtors to pay their tobacco dues and taxes in money at the rate of two pence for every pound of tobacco, this act to continue in force for ten months. Tobacco having risen in value in consequence of the short crop, some of the clergy were unwilling to forego the advantage of collecting their salaries in kind and appealed to the crown to annul the act. In 1758, it being apparent that the tobacco crop would again fall short, a similar act was passed, to continue in force one year. Neither of these acts had the usual clause suspending its operation until the royal sanction was obtained. On this ground the representative of the Virginia clergy obtained the veto of the king's council. This led the Rev. James Maury to sue the colony for damages, as the price of tobacco at the time had appreciated two-thirds, and he recovered to equal the market price of tobacco. A new trial was allowed and though the cause was considered

lost, Henry was employed as counsel for the colony. He discussed the mutual relations and reciprocal duties of the king to his subjects, and of the clergy to their parishioners, and when he declared that the king who would insist on such a principle as advanced would, instead of remaining the father of his people, degenerate into a tyrant and would forfeit all rights to the obedience of his subjects, the murmur of "treason" ran through the court-house, and then when he continued by denouncing the parsons for refusing to share the hardships of the community, they left the court-room in a body. When the jury brought in a verdict of one penny for the plaintiff the enthusiastic people bore the young advocate on their shoulders in triumph around the court-yard. Patrick Henry in the Hanover court house had struck the keynote of the American Revolution. His practice rapidly increased and in 1765 he was elected to the house of burgesses to fill a vacancy. Here he took his seat, May 20, and met all his examiners of two years before except John Randolph, besides many other distinguished statesmen of Virginia. Nine days after he had taken his seat he offered resolutions denying the right of Great Britain to enforce the stamp act in Virginia. Peyton Randolph, Pendleton, Wythe and other experienced debaters opposed the resolutions, but after what Jefferson characterized a "most bloody" debate Henry carried his resolutions by a majority of one. Jefferson speaks thus in his autobiography of Henry's talents as an orator: "They were great indeed: such as I have never heard from any other man. He appeared to me to speak as Homer wrote." It was in this debate that by voice and gesture he electrified the house with "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third——" "Treason!" cried the speaker, John Robinson, and "Treason! treason!" re-echoed from every part of the house. Without faltering, but rising to a loftier attitude and fixing on the speaker an eye which seemed to flash fire, Henry completed his sentence, "*may profit by their example.* If *this* be treason make the most of it." From that moment Patrick Henry, on that day twenty-nine years old, was the political leader of Virginia. In 1769 he was admitted to practise in the general court and attained eminence in criminal cases. In May, 1773, he helped in organizing and was made a member of the committee of correspondence. In 1774 he was a delegate to the Virginia convention, the first public assembly to recommend an annual general congress. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–76, and opened the first session by a speech in which he declared, "I am not a Virginian, but an American." He served on the committee

to prepare the address to the king, but his draft was too advanced for the conservative party led by John Dickinson and the address was modified. When the proposition of Joseph Galloway for a plan of reconciliation with England was before congress and apparently had the sanction of that body, Mr. Henry led the opposition and was the only one to speak against it. The vote of one colony defeated the measure and Patrick Henry alone arose to the occasion that precipitated the war. He followed this action by a motion before the Virginia convention, March 23, 1775, to put the colony in a state of defence preparatory to war which was threatening, and followed the motion with a speech remarkable in the examples of eloquence. The delegates met in St. John's Episcopal church, Richmond, and Mr. Henry for two days had listened with mortification to the proceedings which had been directed toward an amicable settlement of the difficulties between the colonies and England. He foresaw in any compromise acceptable to the king, absolute submission that would be little less than slavery, and finding that some bold act was necessary to rouse the patriotic spirit of the assembled delegates, he prepared a set of resolutions providing for an immediate organization of the militia and the placing of the colony in a condition of defence. The reading of these resolutions alarmed some who saw in them revolution, disgrace and death, and such delegates deplored Henry's rashness and lack of prudence and asked him to withdraw the resolutions. Instead of this he pronounced his immortal oration, closing with the sentence, "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" To quote from William Wirt: "He took his seat. No murmur of applause was heard. The effect was too deep. After the trance of a moment, several members started from their seats. The cry 'to arms!' seemed to quiver on every lip and gleam from every eye. Richard H. Lee arose and supported Henry with his usual spirit and eloquence. But his melody was lost amid the agitations of that ocean, which the master-spirit of the storm had lifted on high. The supernatural voice still sounded in their ears and shivered along their arteries. They heard in every pause the cry of



liberty or death. They became impatient of speech—their souls were on fire for action." The resolutions were adopted. In May he led a volun-

teer force against Lord Dunmore, the royal governor, to oblige him to restore or pay for gunpowder taken from the public magazine, and he thus became the leader in resistance by arms to British authority in Virginia. The Virginia convention of 1775 made him commander of all the Virginia forces and during his absence in Philadelphia on attendance at the second session of the Continental congress, commissioned him colonel of the 1st Virginia regiment. When the Virginia troops were taken into the Continental army congress commissioned a subordinate, brigadier-general, and offered a single regiment to Colonel Henry, who declined any commission from that body. He was elected to the Virginia convention of May, 1776, charged with "the care of the republic," the royal governor having fled. This convention framed a new constitution and elected Henry the first governor of the state on the first ballot. He was re-elected in 1777, 1778, 1784 and 1785 and in 1786 declined a re-election. In 1777 he planned and sent out the George Rogers Clarke expedition which conquered the northwest, and would not ratify the treaty with Great Britain until the northwest posts were surrendered as agreed by the treaty. He served in the Virginia convention that ratified the Federal constitution, and after vehemently opposing it as dangerous to the liberties of the people he offered amendments to the instrument which were partially adopted. In 1794 he declined the appointment of U.S. senator made by Gov. Henry Lee and withdrew from public life. In 1795 he declined the position of secretary of state in President Washington's cabinet, in 1796 the position of justice of the U.S. supreme court and the nomination for governor of Virginia, and in 1797, the mission to France offered by President Adams. In 1799 he allowed himself to be elected to the state legislature in order to oppose the Virginia resolutions of 1798, which he deemed dangerous, but he died before taking his seat. His first wife died in 1775, and on Oct. 9, 1777, he married as his second wife, Dorothea Spotswood Dandridge, a granddaughter of Gov. Alexander Spotswood. His life was written by William Wirt (1817); by Alexander H. Everett in Sparks' "American Biography" (1844–48); by Moses Coit Tyler in "American Statesmen" (1887), and by his grandson, William Wirt Henry (3 vols., 1891–92). His body lies in a grave on the estate in Charlotte county where he formerly lived, and the simple gravestone is inscribed with the one line, "His Fame His Best Epitaph." He died in Red Hill, Charlotte county, Va., June 6, 1799.

HENRY, Patrick, representative, was born in Madison county, Miss., Feb. 12, 1843; son of Patrick and Bettie (West) Henry, grandson of William Henry, of Kentucky, and a descendant of the Rev. Robert Henry, of Charlotte county, Va. He entered Mississippi college at Clinton, and afterward Madison college at Sharon, Miss., and when the civil war began he was a student at the Nashville, Tenn., military college. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service in the 6th Mississippi Infantry regiment and served throughout the war, returning home as major of the 14th consolidated Mississippi regiment. He engaged in farming until 1873, when he began to practise law at Brandon, Miss. He was a member of the state legislature in 1890, and a delegate from the state at large to the state constitutional convention in the same year; and was a Democratic representative from the seventh congressional district in the 55th, 56th, 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

HENRY, Robert, educator, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 6, 1792. He was graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1814, and returned to his native city in 1816, where he preached to a French Huguenot congregation until 1818. He then accepted the chair of logic and moral philosophy in South Carolina college, and was later transferred to the professorship of metaphysics and political philosophy. He was president of the college, 1834–35 and 1842–45; professor of metaphysics and belles-lettres from 1839, and for a time was acting professor of Greek. He is the author of numerous pamphlets and contributions to periodicals. He died in Columbia, S.C., Feb. 6, 1856.

HENRY, Robert Lee, representative, was born in Linden, Texas, May 12, 1864; son of Capt. Francis Marion and Mary E. (Taylor) Henry, and grandson of Henry Henry, of Tennessee. He removed to Bowie county in 1878, and was graduated from the University of Texas, M.A., with valedictorian honors in 1885. He was admitted

to the bar in 1886, began practice, and was graduated in law from the University of Texas in 1887. He was mayor of Texarkana in 1890, resigning to become first office assistant attorney-general. He was appointed assistant attorney-general in 1893 and held the position until January, 1895, when he removed to Waco. He was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Bowie county for several years. He was a representative from Texas in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses. 1897–1905.

HENRY, Robert Pryor, representative, was born at Henry's Mills, Ky., Nov. 24, 1788; son of Gen. William Henry, major-general in command of the right wing of Shelby's army at the battle of the Thames. Robert was graduated at Transylvania college, studied law in the office of Henry Clay and was admitted to practice in 1809, serving the same year as commonwealth's attorney of Scott county. He served on the staff of his father in 1812, and on the return of the army he settled in Christian county and was prosecuting attorney of the circuit. He was a representative from the Logan district in the 18th and 19th congresses, 1823–26. On Dec. 20, 1825, he was appointed by the governor, with the concurrence of the senate, appellate judge of Kentucky, but died before accepting the office. He died at Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 23, 1826.

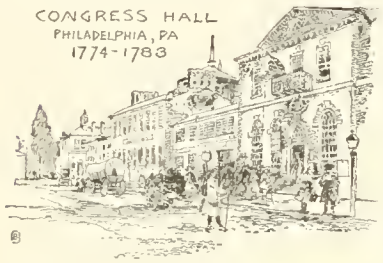
HENRY, Sarepta Myrenda (Irish), reformer, was born in Albion, Pa., Nov. 4, 1839; daughter of the Rev. H. Nelson and Mary A. (Clark) Irish, and a descendant of New England colonial stock on both sides, her paternal ancestors being Quakers, her maternal grandfather a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and his son a captain of militia in the war of 1812. Her father, a Methodist minister, removed to northwestern Illinois in 1840, where he was a missionary. She was educated at home and at Rock River seminary, Mount Morris, Ill., 1859–61. She was married, March 7, 1861, to James W. Henry, of East Homer, N.Y., who was made an invalid by his service in the civil war, and died in 1871. She supported her family by her writings, and in 1872 removed to Rockford, Ill., where she taught in the public school. She soon resigned to prepare "After the Truth," a series of books for the Youth's Library of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was associated with the national body of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as superintendent of national evangelistic work, and as evangelist, from its organization. She organized the Cold Water Army, later known as the Loyal Temperance Legion; founded the W.C.T.U. Institute for the purpose of teaching the objects and methods of the organization, and occupied pulpits of all denominations throughout the land. She is the author of: *Victoria: with Other Poems* (1865); *After the Truth* (4 vols., 1873); *Mabel's Work* (1882); *The Pledge and the Cross* (1882); *Voice of the Home* (1882); *One More Chance* (1885); *Marble Cross*, poems (1886); *Beforehand* (1888); *The Unanswered Prayer* (1889); *Frances Raymond's Investment* (1889); *Afterward* (1891); *Studies in Home and Child Life* (1897); *The Abiding Spirit* (1898); *Good Form* (1900). She died at Graysville, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1900.

HENRY, Stuart Oliver, author, was born at Clifton Springs, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1860; son of Oliver H. and Harriet H. (Crane) Henry. His mother was a descendant of the Cranes of Saybrook, Conn. He was graduated from the University of Kansas, A.B., in 1881; engaged in the wheat business with his brother, 1881–83: travelled and studied in Germany, 1883–84, and on his return to the United States began his literary career by contributing articles to the *Nation* and the *Popular Science Monthly*. He went to Europe in 1891 and spent nearly five years in Paris studying French literature under Georges Pellissier and other eminent critics. He published articles on French themes in London periodicals which brought him into notice and acquainted him with many of the leading French authors. He was married in November, 1889, to Nellie, daughter of Judge Solon O. Thacher, of Lawrence, Kan. She died in 1891, and he was married secondly in June, 1895, in London, England, to Georgia, daughter of George N. Johnson, of Champaign, Ill. He is the author of *Paris Days and Evenings* (London, 1896); *Hours with Famous Parisians* (Chicago, 1897), and *French Etudes and Rhapsodies* (1899), and contributed to the *Contemporary Review* an article entitled "Gray and Gay Race" (1893).

HENRY, Thomas, representative, was born in Ireland, May 16, 1781; son of William Henry, who emigrated to the United States in 1783 and settled in Maryland, removing to Beaver county, Pa., in 1796. Thomas was justice of the peace of Beaver county, 1808–10; county commissioner, 1810–14; captain of Pennsylvania militia during the war with Great Britain; proprietor and editor of the *Western Argus*, 1825–31; county treasurer, 1828–29, and was appointed judge in 1831. He was a representative in the 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, 1837–43. He died at Beaver, Pa., July 20, 1849.

HENRY, William, inventor, was born in Chester county, Pa., May 19, 1729. His grandparents, who were Scotch Presbyterians, came from the north of Ireland in 1722 and settled in Pennsylvania. He was a maker of fire-arms and had a forge at Lancaster, Pa. He joined Braddock's expedition as armorer. In 1758 he was made justice of the peace, and in 1771 a commissioner to lay out a post-road or water-navigation with

the Ohio river. He was a delegate to the Pennsylvania assembly in 1776, and was treasurer of Lancaster county, Pa., 1777–86. He was commissary in the American army during the Revolution; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–85, and president judge of the court of common pleas and quarter sessions of Lancaster county, 1784–85. In 1768 he invented the "self-moving or sentinel register," and in 1771 the "screw-auger." In 1779 he produced original designs for a vessel propelled by steam power—thus antedating Fitch and Fulton. In 1785 he exhibited the "model of a wheel carriage, which rolls close in against the wind by wind-force." He was a member of the American Philosophical society. He encouraged Benjamin West, in the dawn of his artistic career, by proposing as a subject for his brush "The Death of Socrates," furnishing him a model from his workmen and purchasing the picture. His son William, 1757–1827, was a gunsmith, and in 1808 erected a forge at Bushkill, where the first iron manufactured in the United States was drawn March 9, 1809. He was a presidential elector at large from Pennsylvania in 1793, and joined in the unanimous vote that made Washington President of the United States for a second term. His second son, John Joseph, 1758–1811, was a soldier in Arnold's expedition against Quebec, and president judge of the 2d judicial district of Pennsylvania. He wrote an account of Arnold's expedition published in 1812. William Henry, Sr., died in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 15, 1786.



HENRY, William, soldier, was born in Charlotte county, Va., in 1761. He enlisted in the patriot army as a boy and participated in the battles of Guilford Court House, Cowpens and Yorktown. At the close of the Revolution he removed to Kentucky, where he engaged in the wars against the Indians. He was commissioned major-general of Kentucky volunteers by Governor Shelby, Aug. 13, 1813, and commanded a division made up of the brigades of Generals Trotter, King and Childs, in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, where his division formed in three lines fronting the British regulars; and subsequently served under Wilkinson and Scott on the Niagara frontier. He was a member from Scott county of the convention that framed the second constitution of Kentucky, assembled at Frankfort, Aug. 17, 1799; a representative in the state legislature, 1793–94, 1801, and 1809, and a state senator, 1796–1800. He was one of the original shareholders in the Kentucky River company, chartered Dec. 19, 1801, to improve the navigation of the waters of the state. His sons John Flournoy and Robert Pryor Henry (q. v.) were representatives from Kentucky in congresses from Kentucky. General William Henry died in Christian county, Ky., Nov. 23, 1824.

HENRY, William, representative, was born in New Hampshire in 1788. He attended the common schools and removed to Bellows Falls, Vt., where he devoted himself to mercantile pursuits and was cashier of the Bank of Bellows Falls for fifteen years. He was a member of the board of trustees of the village, and it was on his motion that the act incorporating the village was accepted in 1834. He was a member of the board of fire wardens, 1834–44; a member of the Whig national convention, held at Harrisburg, Pa., that nominated William Henry Harrison for President of the United States in 1840; a presidential elector in 1840; a Whig representative in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51; and a presidential elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860. He died at Bellows Falls, Vt., April 17, 1861.

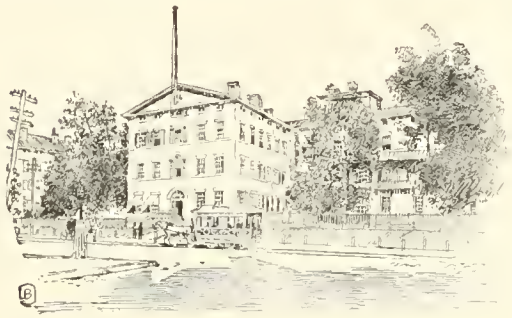
HENRY, William Arnon, educator, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, June 16, 1850; son of William and Martha (Condict) Henry. He spent his youth on a farm and attended the public schools at Defiance, Ohio, and Holbrook normal school, earning his tuition by teaching school. He was a student at Ohio Wesleyan university, 1869–70; principal of the high school at New Haven, Ind., 1871–73; principal of the high school at Boulder, Col., 1873–76; and a student in agriculture at Cornell university, New York, 1876–80, where he was graduated B. Agr. in 1880. He was an assistant to Prof. C. V. Riley of the U. S. entomological commission at Washington, D.C., in the summer of 1879, and instructor in botany at Cornell university, 1879–80. He was appointed professor of botany and agriculture at the University of Wisconsin in 1880, began work in September, 1880, and in 1883 was relieved of the botanical work and elected professor of agriculture. He was appointed director of the experimental station of

the University of Wisconsin in 1887, and in 1891 was appointed dean of the College of Agriculture and professor of agriculture. The institution rapidly grew in importance and the number of students in 1900 was 380, representing eighteen states and Canada, and the teaching force was over twenty in number. He conducted experiments in the manufacture of sugar from amber cane, and the ensiling of fodders, by direction of the Wisconsin legislature, 1881–83; and established the first short course in agriculture, and also the first dairy school in America, which was enlarged by an appropriation from the legislature of Wisconsin. He became a staff correspondent of the *Breeders' Gazette*, Chicago, Ill., in 1887, and is the author of *Experiments in Amber Cane, and the Ensilage of Fodder* (2 vols., published by the state, 1882–83); *A Hand-Book of Northern Wisconsin*, describing the agricultural and horticultural features of northern Wisconsin, prepared by direction of the state legislature and of which the state printed 50,000 copies (1896); *Feeds and Feeding, a Hand-Book for the Student and Stockman* (1898); and the chapter on "Cattle Feeding" in the special report on *Diseases of Cattle and Cattle Feeding*, published by the agricultural department, Washington, D.C., in 1892. From the experiment station under his direction, in 1900 there had been issued sixteen annual reports, covering over 4400 pages, and eighty bulletins, covering over 1600 pages.

HENRY, William Wirt, lawyer and historian, was born at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Va., Feb. 14, 1831; son of John and Elvira Bruce (McClelland) Henry; grandson of Patrick and Dorothea Spotswood (Danbridge) Henry, and of Thomas Stanhope and Margaret (Cabell) McClelland; great-grandson of Col. William Cabell (q.v.), and great²-grandson of Gov. Alexander Spotswood. He entered the University of Virginia in 1847 and was graduated with the degree of A.M. in 1850. He was admitted to the bar of Charlotte county, Va., in 1853 and was for several years commonwealth's attorney for the county. In 1854 he was married to Lucy Gray, daughter of Col. James Pulliam and Elizabeth Edmunds (Watkins) Marshall. He was opposed to secession, but when Virginia seceded in 1861 he joined her fortunes and enlisted in an artillery company serving in North Carolina and Georgia in the defence of the coast. He left the army when the conscription act took effect, not being liable, but continued to devote himself to duties connected with the service. In 1873 he transferred his law practice to Richmond, Va., often appearing afterward before the supreme court of appeals of the state. He declined the office of chancellor of the city proffered him on the death of Chancellor Fitzhugh and served in the house of delegates of Virginia, 1877–78, and in the state senate, 1879–80. He succeeded A. H. H. Stuart as president of the Virginia Historical society and as a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund, and served a term as president of the American Historical association. He delivered the oration in Philadelphia at the centennial of the motion for the Declaration of Independence; was commissioner from Virginia at the centennial of the formation of the constitution, and delivered the oration at the centennial of the laying of the corner-stone of the capitol at Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, 1893. In 1898 he attended as a representative of the American Historical association and other historical societies, the International Congress of History, which assembled at the Hague in honor of the coronation of the young Queen of Holland. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Washington and Lee university and was made honorary member of numerous historical societies. He is the author of *Reply to Attack of Thomas Jefferson on Patrick Henry; Rescue of Captain Smith by Pocahontas; Patrick Henry, the Earliest Advocate of Independence; The First Legislative Body in America; The Trial of Aaron Burr for Treason; The Westminster Assembly of Divines; The Life, Correspondence and Speeches of Patrick Henry* (3 vols., 1891–92), and of numerous magazine articles. He died in Richmond, Va., Dec. 5, 1900.

HENSHAW, David, cabinet officer, was born in Leicester, Mass., April 2, 1791; son of David and Mary (Sargent) Henshaw; grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bass) Henshaw; great-grandson of Joshua and Mary (Hay) Webster Henshaw, and great²-grandson of Joshua Henshaw, who came from England to New England with his brother, Daniel, and married Elizabeth Sumner, of Dorchester. David Henshaw was engaged in the drug business in Boston, Mass., as apprentice and proprietor, 1807–29. He was a Democrat, an advocate of free trade, and a political writer of note. He was a state senator, 1827–29; collector of the port of Boston, 1829–37, and state representative, 1839. President Tyler, on July 24, 1843, appointed him to his cabinet as secretary of the navy and he served until the appointment of his successor on Feb. 15, 1844. The U.S. senate refused to confirm the appoint-

ment for political reasons and President Tyler named Thomas W. Gilman as his successor. He took part in the earlier railroad enterprises of the state and was a projector of the Boston &



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Worcester and of the Boston & Providence railroads. He published numerous pamphlets and articles in current reviews, including *Letters on Internal Improvement and Commerce of the West* (1839). He died in Leicester, Mass., Nov. 11, 1852.

HENSHAW, Daniel, clergyman, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 9, 1822; son of the Rt. Rev. John Prentiss Kewley and Mary (Gorham) Henshaw, and grandson of Daniel and Sallie (Prentiss) Henshaw and of Isaac and Sarah (Thomas) Gorham. He attended the schools of Baltimore until 1838; St. Paul's college, College Point, N.Y., 1838–41, and was graduated from Yale, A.B. 1842, A.M. 1845, and from the Virginia Theological seminary in 1845. He was admitted to deacon's orders in June, 1845, and was ordained priest in December, 1847, by Bishop Henshaw. He spent the years 1847–49 in Rhode Island and Maryland; was rector of St. Paul's (Old Narragansett) church, Wickford, R.I., 1849–53; and was rector of St. Andrew's church, afterward All Saints' Memorial, Providence, R.I., 1854–98. In 1898 he became rector emeritus. He was a member of the triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, attending every session from 1856 to 1896; and a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Rhode Island, and president of the same for many years. He was married Oct. 16, 1862, to Rebecca Pitman, daughter of Joseph Warren and Abby Frances (Shaw) Greene, of Brooklyn, N.Y. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Griswold college in 1881.

HENSHAW, John Prentiss Kewley, first bishop of Rhode Island and forty-first in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Middletown, Conn., June 13, 1792; son of Daniel and Sally (Prentiss) Henshaw. His first ancestor in America, Joshua Henshaw, was brought to New England from England with his brother Daniel in 1644. John was graduated at Middlebury college, Vt., A.B., 1808, A.M., 1811, and S.T.D., 1830. He also received the degree of A.B., from Harvard in 1808. He was brought up in the Congregational church, but soon after graduating, during a visit to his native place, he was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Kewley and determined to study for the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church. Bishop Griswold of the Eastern Diocese made him a lay-reader and he did successful missionary work in Vermont, at Marblehead, Mass., and in Bristol, R.I., while pursuing his theological course.

J. P. K. Henshaw

He was ordained deacon, June 13, 1813; and was called to St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., and was ordained priest, June 13, 1816. He was rector of St. Peter's church, Baltimore, Md., 1817–43, and while in that city was active in mission work outside the labors of his large and growing congregation. He was a candidate for bishop of Maryland before the diocesan conventions of 1828 and 1840, but failed of election, having received a majority, but less than the vote of two-thirds of the clergy, as required by the constitution. In 1843 he was elected first bishop of Rhode Island and also served as rector of Grace church, Providence, R.I. He is the author of: *Usefulness of Sunday Schools* (1833); *Henshaw's Sheridan* (1834); *Communicant's Guide; Theology for the People* (1840); *Memoir of the Rt. Rev. Channing Moore, D.D.* (1842); *An Inquiry concerning the Second Advent* (1842); *The Work of Christ's Living Body* (1843), and other works. While officially serving the diocese of Maryland in the absence of Bishop Whittingham, he died in Frederick county, Md., July 19, 1852.

HENSHAW, Joshua Sidney, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1811; a descendant of Jonathan Belcher, colonial governor of Massachusetts. His name, originally Joshua Henshaw Belcher, was changed by an act of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1845. He was educated in the Boston schools, was a teacher in the Chauncy Hall school, Boston, 1833–37, and instructor in mathematics in the U.S. navy, 1837–41, and 1843–48. In 1838–40 he made a voyage around the world on the frigate *Columbia*. He was admitted to the bar in 1842 and practised in Utica, 1848–59. He published: *Philosophy of Human*

Progress (1835); *Incitement to Moral and Intellectual Well-Doing* (1836); *Around the World, by an Officer of the U.S. Navy* (2 vols., 1840); *Life of Father Mathew* (1849); and *United States Manual for Consuls* (1849). He died in Utica, N.Y., April 29, 1859.

HENSHAW, Marshall, educator, was born in Bethany, Pa., Oct. 3, 1820; son of Eli and Abigail (Sanford) Henshaw, and grandson of Josiah and Sarah (Phipps) Henshaw. His grandfather, an uncommissioned officer in the Revolution, served throughout the war in Washington's army and participated in all the battles fought by that general. He was wounded in the battle of White Plains. After the war he settled at West Brookfield, Mass., and refused a pension from the government. Marshall Heushaw was graduated from Amherst college in 1845 and was a tutor there, 1847–49. He was principal of the academy at Derry, N.H., 1849–53; principal of the Byfield, Mass., academy, 1853–59; professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at Rutgers, 1859–63; principal of Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1863–76; and a lecturer on natural philosophy at Amherst, 1881–90. He gave up active work on account of defective hearing. His only son, Arthur Williston, was graduated from Lehigh university in the department of electrical engineering in 1894, and became connected with the General Electric company, Schenectady, N.Y. Marshall Henshaw received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1863 and that of D.D. from Amherst in 1872. He is the author of *The Greek Verb* (1860). He died at Amherst, Dec. 12, 1900.

HENTZ, Caroline Lee (Whiting), author, was born in Lancaster, Mass., June 1, 1800; daughter of Gen. John Whiting. She began to write stories and verses at a very early age. In 1824 she was married to Nicholas Marcellus Hentz. In 1831 she won a prize of $500 for a tragedy entitled *De Lara, or the Moorish Bride*, which was produced on the stage and subsequently published in book-form. She afterward wrote two other plays: *Lamorah, or the Western Wild*, and *Constance of Werdenberg*. Her published books include: *Aunt Patty's Scrap-Bag* (1846); *The Mob Cap* (1848); *Linda, or the Young Pilot of the Belle Creole* (1850); *Rena, or the Snow-Bird* (1851); *Marcus Warland, or the Long Moss Spring* (1852); *Wild Jack* (1852); *Helen and Arthur* (1853); *The Planter's Northern Bride* (1854); *Love after Marriage* (1854); *The Lost Daughter* (1855); *Robert Graham* (1856), and *Ernest Linwood* (1856). She died in Marienna, Fla., Feb. 11, 1856.

HENTZ, Nicholas Marcellus, educator, was born in Versailles, France, July 25, 1797. He was educated in Paris and in 1816 removed to the United States where he taught French and miniature painting in the principal eastern cities. He was married in 1824 to Caroline Lee, daughter of Gen. John Whiting. He was a teacher in George Bancroft's Round Hill school at Northampton, Mass., 1824–25, and held the chair of modern languages and belles-lettres in the University of North Carolina, 1826–31, receiving from that institution the honorary degree of A.M. in 1830. In 1831 he removed to Covington, Ky., and thence in 1832 to Cincinnati, Ohio, where, with his wife, he conducted a private school for young women. They subsequently had charge of several schools in the southern states. He is the author of: *Manual of French Phrases* (1822); *Classical French Reader* (1825); *Tadeuskund, the Last King of the Lenape. An Historical Tale* (1825); *Arachnides, or Spiders of the United States*, published by the Boston society of Natural history (1875). He died in Marienna, Fla., Nov. 4, 1856.

HEPBURN, Andrew Dousa, educator, was born in Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 14, 1830. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1851, from the University of Virginia in 1854, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1857. He was stated supply at Harrisonburg, Va., 1857–58; was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, Oct. 22, 1858; was pastor at New Providence, Va., 1858–60; professor of rhetoric and logic in the University of North Carolina, 1860–67; professor of logic, rhetoric and the English language and literature, 1867–71, and of philosophy and literature, 1871–73, in Miami university; president of the University of Ohio, 1871–73; president of mental philosophy and English literature in Davidson college, N. C., 1874–77; president of Davidson college, 1877–85; and professor of the English language and literature in Miami university from 1885. He received from Hampden-Sidney the degree of D.D. in 1876, and from the University of North Carolina that of LL.D. in 1881. He is the author of *Manual of Rhetoric*.

HEPBURN, James Curtis, missionary, was born in Miltou, Pa., March 13, 1815; son of Samuel and Aun (Clay) Hepburn; grandsou of James and Mary (Hopewell) Hepburn and of the Rev. Slator Clay; and great-grandson of Samuel Hepburn, who was born near Glasgow in 1698, fled to Donegal, Ireland, on account of religious persecution and thence emigrated to America in 1773, arriving in Philadelphia and settling in Northumberland, Pa. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835, and at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1836, and practised medicine at Norristown, Pa. He was married to Clara Maria Leete, of Guilford, Conn. In 1840 he volunteered as a medical missionary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions and was sent to Siam. His destination

being changed to China, he remained in Singapore until the end of the "opium war" in 1843. He then went to China, where he worked in Amoy, 1843–46. He practised in New York city, 1846–59, and then went to Yokohama, Japan, where he labored, 1859–92. In addition to his medical missionary work he assisted in the translation of the Holy Scriptures, made a Japanese-English and English-Japanese lexicon which passed through three editions and became the basis of all other similar works; translated and published several Christian tracts and hymns, and the *Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church*, and in 1892 published a Japanese dictionary of the Bible. Lafayette college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1868.

HEPBURN, William Peters, representative, was born in Wellsville, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1833; son of Lieut. James Schmidt (U.S.A.) and Ann Fairfax (Catlett) Hepburn, grandson of James and Frances (Lynch) Hepburn and of Dr. Hanson (surgeon, U.S.A.) and Minerva (Lyon) Catlett; great-grandson of Matthew and Beulah (Chittenden) Lyon; and great²-grandson of Thomas Chittenden, first governor of Vermont (q.v.). He was taken to Iowa Territory in April, 1841, was educated in the public schools there, and received a practical training in a printing office. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and practised in Iowa. He served in the U.S. army as captain, major and lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Iowa cavalry, 1861–65. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1888 and 1896; a presidential elector in 1876 and 1888; and a representative from Iowa in the 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1881–87, and in the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th congresses, 1893–1905. He was solicitor of the treasury during the Harrison administration. He was chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce in the 55th and 56th congresses, and when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was submitted to congress he was against its ratification on the ground that it was an abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and surrendered everything to Great Britain.

HEPWORTH, George Hughes, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 4, 1833; son of George and Charlotte (Touzeau) Hepworth. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin school and was graduated from Harvard Theological seminary in 1855. He was ordained a Unitarian minister and was pastor of the Unitarian church at Nantucket, Mass., 1855–57; of the Church of the Unity, Boston, 1858-70, excepting the years 1862–63, when he was chaplain in the U.S. army and lieutenant on the staff of Gen. N. P. Banks in the Department of the Gulf; and of the Church of the Messiah, New York city, 1870–72. In 1872 he announced himself a believer in the doctrines of the Trinitarian Congregational church and organized a new society called the Church of the Disciples in New York city, where he preached until Feb. 14, 1879. He was pastor of the Belleville Avenue Congregational church, Newark, N.J., 1882-85, and in the latter year became an editor of the New York *Herald*. He was sent by that paper to Asia Minor to investigate the Armenian massacres, and on his return resumed his duties as associate editor. His published works include: *Whip, Sword and Hoe* (1864); *Rocks and Shoals* (1870); *Lectures to Young Men* (1870); *Starboard and Port* (1876); *Three Exclamation Points* (1885); *Hiram Golf's Religion* (1894); *Through Armenia on Horseback* (1898); *The Life Beyond; The Farmer and the Lord; Brown Studies, Herald Sermons*. He died in New York city, June 7, 1902.

HERBERMANN, Charles George, educator, was born near Munster, Westphalia, Dec. 8, 1840. He removed to the United States in 1850 and in 1858 was graduated from the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city. He remained there as a teacher until 1869, when he accepted the chair of the Latin language and literature in the College of the City of New York, holding also the position of librarian from 1873. St. Francis Xavier conferred upon him the degrees of Ph.D. in 1866 and LL.D. in 1884. His published works include: *Business Life in Ancient Rome* (1880); Sallust's *Jugurtha* (edited, 1886); and Sallust's *Bellum Catilinæ* (edited, 1890). He is also the author of a series of papers on *Education in Egypt; Assyria and Babylonia*, and *Ancient Greece*, in the *American Catholic Quarterly Review;* and in 1897 he became the editor of *Historical Records and Studies*, published by the Catholic Historical society of New York.

HERBERT, Henry William, author, was born in London, England, April 3, 1807; son of the Rev. William Herbert, a cousin of the Earl of Carnarvon. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1830, an honor man. He became impoverished through the dishonesty of a trustee, and emigrated to America, where he taught in private schools in New York and vicinity, 1831–40. He also engaged in literary pursuits, but found little market for his productions. This induced him to establish the *American Monthly Magazine*, of which Charles Fenno Hoffman subsequently became editor. He was deterred from studying law as he was not willing to renounce his allegiance to England. He wrote numerous papers on sporting under the pen-name "Frank Forester." He made his home at "The Cedars," on the Passaic river near Belleville, N.J. His wife died in 1846 and he lived alone, surrounded by his dogs, for many years. In 1858 he was married a second time and after three months his wife, having heard reports of his former dis-

sipations, sought a divorce. On learning this Herbert invited his literary companions to a feast in his rooms in New York city. Only one, David W. Judd, accepted, and in his presence Herbert, standing before a mirror, snddenly shot himself in the heart. His more successful books include these titles: novels—*Cromwell* (1837), *Marmaduke Wyvil* (1843), *The Roman Traitor* (1846), *The Puritans of New England* (1853), *Sherwood Forest* (1855); historical—*The Captains of the Old World* (1851), *The Cavaliers of England* and *The Knights of England* (1852), *The Cavaliers of France* (1853), *Persons and Pictures from French and English History* and *The Captains of the Great Roman Republic* (1854), *Memoirs of Henry VIII. and his Six Wives* (1855); sports—*The Field Sports of the United States and British America of North America* (1843), *The Deer Stalkers* (1845), *Warwick Woodlands* and *My Shooting Box* (1846), *Fish and Fishing of the United States and British Provinces* (1849), *Frank Forester and His Friends* (1849), *Complete Manual for Young Sportsmen* (1852), *American Game in its Season* (1853), *Horses and Horsemanship in North America* (1857). See *Frank Forester's Life and Writings*, by Col. Thomas Picton (1881). He died in New York city, May 17, 1858.

HERBERT, Hilary Abner, cabinet officer, was born in Laurensville, S.C., March 12, 1834; son of Thomas E. and Dorothy Herbert. He was taken by his parents to Greenville, Ala., in 1846, where his father was a teacher and planter. He studied at the University of Alabama, 1853–55, and finished his education at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the Alabama bar and practised in Greenville. He was captain in the 8th Alabama regiment in the army of General Lee, and fought in the battles of the Peninsula from Yorktown to Fair Oaks. At Fair Oaks he was wounded and captured and within two months was exchanged. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Alabama in 1863, and became its colonel in 1864. He fought at second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Antietam, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. At the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded and carried from the field by his men. He was retired as colonel in 1865, and resumed the practice of law in Greenville. In 1872 he removed to Montgomery, Ala., and was a representative in the 45th–52d congresses, inclusive, 1877–93. He served on the committees of the judiciary and ways and means, and was prominent in the upbuilding of the new navy, devoting himself with great energy to this work, serving as chairman of the naval committee in the 49th, 50th and 52d congresses, and he was a prominent member of that committee when the house was Republican in the 51st congress. He was secretary of the navy, 1893–97, and during his administration completed and commissioned the *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, *Oregon*, *Maine*, *Texas*, *New York*, *Brooklyn*, *Amphitrite*, *Monadnock*, *Terror*, *Katahdin*, *Cincinnati*, *Raleigh*, *Columbia*, *Minneapolis*, *Olympia*, *Detroit*, *Marblehead*, *Montgomery*, *Castine*, *Machias* and *Puritan*, all of which had been authorized by acts originating in the committee on naval affairs while he was on that committee. He also laid down and practically completed the gunboats, *Nashville*, *Helena*, *Wilmington*, *Annapolis*, *Wheeling* and *Marietta*, and laid the keels of the battleships *Kearsarge*, *Kentucky*, *Illinois*, *Alabama* and *Wisconsin*, and torpedo boats from *No. 3* to *No. 18* inclusive. It will thus be seen that of the six vessels belonging regularly to the navy which fought at Manila, May 1, 1898, all except the *Boston* originated in the committee of which he was a member, and that all the ships that fought at Santiago, July 3, 1898, except the converted yacht *Gloucester*, were authorized in the committee of which Mr. Herbert was a member, and afterward commissioned by him as secretary of the navy. At the close of his official term in 1897 he entered upon the practice of law in Washington, D.C. He was elected a member of the National Geographic society. He published in the Democratic campaign book of 1888, *History of Efforts to Increase the U.S. Navy*, and was the largest contributor to and the editor of *Why the Solid South? or, Reconstruction and its Results* (1890).

HERBERT, Victor, composer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 1, 1859; son of Edward and Fanny (Lover) Herbert and grandson of Samuel Lover, the Irish novelist, song-writer and miniaturist. At the age of six he was sent to the Stuttgart, Germany, gymnasium or high school. At the age of fifteen he began to study the 'cello under Bernhard Cossman and composition under Max Seifriz in Stuttgart, Germany. His first important position was that of principal 'cellist in the court orchestra at Stuttgart, and he was afterward heard in concerts in the larger European cities. In 1886 he was married to Therese Forester, a talented and beautiful prima donna, and in the same year they came to America as members of the Metropolitan Opera House company. Herbert made his first American appear-

ance as soloist in the Metropolitan opera house, New York city, with the Symphony society under Damrosch. Subsequently he joined Theodore Thomas's orchestra as soloist. When Thomas went to Chicago, Herbert was engaged by Anton Seidl as solo 'cellist and associate conductor, which position he held until 1894. He was appointed bandmaster of the 32d Regiment, N.G. S.N.Y., thereby succeeding the late P. S. Gilmore, and in 1898 became conductor of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) orchestra. Among his published works are the comic operas *Prince Ananias* (1894); *The Wizard of the Nile* (1895); *The Serenade* (1897); *The Idol's Eye* (1898); *The Fortune Teller* (1898); *Cyrano de Bergerac* (1899); *The Ameer* (1899); *The Singing Girl* (1899), and *The Viceroy* (1900). Other compositions of importance are his 'cello concerto (E minor opus 30), first performance by the composer at one of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society of New York; *The Captive*, an oratorio written for and performed at the Worcester, Mass., festival; compositions for orchestra, violoncello and orchestra, etc., and various songs. His *Suite Romantique* for orchestra, in four movements, was first performed in New York by the Pittsburgh orchestra under the composer's direction, Feb. 26, 1900, and was afterward produced in Pittsburgh, Pa., attracting much favorable comment in both cities.

HEREFORD, Frank, senator, was born in Fauquier county, Va., July 4, 1825. He acquired a classical education, was admitted to the bar and practised for a short time in Virginia. He later removed to California and was district attorney of Sacramento county, 1855–57. In 1858 he removed to Union, Va. He was a Democratic representative in the 42d, 43d and 44th congresses, 1871–77. On the death of Senator Allen T. Caperton in 1876, Mr. Hereford was elected by the legislature of West Virginia to fill the unexpired term in the U.S. senate, and served until 1881. He died in Union, W.Va., Dec. 23, 1891.

HERING, Constantin, physician, was born in Oschatz, Saxony, Jan. 1, 1800; son of Christian Gottlieb Karl and Christiane Friedericke (Kreuzberg) Hering. His father, a graduate of the universities of Leipzig and Würzburg, was a noted musician and educator. Constantin attended the classical school at Zittau, 1811–17, and studied surgery at Dresden, 1817, and mathematics and the classics under private tutors, 1818–20. He entered the medical school of the University of Leipzig in 1820 and was graduated M.D., 1826, and his thesis, "De Medicina Futura," defended the new system of Hahnemann, to whose law of cure he had become a convert. He was instructor in natural science and mathematics at Blochmann institute, Dresden, in 1826–27; collector of botanical and zoological specimens, under order for the king of Saxony, in Suriname, South America, 1827–33, and while at Paramaribo practised and taught homœopathy and, in a Moravian colony, educated Dr. Bute, who visited Philadelphia in 1832, to practise the new system on cholera patients. In 1833 he followed Dr. Bute to Philadelphia and in 1835 helped to found, at Allentown, Pa., the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, the first homœopathic school in the world, and was made its president and chief instructor. The school was closed in 1837 and in 1846 he aided in founding in Philadelphia the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he was made professor of institutes and materia medica. In 1867 he assisted in founding the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in which institution he was professor of institutes and materia medica, 1867–69, and professor emeritus, 1869–80. He was married in 1845 to Theresa, daughter of Christian Friedrich and Charlotte Amalie (Bruchmann) Buchheim. Besides editing homœopathic journals he published: *The Rise and Progress of Homœopathy* (1834); *Condensed Materia Medica* (1877–79); *Effects of Snake Poison* (1837); *Guiding Symptoms* (1878–80); *Analytical Therapeutics* (1875); *Hering's Domestic Physician* (1850–58); and *American Drug Provings* (1853). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1880.

HERING, Daniel Webster, civil engineer, was born in Smithburg, Washington county, Md., March 23, 1850; son of Joshua and Susanna (Harman) Hering. He was graduated from the Sheffield scientific school, Yale, Ph.B., 1872. He was division engineer on the Reading and Lehigh railroad, 1873–74; fellow in engineering at Johns Hopkins university, 1876–78; assistant engineer of the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley railroad, 1878–80; professor of mathematics at Western Maryland college, 1880–84; professor of physics at Western University of Pennsylvania, 1884–85, and was elected professor of physics and applied mechanics at the University of the City of New York in 1885. He was married, Nov. 23, 1881, to Mary Hollis Webster, and had two children, Doris Webster Hering and Hollis Webster Hering. He received the degree of C.E. from Yale college in

1878, and that of Ph.D. from Western Maryland college in 1895. He is the author of *Electrical Units* and several monographs in scientific and technological journals.

HERING, Rudolph, hydraulic and sanitary engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1847; son of Dr. Constantin and Theresa (Buchheim) Hering, and grandson of Christian Gottlieb Karl and Christiane Friedericke (Kreuzberg) Hering, of Germany. He attended the Philadelphia schools, and in 1860 went abroad. He was graduated at the Polytechnische school, Dresden, Germany, in 1867, and then returned to America, where he engaged in civil engineering. He was engineer in charge of surveys and preliminaries for the water supply of Philadelphia, 1883–86; chief engineer of the drainage and water supply commission of Chicago, 1886–87; and was in charge of other important water-works and sewerage-works in the United States, Canada and in several of the foreign countries. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1885. He prepared for the national board of health, after a year's sojourn in Europe, *A Report on the Sewerage of European Cities* (1881). He translated and supplemented, in conjunction with J. C. Trautwine, Jr., Ganguillet and Kutter, *Flow of Water in Rivers and Channels* (1889); and is the author of numerous reports and papers on the subject of hydraulic and sanitary engineering.

HERKIMER, John, representative, was born in Herkimer county, N.Y., in 1773; son of George and Alida (Schuyler) Herkimer, grandson of Johan Jost Erghemar and a nephew of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, the hero of Oriskany, who in his will gave his brother George the home place at Danube, where he took up his residence in 1777. John's father, George, a participant in the battle of Oriskany, died in 1786, leaving seven children. His mother, Alida Schuyler, was a cousin of Gen. Philip Schuyler. John Herkimer was a member of the state assembly from Montgomery county, 1806–08; a judge of the court of common pleas; a major in the war of 1812, and at the defence of Sacket Harbor, May 29, 1813, he commanded a battalion of New York volunteers. Danube was made a part of Herkimer county in 1817, and he was elected a judge of the circuit court of the county. He was a representative in the 15th and 18th congresses, 1817–19 and 1823–25, and in the 18th congress voted for John Quincy Adams for President. He died in Danube, N.Y., June 8, 1848.

HERKIMER, Nicholas, soldier, was born on the Burnetsfield patent, afterward Herkimer county, N.Y., about 1726, in a house erected by his father, Johan Jost (or Hanyost) Erghemar (or Herkimer), about 1726, one-half a mile east of the stone church at Fort Herkimer, and which was standing in 1850. His father some time before 1756 built his second house, a stone mansion, about three-fourths of a mile west of the stone church. Both these houses, with the stone church, were included within the stockade of the fort. Johan Jost Herkimer came to America in 1710 with a party of Palatinates, who settled on Livingston Manor, Columbia county, N.Y., and after a few years removed to Schoharie county. On Sept. 9, 1721, this party of 94 persons obtained permission from Governor Burnet to purchase 9400 acres of land on the Mohawk river below Little Falls. The Indian grant was dated July 9, 1722, and the colonial patent given by the crown commissioners, April 30, 1725. The tract was known as Burnetsfield patent, and one hundred acres were allotted to each of the patentees selected by lot and the site of Fort Herkimer fell to Johan Jost Herkimer, who was a farmer and also carried on a trade with the military posts on the frontier, supplying the troops with wheat flour, corn, pork, beef, rum, sugar and candles, 1728–46. He was also a commissioner of public

GENERAL HERKIMER'S HOUSE AT DANUBE, NEW YORK

roads. Nicholas was commissioned a lieutenant of militia, Jan. 5, 1758, and when the French and Indians attacked German Flatts that year he was in command of Fort Herkimer, and was instrumental in gathering most of the inhabitants of the section within the fort. He received from his father the gift of 500 acres of land, portions of Lindsey and Livingston's and Fall Hill patents, where his family mansion was subsequently erected. This was in the Canajoharie district, Tryon county. He was colonel of the 1st battalion of militia of the county in 1775 under provincial authority. He was a member of the committees of safety of both Tryon and Herkimer counties, 1775–76, and chairman of both committees in 1776. He was commissioned by congress Sept. 5, 1776, brigadier-general of militia of Tryon county, raised for the defence of American liberty and placed in command of the northern department. He at once

became the leader in politics as well as in the military affairs of the section and he turned to the cause of independence the large German population of central New York, and in a measure checked the influence of the Johnsons throughout that section. In 1776 he led an expedition against Sir John Johnson and his Indian allies, and when St. Leger with his force of British regulars, New York loyalists and Brant's Indians, comprising a force of 1800 men, invested Fort Schuyler, General Herkimer led the Tryon county militia, 1000 raw recruits and largely tainted with insubordination, to the relief of the fort. St. Leger had 800 regulars and 1000 Indians, while Colonel Gansevoort, who commanded the fort, had but 750 men. Colonel St. Leger sent out a force to intercept Herkimer, Aug. 5, 1777, and led Herkimer's militia into the wooded ravine near Oriskany on either side of which the Indians were concealed, while at its end the British regulars were also in ambush. The rear guard and supply train of General Herkimer were captured and Herkimer's horse was killed under him, while he was himself seriously wounded. Still able to sit up he took a commanding position under a tree, and while calmly smoking his pipe directed the battle. He ordered the men to adopt the Indian mode of warfare and they separated in groups, finding refuge behind trees and rocks, and kept up the fight till Colonel Willett issued from the fort with a considerable force and the Indians were driven from the field, the British regulars soon following. St. Leger, anticipating the arrival of another relief party, raised the siege and retreated into Canada. Of General Herkimer's force, one-third fell on the battlefield and many were mortally wounded or carried away captive. General Herkimer was conveyed on a litter to his house thirty-five miles distant. His leg was unskilfully amputated and he died ten days after the operation. The government recognized his services by voting in Continental congress in October, 1777, to raise a monument to the memory of "Brigadier Herkimer." The act was not carried out, however, and in 1827 Governor DeWitt Clinton urged the New York legislature to do what congress had failed to perform, and as the bill failed he repeated the request in his next message in 1828 with no better result. In 1844 Judge William Campbell petitioned the 28th congress to redeem the promise of the Continental congress of 1777. He repeated his petition, strengthened by that of the New York Historical society to the 29th congress. The centennial of the battle was celebrated in 1877, and Horatio Seymour, president of the Oneida Historical society, brought the matter before the 44th congress and $4100 was voted, which was the original $500 appropriated in 1777 with the simple interest added. The sum was increased to $10,000 by private subscription and an appropriation from the state legislature in 1882, and an obelisk of granite reaching to the height of 85 feet, standing on a pedestal surmounting a limestone foundation, was the tardy result in 1884 after one hundred and seven years of effort. Bronze tablets, 6x4½ feet on the four sides, illustrate and commemorate the hero of Oriskany and record the names of his gallant men who fell fighting in their country's cause. The accompanying engraving shows General Herkimer's house at Danube, also his grave, marked by a flag, and at the right the base of the monument erected in 1884. He died in Danube, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1777.

HERMAN, John Gottlieb, Moravian bishop, was born in Niesky, Prussia, Nov. 18, 1789. He was educated in the college and seminary of the Moravian church in his native country, emigrated to America in 1817, and was a teacher and preacher in Pennsylvania until 1844, when he was elected to the supreme executive board of the Moravian church and he was consecrated to the episcopacy in Europe, Sept. 27, 1846. He visited the missions in the West Indies in 1846, and in 1848 presided over the general synod of the entire Moravian church at Herrnhut, Saxony. In 1849 he returned to the United States as presiding bishop of the southern district. While on an official visit to the Cherokee country he died in a log cabin in the wilderness of southwestern Missouri, July 20, 1854.

HERMANN, Binger, representative, was born in Lonaconing, Allegany county, Md., Feb. 19, 1843; son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Hermann. His father, a native of Hessecassel, Germany, was a professor of the University of Marburg, in the electorate of Hessecassel. His maternal grandfather, David Hopkins, was superintendent of the first iron furnace in western Maryland. Binger was educated at the district schools and at the Independent academy, afterward Irving college, near Baltimore city, Md. In the spring of 1859 he removed to the west with his father, a prominent physician, who, the previous fall, had been commissioned by a colony of Marylanders and Pennsylvanians to seek a location for a settlement in the Oregon country. Binger

Binger Hermann

taught schools on the Oregon frontier, while assisting in the clearing away of the forests for a pioneer home, and thereafter studied law. He was admitted to the supreme court of Oregon in 1866, and practised law in Roseburg, Ore. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1866, and was state senator in 1868 and 1871. He was appointed by President Grant receiver of public moneys at the U.S. land office at Roseburg, and served as such, 1871–73. He was judge-advocate, with the rank of colonel, in the state militia, 1882–84. He was a representative from Oregon in the 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1885–97, and during this period he was prominently identified with the waterway improvements of the nation, being a member of the river and harbor committee for a number of years, and of the committee on public lands, and was later chairman of the committee on arid lands. At the close of the 54th congress he was appointed by President McKinley commissioner of the general land office.

HERNANDEZ, Joseph Marion, soldier, was born in St. Augustine, Fla. In 1822 on the organization of Florida as a territory of the United States, Hernandez became an American citizen and was elected the first delegate to the 17th congress, serving from Jan. 3 to March 3, 1823. He was then elected a territorial representative and was made speaker of the house. He was commissioned brigadier-general of the Florida militia and served in the U.S. army in the Seminole war, 1835–38, commanding the expedition that captured Osceola, the Indian chief, in 1837. He was promoted brigadier-general of mounted volunteers in July, 1837, and on September 10 took part in the battle near Mosquito Inlet. He died in Matanzas, Cuba, June 8, 1857.

HERNDON, William Lewis, naval officer, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 25, 1813. He was warranted a midshipman from Virginia in 1828; was promoted passed midshipman in 1834; lieutenant in 1841, and commander in 1855. He served at various stations, took part in the Mexican war, and in 1851 was detached with directions to explore the valley of the Amazon to ascertain its commercial resources. He left his ship at Lima, Peru, crossed the Cordilleras, and followed the Amazon to its mouth. He returned to the United States in 1852, and in 1856 he took service in the Pacific Mail steamship line between New York and Panama in command of the *Central America*. He left Havana, Sept. 8, 1857, *en route* for New York, with a full list of passengers, who were on their way home from California with about $2,000,000 in gold. The ship met a cyclone, proved unseaworthy, and the women and children were saved by a passing brig through the discipline enforced by Captain Herndon, who sent his watch to his wife by one of the rescued passengers with a message that he could not leave the ship while a soul remained on board. The two vessels were separated by the storm, and Captain Herndon, standing on the paddle-box, signalling for help, went down with the ship and 426 passengers. His fellow-officers erected a monument to his memory at the U.S. Naval academy at Annapolis. His daughter, Ellen Lewis, became the wife of Chester A. Arthur, the twenty-first President of the United States. His work, Volume I. of *Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon* was published by the government in 1854. His death occurred at sea off Cape Hatteras, N.C., Sept. 12, 1857.

HERNE, James A., actor-playwright, was born at West Troy, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1839. He attended the public schools in Albany, N.Y., until 1852, and was employed in a brush factory, 1852–59. In the latter year he appeared in a small travelling company presenting "The Dog of Montargis," in which he played the seneschal. Subsequently he played at Baltimore, Md., becoming the leading man of the Holliday Street theatre. He began his career as a star in San Francisco, Cal. He married Katherine Corcoran, of San Francisco, Cal., an actress, and had three daughters, all of whom followed their father's profession. After 1878 he appeared exclusively in his own productions. His first important play, *Hearts of Oak*, was originally produced in San Francisco, Cal. It was followed by *Minute Men; Drifting Apart; Margaret Fleming* (1890); *Shore Acres* (1892); *Griffith Davenport* (1898); *Sag Harbor* (1899), which achieved remarkable success. All the plays deal with simple country life, and owe their success largely to the excellent stage management and scenic effects. He died in New York city, June 2, 1901.

HERON, Matilda, actress, was born in the north of Ireland, Dec. 1, 1830. She came with her parents to Philadelphia, studied under Peter Richings and appeared on the stage there, Feb. 17, 1851, as Bianca in "Fazio." She played next in the West and in California, went to New York in 1857, and added Camille to her other successes. In that year she married Robert Stoepel, from whom she afterward separated. She played a year in London, returned to New York, and made her last appearance at Booth's Theatre, as Medea, in 1876, at her daughter's benefit. Her greatest successes were in emotional parts, especially Camille. She died in New York city, March 7, 1877.

HERRESHOFF, Charles Frederick, agriculturist, was born in Providence, R.I., July 26, 1809; son of Charles Frederick and Sarah (Brown) Herreshoff. His father, an accomplished linguist and musician, was born in Minden, Prussia, and his mother was a daughter of John

Brown, of Providence, one of the founders of Brown university. In 1828 he was graduated from Brown university and engaged in agricultural pursuits, spending several years in improving the Point Pleasant farm at Bristol, which had been purchased in 1780 by John Brown. In 1856 he removed to the town of Bristol, and engaged in ship building. He was married, May 15, 1833, to Julia Ann, daughter of Joseph W. Lewis, of Boston, Mass., a well-known sea captain, and had nine children: James Brown (q.v.); Caroline Louisa, who married, in 1866, E. Stanton Chesebro, of New York city; Charles Frederick, who engaged in farming, occupying the ancestral home at Point Pleasant, and became a political power in the village; John Brown (q.v.); Lewis and Sally Brown, both of whom became totally blind; Nathanael Greene (q.v.), John Brown Francis (q.v.), and Julian Lewis (q.v.). Charles Frederick Herreshoff, 2d, died in Bristol, R.I., Sept. 8, 1888.

HERRESHOFF, James Brown, inventor, was born in Bristol, R.I., March 18, 1834; eldest son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. He was educated in the scientific department of Brown university. He engaged as a manufacturing chemist with the Rumford Chemical company, 1863–68, during which time he improved the Horsford's substitute for cream of tartar. In 1868, in company with his father, he began manufacturing fish oil and fertilizer with a novel oil press of his own invention. Later he devoted his attention to experimenting, and as a result produced the coil-boiler, the fin keel and a mercurial anti-fouling paint which gave the Herreshoff Manufacturing company its reputation in the construction of fast steam and sailing yachts, both in America and Europe. He was married in 1875 to Jane, daughter of William and Margaret I. (Morrow) Brown of Ireland. For many years after his marriage he resided abroad, afterward removing to California. Among his numerous inventions are: the Herreshoff cross-plank boat (1858); sliding seat for row boats which came into use in all racing shells (1860); improved apparatus for making nitric and muriatic acids (1864); ankle brace or Blondin skate (1865); thread tension regulator for sewing machines (1866); fish oil press (1870); apparatus for measuring the specific heats of gases (1872); gasoline driven bicycle, said to be the first made (1872); coil-boiler (1873); and a sounding apparatus which, when tested on the steamer *Providence*, gave the profile of the bottom of Long Island sound (1874). In 1879 he inveuted a steam engine built to run by superheated steam up to 800° Fahrenheit, the cylinder being made of hardened stub steel, and resulting in saving half the coal. In 1881 he built the first fin-keel boat made in Switzerland, and in 1887–89 was engaged in extensive experiments with this keel in Bristol harbor, R.I. In 1900 he resided in Coronado, Cal.

James Brown Herreshoff

HERRESHOFF, John Brown, shipbuilder, was born in Bristol, R.I., April 24, 1841; son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis), and grandson of Charles Frederick and Sarah (Brown) Herreshoff. He was educated in the schools of Bristol and at the age of fifteen became totally blind. In 1864 he began the business of yacht-building in Bristol and for some time was associated with Dexter S. Stone as Herreshoff & Stone. From 1879 the business was carried on under the style of the Herreshoff Manufacturing company, John B. Herreshoff being president of the corporation. Mr. Herreshoff's sailing vessels were famous for their speed and for thoroughness of construction. Prior to 1874 he built 250 yachts and many vessels of other descriptions. The fastest boats he modelled with his own hands. About 1870 the company began to build steam yachts. With his brother, Nathanael Greene (q.v.), he improved the "coil-boiler" invented by James Brown Herreshoff. Besides doing work for the United States, the company built vessels for the English, Russian, Spanish and Peruvian governments, and their vessels attained the greatest speed of any in the world, being equally noted for their fineness of construction and seaworthiness. Mr. Herreshoff was married, Oct. 6, 1870, to Sarah Lucas Kilton, of Boston, Mass.

HERRESHOFF, John Brown Francis, chemist, was born in Bristol, R.I., Feb. 7, 1850; son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. He attended Brown university and was assistant professor of analytical chemistry there, 1869–72. In 1874 he removed to New York city, where he engaged in business as a manufacturing chemist. He was married, Feb. 9, 1876, to Grace Eugenia, daughter of John Dyer, of Providence. He became superintendent of the Laurel Hill chemical works on Long Island in 1876, and soon afterward invented a remarkable process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The business under his direction became the largest of the kind in America. Brown university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1890.

HERRESHOFF, Julian Lewis, educator, was born in Bristol, R.I., July 29, 1854; son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. He was a student of Berlin university, Germany, and studied music under Franz Kullak in Berlin. He became well known as a musician, and as a linguist, and in 1888 opened and became principal of a successful school of languages and music in Providence, R.I. He was married, Sept. 11, 1879, to Ellen F., daughter of James M. Taft, of Pawtucket, R.I.

HERRESHOFF, Nathanael Greene, naval architect, was born in Bristol, R.I., March 18, 1848; son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. He became a skilful sailor of small craft and pursued mechanical studies, in the direction of designing and building boats. He took a special course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1869 became connected with the Corliss Steam Engine company of Providence. At the same time he designed and modelled sail and steam yachts for the Herreshoff company. One of his first yachts, the *Riviera*, was built at Nice, France, in 1874, and helped to establish the reputation of the Herreshoffs as builders of fast yachts. In 1875 he procured a patent for a jointed boat, or catamaran, which soon became very popular and attained the highest speed under sail of anything on record. He assisted in designing, building and setting up the Corliss engine that moved all the machinery in the Centennial exhibition buildings at Philadelphia in 1876. In 1879 he joined the Herreshoff Manufacturing company at Bristol and continued as designer of yachts and engines, adding to his duties those of superintendent of the company's works. In 1890 he designed the *Pelican* and in 1891 the *Gloriana* for E. D. Morgan; in 1892 the *Dilemma* and the *Wasp* for Archibald Rogers; in 1893 the *Navaho* for Royal Phelps Carroll, the *Vigilant* and the *Colonia;* in 1895 the *Defender*, and in 1899 the *Columbia*. Among the vessels designed by him and not before mentioned are the fast steam yachts *Stiletto*, *Now Then*, *Say When*, *Henrietta*, *Ballymena*, *Javelin* and *Vamose*, and the torpedo boats *Cushing*, *Porter*, *Dupont* and *Morris*. Mr. Herreshoff was married in 1883 to Clara Anna, daughter of A. Sidney De Wolf, of Bristol.

Nath'l G. Herreshoff

HERRICK, Anson, representative, was born in Lewiston, Maine, Jan. 21, 1812; son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Molloy) Herrick, and grandson of John and Lydia (Graffam) Herrick and of Hugh Molloy. He attended the public schools, served an apprenticeship to a printer and in 1833 established the *Citizen* at Wiscasset, Maine. He subsequently published papers at Hallowell and Bangor, but failed in the financial panic which prostrated the business of the latter town. He removed to New York in 1836 and worked as a journeyman printer until 1838, when he established the New York *Atlas*, a weekly newspaper, which he edited until his death. He was an alderman of New York city, 1854–56; naval storekeeper of the port of New York, 1857–61; a representative in the 38th congress, 1863–65, and was one of the few Democrats in the house who voted for the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and thus secured its submission to the states. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union convention of 1866. He was married to Lydia Wood, of Wiscasset, Maine, and their son, Carleton Moses Herrick (born in New York, Nov. 4, 1836) was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857, and LL.B., 1861; succeeded his father as editor and part proprietor of the New York *Atlas;* later removed to Paterson, N.J., and edited and published the daily and weekly *Guardian*, which he transferred to a stock company in 1899. Another son, Anson, born Dec. 26, 1838, was associated with his brother Carleton Moses on the *Atlas* and the *Guardian*, and died at Paterson, N.J., June 15, 1878. Anson Herrick, Sr., died in New York city, Feb. 6, 1868.

HERRICK, Christine Terhune, author, was born in Newark, N.J., June 13, 1859; daughter of the Rev. Edward Payson and Mary Virginia (Hawes) Terhune; granddaughter of Judge John and Esther (Letson) Terhune, of New Brunswick, N.J., and of S. P. and Judith (Smith) Hawes, of Richmond, Va., and a descendant of Robert and Ann Pierce, who came from England and landed in Massachusetts in 1630, and of Albertje and Christiantje Terhune, who came from Holland and landed at Gravesend in 1647. She was educated under the supervision of her mother, "Marion Harland," and was thoroughly trained in English literature, philology and Anglo-Saxon by private teachers. She visited Europe with her parents in 1876, and spent two years there acquiring a knowledge of foreign languages and other branches. On her return she resided in Springfield, Mass., pursued a course of study, and for a time instructed a class in a private school for girls. She was married, April 23, 1884, to James Frederick Herrick, a member of the editorial staff of the Springfield *Republican*, and shortly after her marriage con-

tribnted her first article to a magazine. Her husband died in 1893, leaving her with two yonng sons. In collaboration with her mother she prepared a series of articles on housekeeping topics for a newspaper syndicate, and her first article entitled *The Wastes of the Household* was followed by others which soon gave her a reputation as a writer on domestic economy. She wrote the series entitled *Cottage Dinners* (1886), and *All Round the Year with the Housewife* (1887), in the *Ladies' Home Journal*; *My Housekeeping Difficulties* (1885), in *Table Talk*; *Seasonable Entertainments* (1889) and *Housekeeping Made Easy* (1887), in *Demorest's Magazine*; and *Cradle and Nursery* (1888), and *What to Eat and How to Serve It* (1895), in *Harper's Bazar*. Several of these were published in book form, as were *Liberal Living on Narrow Means* (1890), and *Letters of the Duke of Wellington to Miss J.* (1889). She was associate editor of the *Home Maker*, 1888–90, and editor of the woman's page of the New York *Recorder*, 1891–92, and also collaborated with her mother, "Marion Harland," in *The National Cook-Book* (1897).

HERRICK, Clarence Luther, educator, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., June 21, 1858; son of Henry Nathan and Anna (Strickler) Herrick, and grandson of Nathan and Laura Roby (Small) Herrick. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1880; studied at Leipzig and Berlin, 1881–82, and was instructor in botany at the University of Minnesota, and served on the geological survey of Minnesota, 1880–84. He was professor of natnral history at Denison university, 1884–89, and professor of biology at the University of Cincinnati, 1889–92, and at Denison university, 1892–97. He was elected president of the University of New Mexico in 1897. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in 1898. He was associate editor of the *American Geologist*, 1889–92; editor of the *Bulletins of Denison University*, 1885–89; associate editor of Baldwin's *Dictionary of Philosophy*, and became editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Comparative Neurology* in 1889. He is the author of: *Mammals of Minnesota* (1892); *Entomostraca of Minnesota* (1895); *Waverly Group of Ohio*, and about two hundred papers on neurological, geological and psychological subjects.

HERRICK, D. Cady, jurist, was born in Esperence, Schoharie county, N.Y., in April, 1846; son of Jonathan and Harriet (Deuel) Herrick, grandson of James Herrick, and a descendant of Henry Herrick, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1629. His parents removed to Albany in 1852 and his early education was received in the common schools of that city. Later he was sent to Anthony's Classical institute, thereafter entering the law office of Lyman Tremain, and Rufus W. Peckham afterward justice of the supreme court of the United States, and subsequently became a student at the Albany law school, where he was graduated in 1868 and admitted to the bar in the same year. He was the candidate of the Democratic party for district attorney of Albany county in 1877, but was defeated. He was elected to that office in 1880 and again in 1883. He was made a member of the Democratic state committee in 1885 to succeed Daniel Manning, who became secretary of the treasury of the United States. In 1884 he formed a law partnership with John A. Delehanty, which continued until 1891. In 1886 he was appointed corporation counsel of the city of Albany; in 1891 he was elected one of the judges of the supreme court of the state of New York, and in 1894 he was appointed associate justice of the appellate division of the supreme court of the state of New York. His name was used several times in connection with the Democratic nomination for governor of New York.

HERRICK, Ebenezer, representative, was born in Lincoln county, Maine, Oct. 21, 1785; son of John and Lydia (Graffam) Herrick; grandson of Major Israel and Abigail (Kilham) Herrick; great-grandson of Benjamin and Lydia (Haywood) Herrick, and great⁴-grandson of Henry Herrick, who came to America from Leicester, England, in the 17th century. His father was for many years a representative in the Massachusetts legislature; his grandfather Herrick entered the army as a lieutenant in 1745; served in nineteen campaigns in the French and Indian war; left the army in 1763 as brevet major; served in the Revolntion, fighting at the battle of Bnnker Hill, and resigned his major's commission when the army removed from Cambridge. Ebenezer Herrick received a public school education; was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the state of Maine, 1820; secretary of the state senate in 1821; a representative in the 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1821–27, declining re-election; and a member of the state senate, 1828 and 1829. He was married to Hannah, danghter of Hugh Molloy. He died in Lewiston, Maine, May 7, 1839.

HERRICK, Edward Claudius, scientist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 24, 1811; son of the Rev. Claudius and Hannah (Pierpont) Herrick. His father was born in 1775 in Southampton, L.I., N.Y., where his ancestors for four generations had lived; was graduated at Yale in 1798, was pastor of the Congregational church in Woodbridge, Conn., and finally opened a school for young ladies at New Haven, Conn., which he conducted successfully until his death in 1831. Hannah (Pierpont) Herrick was a descendant of

the Rev. James Pierpont, pastor of the First church in New Haven and one of the three clergymen who in 1698 planned the founding of Yale college. Edward Claudius Herrick left school about 1827, chiefly on account of weak eyes, and in that year entered as a clerk the

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bookstore of Gen. Hezekiah Howe in New Haven where he made the aquaintance of Noah Webster, Jeremiah Day, R. M. Sherman, David Daggett, Silliman, Percival and others. In 1835 he became a proprietor of the business, which he conducted without success until 1838. During the next five years he was employed chiefly as clerk of the city of New Haven, and in the office of the *Journal of Science*. He was appointed librarian of Yale college in 1843 and treasurer of the college in 1852, and held the two offices conjointly until 1858, when he resigned the former, continuing in the latter until his death. From an early age he was interested in subjects connected with natural history, paying especial attention to entomology. His first contribution to the *American Journal of Science* was the joint production of himself and Prof. James D. Dana, and was a description of "Argulus Catostomi: a New Parasitic Animal." He also devoted considerable attention to astronomy and meteorology, in which he made important investigations and discoveries. In 1837 he announced in the *American Journal of Science* his theory of the periodical occurrence of an unusually large number of shooting stars on or about August 9. It was learned shortly afterward that a European astronomer had anticipated him in the theory. His duties at Yale included the editing of the triennial catalogue of the college and the general superintendence of all the property of the college, as well as the care of the grounds and repairs. Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1838. His published writings consist principally of contributions to the *American Journal of Science*. He died in New Haven, Conn., June 11, 1862.

HERRICK, Francis Hobart, naturalist, was born in Woodstock, Vt., Nov. 19, 1858; son of the Rev. Marcellus Aurelius and Hannah Andrews (Putnam) Herrick, grandson of Ebenezer and Polly (Nye) Herrick, of Reading, Vt., and of Israel and Hannah (Andrews) Putnam, of Claremont, N.H., and a descendant of Joseph Herrick, who came from England to Cherry Hill, Salem, Mass., and died Feb. 4, 1717–18. He prepared for college at St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H., and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1881. He was instructor in biology at Dartmouth in 1888, and was elected professor of biology at Adelbert college of Western Reserve university in 1891. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university in 1888, and the degree of Sc.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1897. He is the author of *The American Lobster: a Study of its Habits and Development* (with 54 plates, 1895) and numerous contributions on the habits, anatomy and development of animals.

HERRICK, George Marsh, educator, was born in Essex, Vt., March 21, 1856; son of Leonard E. and Susan (Coffin) Herrick, grandson of Russell and Maria (Tyler) Herrick, and of Daniel Coffin, and a descendant of Henry Herrick, who emigrated to Massachusetts and settled in Beverly in 1640. George attended the High school at Rockford, Ill., and was graduated from Beloit college, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881. He was principal and superintendent of public schools at Lena, Ill., White Hall, Ill., and at Forestville school, Chicago, Ill., until 1889; was western secretary of the Congregational Education society, 1889–96, and was elected president of Washburn college, Topeka, Kan., in 1896. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred on him by Beloit college in 1897. He was married, Sept. 3, 1883, to Julia A. Pickard, of Lena, Ill.

HERRICK, John Russell, educator, was born in Milton, Vt., May 12, 1822; son of Russell and Maria (Tyler) Herrick; grandson of Elijah Herrick, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Henry Herrick; son of Sir William Herrick, of Beau Manor, county of Leicester, England. His early education was acquired in Milton and neighboring towns and he was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1847. He studied theology at Andover, Mass., 1849–51, and was graduated at Auburn Theological seminary in 1852. He was ordained at Malone, N.Y., in June, 1854, and remained there as pastor until 1867, when he accepted the chair of systematic theology at Bangor Theological seminary. He was married, May 12, 1856, to Harriet Emily Brownell, of Sharon, Conn. He left his professorship in 1873, accepting a call from the Congregational church in South Hadley, Mass. While at

South Hadley he gave lectures on philosophy and ethics at Mt. Holyoke seminary, and an entire year's course in theology at the Hartford Theological seminary. He was president of Pacific university, Oregon, 1880–85, and president of the University of South Dakota, at Vermillion, 1885–87. He resigned in 1887, and resided at Dundee and Polo, Ill. He received from Union college the degree of D.D. in 1867, and from the University of Vermont that of S.T.D. in the same year. He published a number of treatises on theological, philosophical and educational subjects.

J. R. Herrick

HERRICK, Joshua, representative, was born in Beverly, Mass., March 18, 1793; son of Joshua and Mary (Jones) Herrick. He settled in Brunswick, Maine, in 1811, and engaged in the lumber business. He was deputy inspector and collector of customs for the port of Kennebunk, 1829–41, and 1847–49. He served on the board of county commissioners in 1842; was a Democratic representative in the 28th congress, 1843–45, and in 1850 removed to Alfred, Maine, and was register of probate for York county until 1855. He died in Alfred, Maine, Aug. 30, 1874.

HERRICK, Robert, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., April 26, 1868; son of William Augustus and Harriet (Emery) Herrick, and grandson of William Hale and Lois (Killam) Herrick, and of Joshua and Harriet (Peabody) Emery. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1890; was instructor in English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1890–93; instructor in rhetoric at the University of Chicago, 1893–1895; and assistant professor of rhetoric at the same university from 1895. He is the author of *The Man Who Wins* (1897); *Literary Love Letters and Other Stories* (1898); *The Gospel of Freedom* (1898); *Love's Dilemmas* (1899); *Composition and Rhetoric for Schools* (1899); *The Real World* (1901); and contributions to periodicals.

HERRICK, Samuel, representative, was born in Dutchess county, N.Y., April 14, 1779; eldest son of Capt. Samuel and Margaret (Per-Lee) Herrick; grandson of Col. Rufus Herrick, an officer in the Revolutionary war; great-grandson of Edward and Mary (Dennison) Herrick; great^2-grandson of Stephen and Elizabeth (Trask) Herrick, and great^3-grandson of Ephraim Herrick of Beverly, Mass. He had few advantages of education and before the age of twenty-one he conducted a mercantile enterprise at Quebec, Canada, and others on the Pennsylvania frontier. In June, 1803, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar June 5, 1805, and started at once for the west. He was married, Feb. 6, 1804, to Margaret, daughter of James and Mary (Howard) Davidson, of Cecil county, Md., and settled in Zanesville, Ohio. He was elected by the legislature, collector of taxes in February, 1810; was appointed by President Madison U.S. district attorney Dec. 19, 1810; and on Dec. 28, 1810, he was appointed by Governor Meigs aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief of the state forces. In July, 1812, he was appointed by President Madison a commissioner to survey and mark the boundary line of Virginia military lands for the state of Ohio. In the fall of 1812 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county of Muskingum, succeeding Lewis Cass. In 1814 he was appointed to the same position for Licking county, succeeding his brother Edward. In May, 1814, he was commissioned brigadier-general to command the 4th brigade, 3d division, Ohio state militia. In October, 1816, he has elected a representative in the 15th congress, but as congress did not meet until December, 1817, he did not resign the office of U.S. district attorney until Nov. 19, 1817. On this ground his seat was contested, but he was declared elected, and was re-elected to the 16th congress, serving 1817–21. He was a Jackson elector in 1828, and in May, 1829, was again appointed U.S. district attorney for Ohio. He resigned in June, 1830, retired to his farm near Zanesville, and devoted the rest of his life to charity. He died near Zanesville, Ohio, June 4, 1852.

HERRICK, Sophia McIlvaine Bledsoe, editor, was born in Gambier, Ohio, March 26, 1837; daughter of Dr. Albert Taylor and Harriet (Coxe) Bledsoe. Her education was somewhat haphazard, but she was surrounded by the advantages of a fine library and of literary people. Later she became a student at Cooper Female institute, Dayton, Ohio. In 1860 she was married to the Rev. James Herrick. She was assistant editor of the *Southern Review*, edited by her father, 1874–77, and was editor-in-chief, 1877–78. In 1878 she became editorially connected with *Scribner's Monthly*, afterward the *Century*. She published *Wonders of Plant-Life under the Microscope* (1883); *Chapters in Plant-Life* (1885); *The Earth in Past Ages* (1888), and contributed to magazines.

HERRING, Elbert, jurist, was born in Stratford, Conn., July 8, 1777; son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Ivers) Herring; grandson of Elbert and Elizabeth (Bogart) Haring; great-grandson

of Peter and Margaret (Bogart) Haring, and great²-grandson of John Haring, who was born in Holland in 1633, came to America and was married in 1662 to Margaret Cozine, a widow, in the new Dutch church on Stuyvesant's Bouwerie, New York, they being the first couple married in that church. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1795, and studied law in New York city, where he afterward practised. He was judge of the marine court of New York, 1805–08. He was married August 29, 1812, to Agnes, daughter of Lilian Van Rensselaer. He was register of the state, 1812–17, by appointment of Governor Clinton, being the first to hold the office. In 1833 he was appointed by President Jackson the first commissioner of Indian affairs. He resigned the office in July, 1836, and retired from public life. He died in New York city, nearly ninety-nine years of age, Feb. 20, 1876.

HERRON, Francis, clergyman, was born near Shippenburg, Pa., June 28, 1774, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was graduated from Dickenson college in 1794; studied theology under the Rev. Robert Cooper, D.D., and was licensed to preach by the Carlisle presbytery, Oct. 4, 1797. He made a missionary tour through the backwoods of Ohio, travelling with a frontier settler as a guide as far west as Chillicothe. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Rocky Spring, Pa., April 9, 1800, and remained there until 1811. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Pittsburg, Pa., 1811–50. Upon accepting his resignation the church voted him an annuity for the rest of his life. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1827, a trustee of Jefferson college, Pa., 1817–49, and a founder of the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny City, Pa., and president of its board of directors, 1827–60. He was married to Elizabeth Blaine. He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson in 1824. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 6, 1860.

Francis Herron

HERRON, Francis Jay, soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 17, 1838; son of John and Clarissa (Anderson) Herron; grandson of Maj. James and Nancy (Davidson) Herron, and of Maj. William and Mary Ann (Cann) Anderson, and a descendant of Francis Herron, born 1734, of Herron's Branch, Franklin county, Tenn. He was graduated at the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1854. When the southern states seceded in 1860–61, he was a resident of Dubuque, Iowa, and commanded the "Governor's Greys," a fully uniformed and equipped company. He tendered to Secretary Holt the services of this company, Jan. 15, 1861, but his offer was declined on the ground that the government had no need for troops. In April, 1861, he entered the volunteer army as captain in the 1st Iowa regiment and commanded a company at the engagements at Boonville, Dug Springs, Ozark, and at Wilson's Creek, where Gen. Nathaniel Lyon was killed while leading the 1st Iowa regiment in a charge, Aug. 10, 1861. In September, 1861, Captain Herron was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Iowa infantry, and commanded the regiment in the campaign of Gen. S. R. Curtis, 1862, in Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory. He was severely wounded and taken prisoner at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 8, 1862, and was exchanged for Colonel Herbert of Louisiana. For services at Pea Ridge he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, July 16, 1862. He commanded the "Army of the Frontier" in its forced march with an immense train of supplies, making the distance of 114 miles in three days and relieving Gen. James G. Blunt at Prairie Grove, Ark., where he fought the battle of Dec. 7, 1862, that drove the Confederate army from the north of the Arkansas river. For this service he was promoted major-general of volunteers, Nov. 19, 1862. In 1863 he joined General Grant at Vicksburg, commanding the left wing of the investing army, and was selected with Generals Logan and McPherson each to lead a division into the city and receive the formal surrender, July 4, 1863. He then commanded the combined forces of army and navy that invested and captured Yazoo City, and was with Capt. John G. Walker on board the U. S. gunboat *De Kalb*, when that vessel was blown up by a torpedo. He commanded the 13th army corps in the Department of the Gulf, and after capturing ports on the Texas coast established his headquarters at Brownsville. Here he prevented the smuggling of cotton into Mexico across the Rio Grande, and as confidential agent of the state department

HERRON

Francis J. Herron

aided President Juarez in preventing French troops establishing posts on the frontier. He received for this service the thanks of Secretary Seward and from President Juarez an offer of a high command in the Mexican army. In March, 1865, he transferred his headquarters to Baton Rouge, La., as commander of the northern division of the state and co-operated with General Canby in his movements against Mobile and subsequently against Gen. Richard Taylor. In May, 1865, he arranged a meeting with Generals Buckner, Price and Brent at the mouth of the Red river, and negotiated the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith's trans-Mississippi army, receiving the surrender of over 60,000 men with their arms, artillery and war material under Gen. S. B. Buckner at Shreveport, La., May 26, 1865. In July, 1865, he was appointed with General Harney and others a commissioner to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes, and later in the same year he resigned his commission as major-general of volunteers and Indian commissioner and made his home in New York city. He received the congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry at Pea Ridge, Ark., and became a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion. He died in New York city, Jan. 8, 1902.

HERRON, George Davis, educator, was born in Montezuma, Ind., Jan. 21, 1862; son of William and Isabella (Davis) Herron, and grandson of Joseph A. Herron, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was educated at Ripon college, Wis., and spent two years in Europe as a student. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Lake City, Minn., 1888–91; and of the 1st Congregational church at Burlington, Iowa, 1892–93, and became a noted teacher and lecturer upon relations of Christianity to existing social conditions. He was professor of applied Christianity at Iowa college, 1893–1900. With Franklin H. Wentworth he organized the social crusade in Chicago in 1901, and established *The Crusader*. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received the degree of D.D. from Tabor college, Iowa, in 1891. He lectured upon social problems throughout the United States, and is the author of: *The Larger Christ* (1891); *The Call of the Cross* (1892); *The New Redemption* (1893); *A Plea for the Gospel* (1892); *Social Meaning of Religious Experiences* (1896); *The Christian Society* (1894); *The Christian State* (1895); *Between Cæsar and Jesus* (1899), and contributions to periodicals.

HERSEY, Samuel Freeman, philanthropist, was born in Sumner, Maine, April 22, 1812; son of James and Olive (Freeman) Hersey, and grandson of James Hersey and of Samuel Freeman, both soldiers of the Revolution. At the age of eighteen he began teaching during part of the school year, and in 1831 was graduated from Hebron academy. In 1832 he went to Bangor as a clerk in a store, and some years later, engaging in the lumber business, he made large investments in the northwest, meeting with great success. Between the years 1842 and 1869 he was five times a representative in the Maine legislature. He was a member of the governor's council, was a delegate to both the Republican national conventions which nominated Lincoln, and was a representative in the 43d congress, 1873–75. He bequeathed to the city of Bangor the sum of $100,000 for its public library and also left bequests to Westbrook seminary, Deering, Maine, and other charitable objects. He died in Bangor, Maine, Feb. 3, 1875.

Saml F. Hersey

HERTZLER, Charles William, educator, was born in Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 22, 1867; son of John and Sophia (Fox) Hertzler. He attended the public schools and the business college at Burlington, Iowa; Iowa Wesleyan university and the German college at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and Baldwin university and German Wallace college at Berea, Ohio. He was graduated at German Wallace, A.B. in 1889. He studied at Berlin university, 1892–93, and subsequently travelled through Egypt and the Holy Land. He was pastor at Peoria, Ill., 1889–91; St. Louis, Mo., 1891–92, and at Jordan, Minn., 1893–95; president of St. Paul's college, Minn., 1895–1900, and was elected professor of practical theology at the Nast Theological seminary at Berea, Ohio, in June, 1900. He was married, Oct. 5, 1893, to Lillie May Zom.

HESLIN, Thomas, R.C. bishop, was born in the parish Kilboe, county Longford, Ireland, in April, 1847. He studied for the priesthood in his native country, and accepting a call from Archbishop Odin of New Orleans, La., he came to America in 1863 with a body of priests and students under charge of Bishop Dubois, landing in New Orleans. There he continued his studies in philosophy and theology at Bouligny seminary and taught at St. Mary's college, Jefferson, and at the Carrollton parish school until he received ordination as a priest at Mobile, Ala., by Bishop Quinlan, Sept. 18, 1869, on reaching canonical age. He was attached to the arch-diocese of New Orleans and served as assistant priest at St. Louis cathedral, at St. Vincent de Paul's

church, and at St. Patrick's church, and as pastor at St. Michael's church, 1874–89. His labors were especially directed to the care aud education of the colored people. He was appointed bishop of Natchez to succeed Bishop Janssens, transferred to the archbishopric of New Orleans, and he was consecrated Juue 18, 1889, in St. Louis cathedral, New Orleans, by Archbishop Janssens. He established non-Catholic missions and special missions for colored people in his diocese, and added largely to the number of churches, schools and mission stations.

HETH, Henry, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1825. His grandfather, William Heth, was born in 1735; was an officer under General Montgomery in the French war and was wounded at Quebec; was lieutenant-colonel in the 3d Virginia regiment during the American revolution, and died in Richmond, Va., April 15, 1808. Henry was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1847 aud was assigned to the 6th U.S. infantry. He was rapidly advanced, and was a captain in 1855. On April 25, 1861, he resigned from the U.S. army and took service in that of Virginia as major of infantry, March 16, 1861, and as colonel of the 45th Virginia regiment, June 17, 1861. On Jan. 6, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and after a campaign in western Virginia his brigade with those of Williams and Humphrey Marshall formed a division under Marshall. On May 23, 1862, his brigade made an unsuccessful assault on General Crook at Lewisburg. He was commissioned major-general, May 24, 1863, and was assigned to the corps of Gen. A. P. Hill, Army of Northern Virginia. He was ordered to Gettysburg to secure supplies for the army, June 29, 1863. On July 1, he opened the battle of Gettysburg, when his division, made up of the brigades of Generals Archer, Pettigrew, Davis, Brockenbrough and Cook, opposed the division of Reynolds. On the retreat of the army up the valley after the battle of Gettysburg he fought at Bristoe Station, Oct. 14, 1863; through the Wilderness in all the engagements to Cold Harbor and at the determined stand at Spottsylvania, May 21, 1864. He was subsequently transferred to Petersburg and bore a conspicuous part in defending that place, and in the battles on the Weldon railroad, Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1864, up to the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865, where he was one of the general officers received by General Grant after the capitulation, having been known by the victorious commander as a subaltern in Mexico in 1847. After the war he engaged for a time in business in South Carolina, but subsequently went to Washington, D.C., where President Grant offered to place him in charge of the Indian bureau, which position he declined. He subsequently accepted from the President the position of personal adviser in relation to alleged Indian frauds then under investigation. He is the author of *Memoirs of the War*. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 27, 1899.

HEWES, Joseph, signer of the Declaration of Indepeudence, was born in Kingston, N.J., in 1730; son of Adam and Providence Hewes. His parents were among the persecuted Quakers of New Eugland who were compelled to leave Connecticut ou account of their religious tenets. When crossing the Housatonic river they were so closely pursued by Indians that Mrs. Hewes was severely wounded by a shot. They settled at Kingston, N.J., near Princeton, where Joseph was well educated. He was apprenticed to a merchant in Philadelphia, and later was furnished by his father with capital to enter the shipping and mercantile business on his own account. He removed to Edenton, N.C., iu 1760, where he engaged in business and soon became prominent in local politics. He was elected a state senator in 1763 and re-elected several consecutive terms, and in 1774 was a delegate from North Carolina to the 1st Continental congress, where he was a member of the committee that prepared the report on "the statement of the rights of the colonists in general, the several instances in which their rights are violated and infringed, and the means most proper to be pursued for obtaining their restoration." In 1775 he left the Society of Friends because of its action in condemning the proceedings of the Continental congress. He was active in promoting the non-importation agreement, although his own business was virtually ruined by the compact. Iu 1776 he was a member of the secret committee, of the committee on claims and chairman of the naval committee. The last named position made him practically the first secretary of the navy, and as such he fitted out eight armed vessels with remarkable economy and despatch, and planned with General Washington the operation of the campaign of 1776–77. He was very active in raising supplies in his state. He at first opposed, but finally voted for, the immediate adoption of the Declaration of Independence, in accordance with the resolution of the North Carolina convention of April, 1776, which was the earliest colonial movement toward a declaration to throw off the

Joseph Hewes.

British yoke. In 1777, when the enemy threatened his own state, he vacated his seat in congress and gave his services to North Carolina until 1779, when he again entered congress. He attended the sessions until Oct. 29, 1779, when he left the hall for the last time. He was the only signer of the Declaration who died at the seat of government while attending to public duty. His funeral was attended by General Washington and a large delegation from congress, and was conducted with civil and military ceremonies. He left no children. His death occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1779.

HEWETT, Edwin Crawford, educator, was born in Sutton, Mass., Nov. 1, 1828; son of Timothy and Levina (Leonard) Hewett, and grandson of Timothy Hewett and of Daniel and Sibyl (Davis) Leonard. He attended the Worcester academy and was graduated at the Massachusetts State normal school at Bridgewater in 1852. He taught school at Pittsfield, Mass., and at Bridgewater normal school, and was principal of Thomas grammar school at Worcester, Mass. In 1858 he became professor of history and geography in the Illinois State Normal university at Normal, of which institution he was president, 1876–90. He was editor of *The Illinois Schoolmaster*, 1871–75, and was treasurer of the National Educational association, 1886–90. Shurtleff college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1878. He is the author of *Pedagogy for Young Teachers* (1883); *Elements of Psychology* (1889), and a series of arithmetics (1896).

HEWETT, Waterman Thomas, educator, was born in Miami, Mo., Jan. 10, 1846; son of Waterman Thomas and Sarah Woodman (Parsons) Hewett, grandson of Col. Henry R. Parsons, of South Paris, Maine, and a descendant of the Hewetts of Plymouth and Marshfield. He was graduated at the Maine State seminary in 1864, at Amherst college, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872, and at Cornell university, Ph.D., 1879. He studied modern Greek in Athens and the German language in Germany, 1869–70; was assistant professor of German in Cornell university, 1870–81, and in 1881 was elected full professor of German language and literature. He visited Europe during vacation seasons of 1877–78, 1881, 1887–88 and 1896 for study in the universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Leiden. He was married in June, 1880, to Emma, daughter of George and Mary (Pelton) McChain, who died in Washington, Conn., Sept. 18, 1883; and secondly, Dec. 18, 1889, to Katharine Mary Locke, of New Orleans, La., editor of Freytag's *Verlorene Handsschrift*. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, the American Philological society, the Modern Language Association of America and the Goethe Society of Weimar; foreign member of the Netherland Society of Literature, of the Society of the Frisian Language and Literature of Holland, and of the Frisian Society of Historical Antiquities and Philology. He is the author of *The Frisian Language: A Historical Study* (1879); *The Aims and Methods of Collegiate Instruction in Modern Language* (1884); *The Mutual Relation of Colleges and Academies* (1886); introduction to *Life and Genius of Goethe* (1886); contributions to *Poetry and Philosophy of Goethe* (1887); an edition of Goethe's *Hermann and Dorothea* (1892); *History of Cornell University* (1894); an edition of *Uhland's Poems* (1896); *Sources of Goethe's Printed Text* (1898); *A German Reader* (1899), and editorial contributions to *Americana Germanica*.

HEWINS, Caroline Maria, librarian, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 10, 1846: daughter of Charles Amasta and Caroline Louisa (Chapin) Hewins; a descendant on her father's side of Jacob Hewins, of Dorchester, and John Alden, of Plymouth, and on her mother's, of Samuel Chapin, one of the original settlers of Springfield, and of John Fiske and other founders of Watertown. She attended the high schools in Boston and received a library training in the Boston Athenæum; was a private school teacher for several years, and took a special course at Boston university for one year. She was librarian of the Hartford Library association, 1875–92, and of the Hartford public library from 1892. She was a councillor of the American Library association, 1885–88, and again from 1893–99; vice-president of the same in 1891; secretary of the Connecticut Library association, 1891–93, and was elected secretary of the Connecticut public library committee in 1893. She did editorial work for the *Literary News*, *Library Journal*, *Babyhood* and *Our Little Folks*, and interested herself specially in the reading of young people. She is the author of *Books for the Young* (1882), and *Books for Boys and Girls* (1897).

HEWIT, Augustine Francis, author, was born at Fairfield, Conn., Nov. 27, 1820; son of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel and Rebecca W. (Hillhouse) Hewit, and grandson of James Hillhouse, U.S. senator from Connecticut. He was baptized Nathaniel Augustus, by his father; was prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated at Amherst, A.B. 1839; A.M. 1842. He studied law but relinquished the profession for theology and studied at the Theological Institute of Connecticut, East Windsor, of which his father was one of the founders in 1834. He was licensed to preach in 1842 as a Congregationalist, but renounced Calvinism in 1843 and was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was refused missionary appointment, the committee deciding his beliefs

to be distinctively Roman Catholic. He visited the south to ward off a threatened pulmonary attack and while there submitted to the teachings of the Roman church. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Reynolds, of the diocese of Charleston, S.C., and was appointed vice-principal of the Charleston Collegiate institute, March 25, 1847. In 1850 he entered the Redemptorist order, taking the religious name of Augustine Francis, and was connected with the Church of the Redeemer, New York city, 1851–58. With Fathers Hecker, Walworth, Baker and Deshon, he inaugurated the giving of missions to the faithful in America, and in 1858 with his co-workers he founded the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle in New York city. He served first as a missionary in 1865, took charge of the education of the Paulist students as professor of philosophy, theology and Holy Scriptures, and on the death of Father Hecker in 1889, succeeded as superior-general of the Congregation. He advocated the higher education of the clergy. He edited the *Catholic World*, 1869–74, and the "Complete Works of Bishop England" (1850). He was one of the founders of the Catholic University of America, an honorary member of its senate, and lecturer on ecclesiastical history. Amherst conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1877 and Pope Leo XIII. conferred a similar honor in 1884. He published *Reasons for Submitting to the Catholic Church* (1846); *Life of Princess Borghese* (1856); *Life of Dumonlin-Boric* (1857); *Life of the Rev. Francis A. Baker* (1865); *Problems of the Age* (1868); *Light in Darkness* (1870), and *The King's Highway* (1874). He died in New York city, July 3, 1897.

Augustine F. Hewit

HEWIT, Henry Stuart, surgeon, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Dec. 26, 1825; son of the Rev. Nathaniel and Rebecca W. (Hillhouse) Hewit, and brother of Father Augustine Francis Hewit, superior-general of the Paulists. He was educated at Yale college, but did not graduate. He studied medicine in the University of the City of New York and was graduated M.D. in 1848. The same year he entered the U.S. army as acting assistant surgeon and was in Vera Cruz, Mexico; and in 1849 he was commissioned assistant surgeon and stationed at Fort Yuma, Cal. He accompanied Lieut. W. H. Warner of the topographical engineers, on the surveying expedition in which that officer was killed by the Indians. He resigned from the army in 1852, and practised medicine in San Francisco, 1852–55, and in New York city, 1855–61. In 1861 he re-entered the army as brigade-surgeon under Gen. Charles F. Smith, and in 1863 was medical director on the staff of Gen. U. S. Grant, serving at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg. He subsequently served as staff surgeon to Gen. John M. Scofield. He was brevetted colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant conduct during the war. He became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith in 1855, and in 1865 made his home in New York city, where he had charge of the House of Good Shepherd, was a director of St. Joseph's Orphan asylum, and was president of the medical board of the New York Charity hospital. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the board of New York public school trustees. He died in New York city, Aug. 19, 1873.

HEWIT, Nathaniel, clergyman, was born in New London, Conn., Aug. 28, 1788. He was graduated from Yale in 1808 and began the study of law, which he abandoned for theology. He was licensed to preach by the New London Congregational association Sept. 24, 1811, and later entered Andover theological seminary in the class of 1816, but left at the close of the first year and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Plattsburgh, N.Y., July 5, 1815. He was pastor at Plattsburgh, 1815–17, and at Fairfield, Conn., 1818–27, and agent of the American temperance society, 1827–30. He visited Europe in 1831; spoke at Exeter Hall June 29, and on July 19, was present and assisted in forming the British and Foreign Temperance society. He visited Paris, and spoke to crowded audiences in Birmingham and Liverpool. He was pastor of the Second Congregational church at Bridgeport, Conn., 1830–53, and first pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bridgeport, 1853–67. He was an original trustee of the Theological Institute of Connecticut, East Windsor Hill, incorporated May 7, 1834, and was a liberal benefactor of that institution. He was a pioneer in the movement of temperance reform and was called the "Apostle of Temperance." Amherst conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1830. He was married Sept. 16, 1816, to Rebecca W., daughter of the Hon. James Hillhouse. His wife died Jan. 4, 1831, and on Nov. 14, 1831, and he married Susan, daughter of the Rev. Andrew Eliot of Fairfield, and she died May 1, 1857. Dr. Hewit died in Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 3, 1867.

HEWITT, Abram Stevens, representative, was born in Haverstraw, N.Y., July 31, 1822; son of John and Ann (Gurnee) Hewitt. He

removed with his parents to New York city, where he attended the public school and gained a scholarship at Columbia college, where he was graduated with first honors in 1842, receiving his A.M. degree in 1845. While at college he earned the money to pay his expenses by teaching and he continued at Columbia as instructor and assistant in mathematics until 1844, when he visited Europe with his classmate, Edward Cooper. He was admitted to the bar in 1845 and practised in New York for a short time. He gave up the law practice to engage in the manufacture of iron, in which his classmate, Edward Cooper, had just entered as a partner with his father, Peter Cooper, and the firm became Cooper & Hewitt, Mr. Hewitt becoming the manager of the extensive works and mines in New Jersey, at Trenton, Phillipsburg, Ringwood and Pequest. In 1855 he was married to Sarah Amelia, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Bedell) Cooper. Within sixty days after the publication of the results of Bessemer's experiments as set forth in his paper read before the Cheltenham meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1856 Mr. Cooper erected at Phillipsburg an experimental Bessemer converter. The civil war created an unusual demand for steel for the manufacture of gun-barrels and in 1862 Mr. Cooper went to Europe to study the process of its manufacture. On his return he supplied the U.S. government with the material at considerably less than the cost of production. He was a U.S. commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, where he made a thorough investigation of the manufacture of iron and steel, and his report was esteemed of great commercial interest. On his return he erected at Weston the first American open-hearth furnace under the Martin patents controlled by Cooper & Hewitt, and in 1870 he produced the first high-phosphorus low-carbon steel of commercial value manufactured in the United States. During Mr. Hewitt's management no serious labor trouble disturbed the business and when the times demanded a curtailment of production the works were kept going on short time so as to give the employees work sufficient to meet their weekly needs, even at a loss to the concern. He was the chief of the board of trustees that devised the plan of the

Cooper Union in New York city and while nominally holding the office of secretary of the board, the educational and financial details of the institution were directed by him and for more than forty years he continued to hold the position equivalent to that of president of a college. He was a Democratic representative from New York city in the 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1875–79 and 1881–86, resigning in 1886 to accept the nomination for mayor of New York city, to which office he was elected in November, receiving 22,422 more votes than Henry George and 30,117 more than Theodore Roosevelt. He assumed the duties of the office Jan. 1, 1887, serving until Jan. 1, 1889. He was chairman of the Democratic national committee of 1876. In congress Mr. Hewitt advocated tariff reform and was a frequent speaker on finance, labor, and the development of national resources in connection with the prosecution of U.S. geological surveys. As mayor of New York city he rigidly enforced the laws and held the head of each department accountable for the conduct of his specific affairs. He was a charter member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1871, a manager, 1872–75, and its president in 1876 and again in 1890, the second time being unanimously elected. He was also elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and he received from the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain at its meeting in New York city in 1896 the gold Bessemer medal in recognition of his services to the industry. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1887. He is the author of *Iron and Steel*, a report as U.S. commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, and *A Century of Mining and Metallurgy in the United States*, an address made in 1870 when he became president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He died in New York city, Jan. 18, 1903.

HEWITT, John Haskell, educator, was born at Preston, Conn., Aug. 8, 1835, son of Charles and Eunice (Witter) Hewitt, and grandson of Stanton and Lucinda (Grant) Hewitt and of Jonah and Eunice (Cady) Witter. He attended academies at Plainfield and Suffield, Conn., and was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1859; A.M., 1867, and from Yale Theological seminary in 1863. He was a post graduate student at Yale and librarian of the Brothers in Unity Society library and assistant in the Yale College library, 1863–65; professor of Latin language and literature at Olivet college, Mich., 1865–75, and acting-president, 1872–75; professor of Latin and Greek in Lake Forest university, Ill., 1875–81, and acting-president, 1877–78; studied and travelled in Germany and Italy, 1881–82, and was elected Garfield professor of ancient languages in Williams college in 1882. The year 1892–93 was spent

in England, Germany, Italy and Greece. He was elected a member of the American Philological association in 1886; of the Archæological Institute of America, 1898; of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain in 1898, and was made a member of the managing committee of the School in Rome. He was married Sept. 8, 1869, to Mary Louisa, daughter of Lemuel Tyler and Eugenia (Thomas) Downing. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Williams college in 1888, and that of LL.D. by Union college in 1895.

HEWSON, Addinell, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22, 1828; son of Dr. Thomas Tickell and Emily (Banks) Hewson. He was prepared for college at the grammar school of the university and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850, and from Jefferson Medical college in 1850, continuing his studies under Sir William Wilde at St. Mark's hospital, and in Dublin at the Rotunda hospital. He was resident surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital, 1851–52; visiting surgeon to the Episcopal hospital, 1853–55, and to the summer school of Jefferson Medical college, 1855–61; surgeon to Wills hospital, 1855–64, and resident surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital, 1861–67. While at the last-named hospital he extracted a ball from the side of General Meade just before the battle of Gettysburg. He was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1853, and a member of the Academy of National Sciences, Philadelphia, 1853; of the American Medical association, 1855; of the International Medical association in 1887; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, organized in his office April 21, 1879; of the Philadelphia County Medical society, and of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia. He was married Nov. 22, 1854, to Rachel Macomb, daughter of Dr. William Wetherill, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Major Macomb, U.S.A. He was injured by being thrown from his gig in May, 1868, and never fully recovered his health. He edited *Aural Surgery*, by Sir William Wilde (1853), and Mackenzie's *Diseases of the Eye* (1855), and wrote *The Use of Earth in Surgery* (1887), besides many valuable contributions to medical journals. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1889.

HEWSON, Addinell, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2, 1855; son of Dr. Addinell and Rachel Macomb (Wetherill) Hewson. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1876; A.M., 1879, and from Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, in 1879. He was dispensary surgeon at St. Mary's hospital, Philadelphia, 1879–88; clinical assistant in the surgical department of the Jefferson Medical College hospital, 1879–82; assistant in the ophthalmic clinic of the same institution, 1882–84, and chief clinical assistant of the surgical department there, 1890–94. He was an assistant demonstrator of anatomy at Jefferson Medical college, 1879–86; prosecutor of anatomy, 1886–89; demonstrator of anatomy there from 1889, and professor of anatomy at the Philadelphia Polyclinic College for Graduates in Medicine from 1897. He was made physician to the Philadelphia Orphan society in 1886, dispensary surgeon to the Episcopal hospital, Philadelphia, in 1887, and surgeon to St. Timothy's hospital, Roxborough, Pa., in 1894. He was elected a member of the Philadelphia County Medical society, Pathological Society of Philadelphia, Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; fellow of the College of Physicians, 1891; member of the Academy of Surgery and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He was married Sept. 4, 1883, to Lucy, daughter of George Washington Clabaugh, of Cumberland, Md. He edited the American edition of *Holden's Dissector*, and is the author of numerous papers in medical journals.

HEWSON, Thomas Tickell, physician, was born in London, England, April 9, 1773; the second son of William (F.R.S.) and Mary (Stevenson) Hewson and grandson of Addinell and Margaret (Rooks) Stevenson. His father, the celebrated anatomist and physiologist of the Windmill school, London, died in 1774, and he was taken by his mother to the United States in 1786. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1789, studied medicine with Dr. John Foulke, 1789–94; was house surgeon in St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, England, 1794–95; continued his medical studies at the University of Edinburgh, 1795–96; was again in London, 1796–1800, and in July, 1800, he returned to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. He was physician to the Walnut Street prison, 1806–18; to the Philadelphia hospital, 1811; to the Philadelphia Orphan society, 1817–37, and to the Pennsylvania hospital, 1818–35. He was censor and secretary of the College of Physicians, 1802–35; president of that institution, 1835–48, and held the chair of comparative anatomy in the department of natural science of the University of Pennsylvania, December, 1816. He founded in 1822 a private medical school in Library street, in which he was teacher of anatomy and practice. He was elected a member of the Edinburgh Medical society in 1796; of the American Philosophical society in 1801, and was one of its curators and its secretary; a fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1801, and was its president, 1835–48; a member of the Philadelphia Medical society, 1803, and a member of

the Massachusetts Medical society. He was a member of the national convention for the revision of the *United States Pharmacopeia*, and in 1828 was appointed by the College of Physicians one of a committee of three which prepared the draft of the *Pharmacopeia* for the press. Harvard college conferred upon him the degree of M.D., *gratis causa*, in 1822. He is the author of many important medical papers, prepared reports on meteorology and epidemics for the College of Physicians, and translated Swediaur's *Syphilis* (1815). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17, 1848.

HEYWARD, Thomas, Jr., signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at "Old House," St. Luke's Parish, S.C., July 28, 1746; eldest son of Col. Daniel and Maria (Miles) Heyward, grandson of Thomas and Hester (Taylor) Heyward, great-grandson of Thomas Heyward, and great ^{2}-grandson of Daniel Heyward, who came from Derby, England, to South Carolina at some time previous to 1684. His grandfather, Thomas Heyward, was drafted into the Provincial army for the Yemassee war at the age of fifteen, was promoted captain and finally placed in command of Fort Johnson, at that time the principal fortification of Charleston harbor. His father was a colonel of the Provincial militia and a wealthy planter. His brother Daniel married Ann Sarah Trezevant, and their daughter, Elizabeth Mathews Heyward, married Gov. James Hamilton. After completing his early education in the private schools of Charleston, Thomas Heyward, Jr., began the study of law with Mr. Parsons, one of the leaders of the Charleston bar. To complete his professional education he took a course at the Middle Temple, London, made a tour of Europe and returned to his native state, where he immediately became prominent in the patriot cause. He was a member of the last provincial "Commons House of Assembly," which set the British power at defiance, and was chosen a member of the Committee of Safety. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1776–78, and signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, and the Articles of Confederation July 9, 1778. He commanded a company of the Charleston artillery at the battle of Beaufort, where he was severely wounded; also served at the attack on Savannah, and was in command of the Charleston artillery during the siege of Charleston in 1780. On the surrender of the city he was imprisoned in the Spanish castle at St. Augustine, Fla., for a year, and then transported to Philadelphia. He returned home in 1782 and was shortly afterward appointed to the bench of the common pleas, where he served until 1798. He was a member of the convention which framed the first state constitution in 1798. He was married first to Elizabeth, sister of Gov. John Mathews, of South Carolina, who died in Philadelphia while he was imprisoned at St. Augustine; and secondly to Elizabeth Savage. He died at "Old House," St. Luke's Parish, S.C., April 17, 1809.

HIBBARD, Ellery Albee, representative, was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 31, 1826; son of Silas and Olive (Albee) Hibbard; grandson of David and Eunice (Talcott) Hibbard and of Zuriel and Anne (Penniman) Albee; great-grandson of David and Elizabeth (Severns) Hibbard and great^4-grandson of Robert Hibbard (or Hebard), of Salisbury, England, who came to America with Governor Winthrop about 1635. Ellery A. Hibbard was educated in the St. Johnsbury common schools and at Derby, Vt., academy. He read law at Haverhill, and later at Exeter, N.H., was admitted to the bar in 1849; practised law at Plymouth, 1849–53, and thereafter at Laconia, N.H. He was married, Dec. 5, 1853, to Mary H. Bell, of Haverhill, N.H. He was clerk of the state house of representatives, 1852–54; a member of that body, 1865 and 1866; a representative from the first district of New Hampshire in the 42d congress, 1871–73; judge of the state supreme court, 1873–74, declining reappointment; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1889; and was elected a trustee of the state insane asylum in 1871.

HIBBARD, Freeborn Garretson, clergyman, was born in New Rochelle, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1811; son of the Rev. Billy Hibbard, a prominent Methodist clergyman. He entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1829 and held various pastorates in New York state. He was editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, at Auburn, N.Y., 1856–60, and in the latter year was appointed a presiding elder of the district. He received the degree of D.D. from Genesee, in 1859. He is the author of: *Christian Baptism* (1845); *The Geography and History of Palestine* (1851); *The Psalms, Chronologically Arranged, with Historical Introductions* (1856); *The Religion of Childhood* (1864); *Biography of Bishop Leonidas L. Hamline* (1880); and *History of the Late East Genesee Conference* (1887). He died in Clifton Springs, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1895.

HIBBARD, Harry, representative, was born in Concord Vt., June 1, 1816; son of David and Susanna (Streeter) Hibbard; grandson of David

and Eunice (Talcott) Hibbard and a cousin of Ellery Albee Hibbard. He was graduated at Dartmouth, in 1835, receiving his A.B. degree in 1843 and that of A.M., 1846. He was admitted to the bar and practised at Bath, N.H.; was clerk of the house of representatives, 1839–43; member and speaker, 1844–45; state senator, 1846–49, and president of the senate, 1847–48; and a representative in the 31st, 32d, and 33d congresses, 1849–55. He died at Bath, N.H., July 28, 1872.

HIBBEN, John Grier, educator, was born in Peoria, Ill., April 19, 1861; son of the Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (Grier) Hibben; grandson of Samuel Eutrekin and Margaret (Galloway) Hibben and of John Cooper and Elizabeth (Perkins) Grier; and a descendant on his father's side of Walter Buchanan, who came from county Tyrone, Ireland, settling on Marsh Creek, Pa.; and on his mother's side, of the Rev. Robert Cooper, D.D., chaplain in the war of the Revolution. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1882, and was a student at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1882–83, and at Princeton Theological seminary, 1883–86. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Peoria in 1885, and ordained by the Presbytery of Carlisle, May 19, 1887. He was a stated supply at the Second Presbyteriau church, St. Louis, Mo., in 1886; and pastor at Falling Spring church, Chambersburg, Pa., 1887–91. He was instructor in logic and psychology at the College of New Jersey (Princeton), 1891–93; assistant professor of logic, 1893–97, and was elected Stuart professor of logic at Princeton university in 1897. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1893. He is the author of *Inductive Logic* (1896) and *The Problems of Philosophy* (1898).

HICHBORN, Philip, naval officer, was born in Charlestown, Mass., March 4, 1839; son of Philip and Martha (Gould) Hichborn; grandson of Philip and Betsey (Hopkins) Hichborn and of Solomon and Betsey (Proctor) Gould; and a descendant of Thomas Hichborn, who settled in Boston in the 17th century, and of Zaccheus Gould, who came from England to New England about 1638. He was gradnated at the Charlestown high school in 1855 and at once indentured to the government under Master Shipwright Melvin Simmons of the Charlestown navy yard. For steady application he was awarded by Secretary Toucey with a two years' course in theoretical training in ship construction, calculation and design, under special instruction by direction of the naval department. On reaching his majority March 4, 1860, he started on a sea voyage to California by way of Cape Horn on the clipper ship *Dashing Wave*, serving as carpenter of the vessel. He was first employed by the Pacific Mail steamship company in San Francisco and shortly after under his old master, who had been promoted naval constructor, and stationed at the Mare Island navy yard. In two years he was made master mechanic of the station. He declined the position of assistant naval constructor in 1862 as the pay was not equal to that he was then receiving. On June 26, 1869, he accepted the commission of assistant naval constructor with the relative rank of lieutenant, his appointment being credited to California. In 1870 he was ordered to the Portsmouth navy yard. On March 12, 1875, he was promoted naval constructor with the relative rank of captain, after a competitive examination in which he stood first. He was then assigned to League Island navy yard, Philadelphia. He was a member of the board of inspection and survey, 1875–81, and a member of the first naval advisory board in 1881, and became prominently identified with the designing and construction of the new naval vessels. In June, 1884, he visited Europe under instructions from Secretary Chandler and his report on European dock-yards was of much value to the profession. The same year he was ordered to Washington as assistant to the chief of bureau of construction and repair, and on Sept. 7, 1893, he was promoted to be chief constructor with the relative rank of commodore, succeeding Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson, resigned, and he became the responsible director of the building of the new United States navy. His term of appointment being four years he was reappointed, Sept. 7, 1897, his term of service to expire by age limit, March 4, 1901. Among his inventions is the Franklin life-buoy, which was adopted generally in the United States and other navies of the world. He was elected a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of America. His article "Sheathed and Unsheathed Ships," published in the *Proceedings* of the Naval Institute, April, 1890, was widely copied and commented on; and in 1898 the necessity of his plan for sheathing ships was demonstrated in the war with Spain. After which all vessels authorized by congress were required by law to be sheathed and coppered. In 1899 he was made an honorary member of the Institution of Naval Architects of England. He became prominent in Masonry, attaining the 32d degree.

Philip Hichborn

HICKCOX, John Howard, librarian, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1832: son of Hamlet H. and Hannah (Mull) Hickcox. He was educated at the Albany academy: was assistant librarian in the New York state library, Albany, 1858–64; and engaged in the second-hand book business in Washington, 1863–74. He was employed in the Congressional library, Washington, D.C., 1874–82, and again conducted a second-hand book business at Washington 1882–85. He was Washington correspondent for the American Geographical society, 1895–97. Besides contributions to periodicals he is the author of: *An Historical Account of American Coinage*, with plates (1858); *History of the Bills of Credit or Paper Money*, 1709–1789 (1865); *Bibliography of the Writings of Dr. Franklin B. Hough* (1886); and *Catalogue of United States Government Publications* (ten vols., 1885–94). He also compiled appendixes to the *American Catalogue* (1884–95). He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 30, 1897.

HICKMAN, John, representative, was born in Chester county, Pa., Sept. 11, 1810. He acquired a thorough classical education and began the study of medicine, but abandoned it for law and was admitted to the bar in 1833, practising in West Chester, Pa. In 1845 he was appointed district attorney for Chester county, and held the office fifteen months. He was a Democratic representative in the 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th congresses, 1855–63, declining a re-election to the 38th congress. He changed his views on the question of slavery extension and in 1860 became a Republican. In the same year he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency. He was subsequently a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. He died in West Chester, Pa., March 23, 1875.

HICKMAN, William Howard, educator, was born in Crab Orchard Spring, Ky., Oct. 15, 1844; son of John and Sarah (Pitts) Hickman; grandson of Mike Hickman, an officer in the war of 1812, stationed at Norfolk, Va., and of Elijah and Elizabeth (Green) Pitts, of Abingdon, Va., and great-grandson of Peter Hickman, a Revolutionary soldier who immigrated from Germany to America about the middle of the eighteenth century and entered a large tract of land in Sullivan county, Tenn., on the Virginia line near Blountville. His parents removed to Lincoln county, Ky., where they both died when William Howard was very young. He was taken by an older brother to Crawfordville, Ind., where he was brought up. He was a soldier in the 10th and 39th Indiana volunteers, 1861–64, and served in the Army of the Cumberland and with Kilpatrick in the march to the sea. He was captured and confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., when the war closed. He then studied medicine, but decided to become a Methodist minister and entered Indiana Asbury university, Greencastle, where he paid his way through the course by teaching, and was graduated A.B. 1873, A.M. 1876. He joined the North-west Indiana conference of the M.E. church in 1873, studied at the Garrett Biblical institute and at the School of Oratory, Boston, Mass., and filled many of the leading pulpits of his conference, 1873–86. He was presiding elder of the Crawfordville district, 1886–89; president of Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., 1889–93; pastor of the First M.E. church, Terre Haute, Ind., 1893–96, when he was elected chancellor of De Pauw university to succeed Bishop Thomas Bowman, retired. He was elected a member of the board of managers of the Southern Education society; was a delegate to the general conference in 1888, alternate in 1892 and again a member in 1896. He was married in 1875 to Eliza, the only daughter of Professor Hougham, of Perdue university. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from De Pauw university in 1889.

HICKOK, Laurens Perseus, educator, was born in Bethel, Conn., Dec. 29, 1799. He was graduated from Union college, New York, in 1820 and studied theology with the Rev. William Andrews and the Rev. Bennet Tyler, 1821–23. He was married, Oct. 8, 1822, to Elizabeth Taylor, of Bethel, Conn. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kent, Conn., 1824–29; was installed July 23, 1829, and ministered at Litchfield, Conn., 1829–36. In 1836 he became professor of theology in the Western Reserve college, Ohio, resigning in 1844 to accept the chair of Christian theology in Auburn Theological seminary, where he served, 1844–52. He was professor of mental and moral science in Union college, 1852–68; vice-president, 1852–61; acting president, 1861–67; trustee, 1867–69; and president, 1867–68. He resigned in 1868, and the last years of his life were spent in Amherst, Mass. He was moderator of the General Assembly, 1856. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton college in 1843, and that of LL.D. from Amherst in 1866. He is the author of: *Rational Psychology* (1849); *Moral Philosophy* (1853); *Empirical Psychology* (1854; rev. ed., 1882); *Rational Cosmology* (1858); *Creator and Creation* (1872); *Humanity Immortal* (1872); and *Logic of Reason* (1875). He died at Amherst, Mass., May 6, 1888.

HICKOK, Milo Judson, clergyman, was born in New Haven, Vt., Aug. 22, 1809. He was graduated at Middlebury college, Vt., A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838; was professor of languages at Delaware college, 1835–38; a student at Union Theological seminary, 1838–41; and a tutor at Middlebury college, 1840. He was ordained a Congregational minister, May 4, 1841; was tutor at Marietta college and pastor at Hanover, Ohio, 1841–44;

stated supply at Utica, N.Y., 1844–45; pastor at Rochester, N.Y., 1845–54; stated supply at Montreal, Canada, 1854–55; and pastor at Scranton, Pa., 1855–68. He was a trustee of Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., 1863–73; and an invalid at Marietta, Ohio, from 1868 until his death. He was a delegate to the synod of Presbyterian churches in Ireland and Scotland, 1867. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1861. He died in Marietta, Ohio, July 19, 1873.

HICKS, Elias, preacher, was born in Hempstead, N.Y., March 19, 1748; son of John and Martha Hicks. His father was a member of the Society of Friends and Elias became a frequent attendant at the meetings of that sect. He was apprenticed to a carpenter at the age of seventeen, and on the expiration of his term he returned to his father, with whom he lived until his marriage, Jan. 2, 1771, to Jemima, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Seamau, of Jericho, N.Y. Thereafter he took charge of his father-in-law's farm, of which he ultimately became the owner. In 1768 he joined the Friends, and in 1775 began his ministry. For fifty years he was an acknowledged leader, his meetings being attended by large audiences composed of persons of various denominations. He travelled and preached throughout the United States and in Canada, receiving no pay as a preacher, and bearing his own travelling expenses, while at home he worked on his farm, thus earning the support of himself and his family. He was a powerful advocate of emancipation of the slaves in his native state, and to him is largely due the act of the legislature of New York, passed July 4, 1827, freeing all the slaves within its borders. About 1820 certain persons claimed to discover that he was a heretic, and was teachiug to the community "pernicious and soul-ruining errors." He was accused of denying the divinity of Christ and the authority of the Scriptures. In a letter written to Charles Stokes, of New Jersey, in 1829, the year before his death, however, he states very clearly that he believed the Bible to have been written "by holy men, inspired by the Holy Ghost"; and that he believed in the "miraculous conception of Jesus" and that He was "truly the Son of God" fully partaking "of the very nature, spirit, likeness, and divinity of His Heavenly Father." He did not, however, believe in the doctrine of original sin, or the vicarious atonement of Jesus, pronouncing them inconsistent with the nature of "a perfectly just, all-wise, and merciful Jehovah." His followers became known as "Hicksites," but they themselves only recognized the name of Friends, and the opposite side also retained that title. He published: *Observations on Slavery* (1811); *Elias Hicks's Journal and his Life and Labors* (1828); *Sermons* (1828); *Letters of Elias Hicks* (1834). He died at Jericho, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1830.

HICKS, Frederick Charles, educator, was born in St. Clair county, Mich., Jan. 1, 1863; son of Henry Warren and Ellen Asenath (Gilbert) Hicks. He attended the public schools of Corunna, Mich., and was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1886. He was principal of the high school at La Porte, Ind., 1886–88; instructor in political economy at the University of Michigan, 1891–92; in 1892 became professor of history and political economy and afterward professor of economics at the University of the State of Missouri, and was dean of the faculty in 1898. He was in Leipzig, Paris and Rome, 1896–97. He became a member of the American Economic association in 1886, of the Internationale Vereinigung fur vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft und Volkswirtschaftslehre zu Berlin in 1895, and of the National Geographic society in 1899. He was married, Sept. 18, 1890, to Verna Evangeline Sheldon. He is the author of: *Territorial Revenue System of Missouri* (1896); *The Government of the People of Missouri* (1897); *Economics, A Study of Fundamental Principles* (1900), and contributions to periodicals.

HICKS, Josiah Duane, representative, was born in Chester county, Pa., Aug. 1, 1844; son of John and Barbara (Eynon) Hicks; grandson of James Hicks and of James Eynon; and a descendant of George Hicks, who with his brother Lemuel fled from north of Germany (Holland) to England in 16th century, a refugee from popish persecution. The Eynons are of Welsh origin and trace their ancestry back into the history of that ancient people, having for centuries lived in and about Cardiff. In or about 1840 John and Barbara Hicks immigrated from Wales to America, and in 1847 settled in Blair county, Pa., where the son received an education in the public schools. He removed to Altoona, Pa., in 1861, served as a private soldier in the Union army 1862–63, and in 1864 as first lieutenant. He studied law with Daniel J. Neff, was admitted to practice in 1875, and held several minor political positions. In 1880 he was elected district attorney of Blair county, and was re-elected in 1883. He was a Republican representative from the twentieth district in the 53d, 54th and 55th congresses, 1893–99, and served as chairman of the committee on patents, trade marks and copyrights, and as vice-chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds; and was active in the proceedings of congress at the time of the blowing up of the *Maine* and preparatory to the war with Spain. On retiring from public life he continued his law practice as a member of the firm of Neff, Hicks & Geesey.

HICKS, Thomas, painter, was born in Newtown, Pa., Oct. 18, 1823. He attended the academy in his native town and in 1837 entered the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. The following year he went to New York city, where he continued the study of art at the National Academy of Design. His first important picture, "The Death of Abel," was exhibited at the Academy in 1841. He studied in Europe, 1845–49, and on his return devoted his attention chiefly to portrait painting, his subjects including many prominent men of his time. Lincoln, Longfellow, Booth, Bayard Taylor, Verplanck, Halleck, and Holmes were among his sitters. He was made a National Academician in 1851, and was president of the Artists' Fund society, 1873–85. He died at Trenton Falls, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1890.

Hicks, Thomas Holliday, governor of Maryland, was born in Dorchester county, Md., Sept. 2, 1798. His father was a farmer, and he was brought up to work on the farm and attend the school of the neighborhood. He entered public life as town constable, and was promoted to the office of county sheriff. He was a state representative, 1836–37; register of wills, 1838; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1849; state representative, 1848–58, and governor of the state, 1858–62. He opposed secession in 1861, and used the power of his office to prevent the assembling of the state legislature, intent on seceding. He also exercised his authority in suppressing the riot caused by the passage of the Massachusetts troops through Baltimore, April 19, 1861. On the death of Senator James A. Pearce, Dec. 20, 1862, Ex-Governor Hicks was appointed by Governor Bradford to the vacancy in the U.S. senate and on the meeting of the legislature he was elected for the term expiring March 3, 1867. He was a member of the committees on claims and naval affairs. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 13, 1865.

HIESTER, Daniel, representative, was born in Upper Salford township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Pa., June 25, 1747; son of Daniel and Catharine (Schuler) Hiester (or Hüster). His father, a native of Elsoff, Wittgenstein, Westphalia, Germany, arrived in Philadelphia from Rotterdam and purchased a farm in Goshenhoppen, Pa., where he engaged successfully in farming and tanning, and became an influential citizen. He subsequently bought large tracts of land in Berks county, Pa. In 1757 he erected a large double brick mansion on his property in Upper Salford, which was still standing in 1900 in a good state of preservation. The son was well educated and in 1768 made a journey to the Carolinas, having serious thought of settling there or further south. He was married in 1770 to Rosanna, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Hager, of Hagerstown, Md. The fathers of the contracting parties had been friends in Germany and had come to America about the same time, Hager settling in Maryland and Hiester in Pennsylvania. After his marriage young Hiester settled upon his father's property in Upper Salford and Marlboro townships and devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm and the business of the tannery. He was commissioned colonel of the 4th battalion, May 6, 1777, and on Oct. 21, 1777, he was appointed by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania one of the commissioners for Philadelphia county to seize the personal effects of traitors. In 1778 Jonathan Hager, father of Mrs. Hiester, gave Daniel Hiester 1400 acres of land in and about Hagerstown, Md. On May 6, 1778, he was appointed an agent for forfeited estates, and in October, 1779, chairman of the committee of the public accounts of Pennsylvania. He was elected a brigadier-general, May 23, 1782, and on Oct. 14, 1784, he was elected to represent Montgomery county in the supreme executive council of the state. He was a commissioner to examine the Connecticut claims to lands in the county of Luzerne in 1787. On Nov. 26, 1788, he was elected a representative in the 1st U.S. congress. He was then a resident of Berks county, but when he transferred his residence from Old Goshenhoppen is not apparent. He was re-elected to the 2d, 3d and 4th congresses, and resigned his seat Dec. 8, 1796, being succeeded by George Ege. In 1796 he removed to Hagerstown, Md., whence he was a representative in the 7th and 8th congresses, 1801–04. He died while attending the 8th congress in Washington, D.C., March 7, 1804.

HIESTER, Daniel, representative, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1774; son of Gen. John and Hannah (Pawling) Hiester, and grandson of Daniel and Catharine (Schuler) Hiester. He was appointed by Governor McKean prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Chester county, Jan. 6, 1800, and held the office until 1809. He was instrumental in establishing the Bank of Chester County and was its first cashier, 1814–17. He was elected burgess of West Chester in 1815, 1816, and 1817; and was appointed register of wills and recorder of deeds, Feb. 28, 1821. He was a representative in the 11th congress, 1809–11, succeeding his father. He was married to Mary Springer. He died in Hagerstown, Md., in 1834.

HIESTER, Gabriel, legislator, was born in Bern towuship, Berks county, Pa., June 14, 1749; sou of Daniel and Catharine (Schuler) Hiester. In July, 1776, he was elected a representative from Berks couuty to the provisional convention for the formation of a state constitution. He was justice of the court of common pleas, 1778–82; was a representative in the state legislature, 1782–87, 1789–91 and 1802–04, and state senator, 1795–96 and 1805–12. He was married to Elizabeth Bausman. He died in Bern township, Pa., Sept. 1, 1824.

HIESTER, Gabriel, jurist, was born in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., Jan. 5, 1779; son of the Hon. Gabriel and Elizabeth (Bausman) Hiester; and grandsou of Daniel and Catharine (Schuler) Hiester. He received a good English and German education. He was married May 12, 1803, to Mary, daughter of John Otto, of Reading, Pa. He was prothonotary of the court by appointment of the governor, 1809–17; clerk of the quarter sessions, 1809–12 and 1814–17; and associate judge, 1819–23. During the war of 1812–15 he served as brigade major under Gen. William Adams. He was a presidential elector in 1817 and 1821, casting his vote on both occasions for James Monroe. He was appointed by Governor Andrew Shultz surveyor-general of the state, May 11, 1824. He erected the first rolling-mill in the vicinity of Fairview, about 1833. He died at Fairview, Pa., Sept. 14, 1834.

HIESTER, Isaac Ellmaker, representative, was born at New Holland, Pa., May 29, 1824; son of William and Lucy E. (Ellmaker) Hiester; and grandson of William Hiester and of Isaac Ellmaker. He attended a Moravian school at Litiz in early youth and after a period at Abbeville academy entered Bolmar's institute at West Chester, Pa., where he prepared for college. He was graduated from Yale with high honors in 1842; was admitted to the bar, Sept. 13, 1845, and practised in Lancaster, Pa. He was appointed deputy attorney-general in 1848; was a Whig representative in the 33d congress, 1853–55, and failed of re-election in 1854. Having repudiated the "Know-Nothing" movement he united with the Democratic party who nomiuated him for representative in the 35th congress in 1856 in opposition to Anthony E. Robert then a representative in congress. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1868 and was appointed a member of the Democratic national executive committee. He several times declined the nomination for justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the banking firm of Reed, Henderson & Co., of Lancaster. He was married, Feb. 18, 1863, to Mary T., daughter of Benjamin Eshleman, of Lancaster. He died in Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 6, 1871.

HIESTER, John, representative, was born in Upper Salford, Pa., April 9, 1745; son of Daniel and Catharine (Schuler) Hiester. He was carefully educated and served in the Revolutionary war as colonel. He was major-general of the state militia after the war. He represented Chester county in the state senate 1802–06, and in the 10th U.S. congress 1807–09, being succeeded by his son Daniel (q. v.). After his congressional term he retired from public life. He was a member and president of the first town couucil of Pottstown. He was married to Hannah Pawling aud they had three sons and five daughters. The sons were Daniel (q. v.), John, who engaged in farming, and Samuel, a physician, who married Margaret Potts Rutter, whose sister, Martha Rutter, married Maj. William Brooke, and became the mother of Maj.-Gen. Johu Rutter Brooke, U.S.A. (q. v.). John Hiester died in Pottstown, Pa., Oct. 15, 1821.

HIESTER, Joseph, governor of Pennsylvania, was born iu Bern, Berks county, Pa., Nov. 18, 1752; son of John Hiester, the eldest of three brothers who came from Elsoff, Wittgensteiu, Westphalia, Germany, to Philadelphia. Daniel and Joseph Hiester (or Hüster) arrived in September, 1737, John having come in 1732, and they all took up their residence in Goshenhoppen, Pa., where Daniel purchased a farm and located permanently, John and Joseph settling in Berks county. Joseph Hiester, son of John, was brought up as a farmer and also engaged in merchandising. He equipped a company of eighty men at his own expense, joined the Continental army in 1776, was promoted colonel and commanded a company in Col. Henry Haller's battalion in the battle of Long Island, where he was made a prisoner and confined in the prison-ship *Jersey*, where he used his money liberally in alleviating the sufferings of his companions. He was exchanged, took part in the battle of Germantown, where he was wounded, and remained iu the service till the close of the war. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1776, a state representative five years, and a state senator four years, and a member of the convention of 1787 that ratified the Federal constitution and of the state constitutional convention of 1790. He represented his district in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th congresses,

1799–1805, succeeding his cousin Daniel, a representative in the 1st-4th congresses inclusive. In 1807 he was one of the two major-generals appointed to command the Pennsylvania contingent called by President Jefferson. He then retired to his farm, but again served as a representative in the 14th, 15th and 16th congresses, 1815–20. He was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1817, was elected governor in 1820 and resigned his seat in congress to accept the office. In his administration he directed especial attention to the introduction of better methods of instruction in public schools. In 1823 he retired from public life. At the time of his death his estate was worth over $400,000. He died in Reading, Pa., June 10, 1832.

HIESTER, William, representative, was born in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., Oct. 10, 1790; son of William and Anna Maria (Myers) Hiester, and grandson of Daniel and Catharine (Schuler) Hiester. He pursued an irregular course at Dickinson college and removed to New Holland, Lancaster county, Pa., about 1822, where he engaged in farming. He was married to Lucy E., daughter of Isaac Ellmaker of New Holland. He was an early advocate of the Anti-Masonic movement; was secretary of the Anti-Masonic meeting at New Holland in 1828, and in the same year was defeated by James Buchanan in the election for representative in the 21st congress. He was a representative in the 22d, 23d and 24th congresses, 1831–37; in 1836 was elected a member of the constitutional convention of December, 1837; was elected a state senator in 1840, being speaker of the senate in 1842; presided at the Whig convention in Lancaster, July 29, 1843, which advocated the claims of Henry Clay for the presidency; was a presidential elector in 1844, and was the unanimous choice of Lancaster county for governor, but refused to allow his name to be used. He died in New Holland, Pa., Oct. 14, 1853.

HIGBEE, Elnathan Elisha, educator, was born in St. George, Vt., April 27, 1830; son of Lewis and Sarah (Baker) Higbee. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1849 and from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1853. He was professor of mathematics in the high school at Lancaster, Pa., 1853–54; pastor at Bethel, Vt., 1855–58; Emmittsburg, Md., 1858–59; Tiffin, Ohio, 1859–62; was also professor of languages in Heidelburg college, Tiffin, 1859–62; was pastor at Pittsburg, Pa., 1862–64, and was professor of church history and New Testament exegesis in the Theological seminary, Mercersburg, 1864–71. He was president of Mercersburg college and professor of ethics and æsthetics there, 1871–80, and state superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania, 1881–89. He was also superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' schools, 1881–89, and editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, 1881–89. He received the degrees of D.D. in 1865 and LL.D. in 1887 from Franklin and Marshall college. See biography in *Pennsylvania School Journal*, February, 1890. He died at Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 10, 1889.

HIGBY, William, representative, was born at Willsboro, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1813; youngest son of Levi Higby. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm and engaged in the lumber and iron business. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1840 and practised law in his native county until 1849, when he removed to Calaveras, Cal., and engaged for a time in mining, without success. He was district attorney of Calaveras county, 1853–59, and gained the rough nickname of "Bloody Bill" because of his severity to criminals. He was district judge, 1859–61; state senator, 1862, and a representative in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1863–69. In the 40th congress he was chairman of the committee on mines and mining. He was married in 1865 to a daughter of Joseph Ringot. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866. He was collector of internal revenue for the first district of California by appointment of President Grant, 1877–81; engaged in farming, 1881–84, and three years before his death was stricken with paralysis. He died at Santa Rosa, Cal., Nov. 29, 1887.

HIGGINS, Anthony, senator, was born in Red Lion Hundred, Del., Oct. 1, 1840; son of Anthony M. and Sarah C. (Corbit) Higgins; grandson of Anthony and Martha Higgins, and of Parnell and Mary (Clark) Corbit, and a descendant of Laurence Higgins, who landed at Philadelphia about 1730, and of Daniel Corbit, who landed at Philadelphia in 1703. He prepared for college at Newark academy, entered Delaware college and was graduated from Yale in 1861. He studied law one year at Harvard and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He was deputy attorney-general of the state, 1864–69; U.S. district attorney for Delaware, 1869–76; chairman of the Republican state committee, 1868; the defeated Republican candidate for U.S. senator before the Delaware legislature in 1881; defeated Republican candidate for representative in the 49th congress in 1884; and was elected U.S. senator as successor to Eli

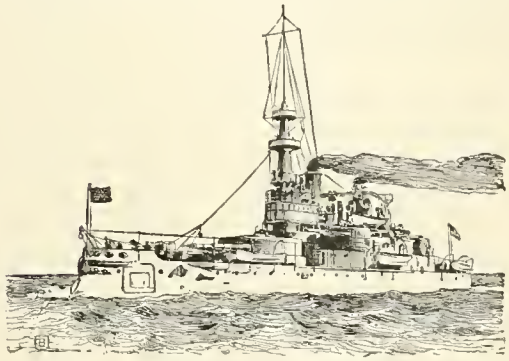
Anthony Higgins

Saulsbury, Democrat, taking his seat March 4, 1889. He was succeeded, March 4, 1895, by Richard R. Kenney and resumed the practice of law in Wilmington. In the senate he was a member of the committees on District of Columbia, interstate commerce, manufactures, privileges and elections, and relations with Canada. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1891.

HIGGINSON, Ella (Rhoads), author, was born at Council Grove, Kan., in 1862; daughter of Charles Reeves and Mary Ann Rhoads, and a descendant of James and Hannah Rhoads, of Indiana. She was educated first at home; later at a seminary in Oregon City, Oregon, and at a private school, and commenced her literary career as a contributor of short stories and verse to the magazines. She is the author of: *The Flower That Grew in the Sand* (1896); *From the Land of the Snow Pearls* (1897); *A Forest Orchid* (1898), all books of short stories; and *When the Birds Go North Again*, a book of verse (1898).

HIGGINSON, Francis, clergyman, was born in England in 1588. He was graduated from St. John's college, Cambridge, and became a clergyman of the established church, holding a parish at Claybrooke, Leicester, as assistant to his father, also a clergyman; but afterward joined the ranks of the Puritans. In 1629 he embarked with the expedition of the Massachusetts Bay company to New England, as "teacher" (pastor) of the church to be founded at Salem, Mass., where he was ordained, this being the first ordination occurring in New England. He wrote *New England's Plantations* (1630), and also a *Journal* of his voyage, which has been often reprinted. See his *Life* by Thomas Wentworth Higginson (1891). He died in Salem, Mass., Aug. 6, 1630.

HIGGINSON, Francis John, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., July 19, 1843; son of Stephen and Agnes (Cochrane) Higginson, grandson of Stephen and Louisa (Storrow) and a descendant of the Rev. Francis Higginson (1588–1630). He was graduated from the U.S. naval academy at Annapolis in 1861, and served in the civil war. He was wounded in the expedition from the *Colorado* that destroyed the Confederate privateer *Judith*. He afterward acted as signal midshipman to Capt. Theodorus Bailey on board the *Cayuga* when Farragut's fleet passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., April 24, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1862, took part in the blockade of Charleston, S.C., and in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, by the U.S. squadron under Rear-Admiral Dahlgren. He also had command of a division of boats in the boat attack on Fort Sumter, under Captain Stevens. Later he was on board the *Housatonic* when she was destroyed by a torpedo, and was in command of the launches used in interrupting communications by night between Charlestou and Morris Island. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866; commander, June 10, 1876, and captain, Sept. 27, 1891. On July 22, 1897, he was



MASSACHUSETTS

placed in command of the *Massachusetts*. He served in Commodore Sampson's fleet in the war with Spain, 1898, taking part in the blockade of Santiago, and commanded the naval force which convoyed General Miles to Port Rico and covered his landing. On Aug. 10, 1898, after the battle of Santiago, he was advanced to the rank of commodore. He was made rear-admiral, March 3, 1899, and was advanced three numbers for services during the Spanish war. In 1901 he was placed in command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

HIGGINSON, John, clergyman, was born in Claybrooke, Leicester, England, Aug. 6, 1616; son of Francis Higginson (1588–1630). He came to America as a boy with his father and succeeded him in his church in Salem, having previously been assistant to the Rev. Henry Whitfield, at Guilford, Coun., whose daughter he married. He was one of the leading clergymen in New England, being seventy-two years in the ministry; published various sermons and furnished the attestatiou to Cotton Mather's *Magnalia*, which was prefixed to the first volume of that work. He was pronounced by the critic R. W. Griswold, to be "incomparably the best writer" among the American Puritan divines. He died in Salem, Mass., Dec. 9, 1708.

HIGGINSON, Stephen, delegate, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 28, 1743; son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Cabot) Higginson, and a descendant of the Rev. Francis Higginson (1588–1630). He became a merchant and a shipmaster, and accumulated a considerable fortune. In 1774 he visited England, and while there appeared by request at the house of commons to express his opinion as to the Revolutionary feeling in Massachusetts. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1782–83; and navy agent at Boston, 1797–1801. He was active iu the suppression of Shays's re-

bellion, holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment sent from Boston for that purpose. He published *Examination of Jay's Treaty by Cato* (1795); and numerous essays. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 22, 1828.

HIGGINSON, Thomas Wentworth, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1823; son of Stephen and Louisa (Storrow) Higginson; grandson of Stephen and Susan (Cleveland) Higginson, and a descendant of the Rev. Francis Higginson (1588–1630). He prepared for college at the private school of William Wells; was graduated from Harvard in 1841, and taught for a time in Mr. Weld's school at Jamaica Plain, Mass., later becoming a private tutor in the family of his cousin, Stephen Higginson Perkins, of Brookline. His first intention was to become a lawyer, but he abandoned it to study theology, and was graduated from Harvard divinity school in 1847. His first charge was in Newburyport, where he was pastor of the First Religious society until 1850. He became somewhat unpopular because of his anti-slavery views and his active interest in politics, especially as he allowed himself to be nominated for representative in congress in 1848. After resigning his pulpit he remained two years in Newburyport, teaching classes, writing for the newspapers, and organizing evening schools. In 1852 he was called to the Worcester, Mass., Free church, and remained there until 1858, when he finally left the ministry to devote himself to literary work. In 1854 he was the leader of an attempt to rescue Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, from prison, receiving a sabre cut in the face and being indicted for the murder of one of the deputies. He was released on a technicality. In 1856 he went to Kansas to assist in organizing the free-state movement, and later became the friend and confidant of John Brown of Osawatomie. At the beginning of the civil war he recruited a company of infantry in Worcester, and afterward was appointed colonel of a regiment of freed slaves, the first regiment of this kind to be mustered into the U. S. service. He was wounded at Wiltown Bluff, S.C., in August, 1863, and the following year was obliged to resign on account of disability. He resumed his literary work, residing at Newport, R.I., until 1878, when he returned to Cambridge, Mass.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson

He was appointed chief of staff to Governor John D. Long in 1880, and in 1880 and 1881 was a representative in the state legislature. He was state military and naval historian, 1889–91, and in this capacity he compiled "Massachusetts in the Army and Navy" (2 volumes). In 1896 he presented unconditionally to the Boston Public library his "Galatea collection of books relating to the history of woman," numbering about one thousand volumes. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society and of the American Historical association and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Harvard conferred upon him the degrees of A.M. in 1869 and LL.D. in 1898, and Western Reserve gave him that of LL.D. in 1896. He is the author of: *Thalatta* (with Samuel Longfellow, 1853); *Out-door Papers* (1863); *Malbone, an Oldport Romance* (1869); *Army Life in a Black Regiment* (1870); *Atlantic Essays* (1871); *The Sympathy of Religions* (1871, translated into French); *Oldport Days* (1873); *Young Folks' History of the United States* (1875; translated into French, 1875, Italian and German, 1876); *History of Education in Rhode Island* (1876); *Young Folks' Book of American Explorers* (1877); *Short Studies of American Authors* (1879); *Common sense about Women* (1881, translated into German); *Life of Margaret Fuller Ossoli* (1884); *Larger History of the United States* (1885); *The Monarch of Dreams* (1886, translated into French and German); *Hints on Writing and Speechmaking* (1887); *Women and Men* (1888); *Travellers and Outlaws* (1889); *The Afternoon Landscape* (1890); *The New World and the New Book* (1891); *Life of the Rev. Francis Higginson* (1891); *Concerning all of us* (1892); *Such As They Are* (with his wife, Mary Thacher Higginson, 1893); *Book and Heart: Essays on Literature and Life* (1897); *Tales of the Enchanted Islands of the Atlantic* (1898); *Cheerful Yesterdays* (1898); *Old Cambridge* (1899); *Contemporaries* (1899); besides several translations and edited works, and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

HILBORN, Samuel Greeley, representative, was born in Minot, Maine, Dec. 9, 1834; son of Samuel and Nancy (Noyes) Hilborn, grandson of Robert and Lucy (Riggs) Hilborn, and a descendant of Thomas Hilborn, native of England, who settled near Philadelphia, Penn., in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was prepared for college at Hebron and Gould's academies, and was graduated from Tufts college in 1859. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and began the practice of law in Vallejo, Solano county, Cal. He served in the California senate, 1875–79, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1879; and in 1883 was appointed U.S. district attorney for the district of California,

removing to San Francisco, and later to Oakland, Cal. In 1892 he was elected as a Republican a representative in the 52d congress to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Joseph McKenna, appointed U.S. circuit judge, and at the same time was elected to the 53d congress. He was re-elected to the 54th and 55th congresses, serving 1892–99. He was a member of the National Geographic society. He was married to Luana, daughter of Jonathan Root, of Herkimer, N.Y. He died at Washington, D.C., April 19, 1899.

HILDEBURN, Charles Swift Riché, bibliographer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 14, 1855; son of Joseph Emlen Howell and Rosina Margaretta (Riché) Hildeburn; grandson of Charles Swift Riché and of Samuel Hildeburn, and a descendant of John Avery, who was in Maryland prior to 1658. He received his education in private schools, and was librarian of the Philadelphia Athenæum, 1876–92. He is the editor of: *The Inscriptions in St. Peter's Churchyard* (1879); *Charlemagne Tower Collection of American Colonial Laws* (1890); author of: *The Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania* (1685–1784; 2 vols., 1885–86); *Sketches of Printers and Printing in Colonial New York* (1895); and editor of: *Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania, Prior to 1800* (Vols. II. and III., 1896; Vol. IV., 1897; Vol. V., 1898); and *Provincial Laws of Pennsylvania.*

HILDRETH, Hosea, clergyman, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Jan. 2, 1782; a descendant of Richard Hildreth, who came from Cambridge, England, to New England, in 1643. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm in Henling, Vt., and he was graduated from Harvard in 1805. He taught school in various places, 1805–11, and was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Phillips academy, Exeter, N.H., 1811–25. In 1825 he entered the Congregational ministry as pastor of a church in Gloucester, Mass. He resigned in 1833, and the following year accepted a pulpit in Westborough, Mass. He was a prominent member and the agent of the Massachusetts Temperance society. Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1817. He is the author of several published sermons. He died in Sterling, Vt., July 10, 1835.

HILDRETH, Richard, historian, was born in Deerfield, Mass., June 22, 1807; son of the Rev. Hosea Hildreth (1782–1835). He was graduated from Harvard in 1826; was admitted to the bar in 1832, and practised law for two years in Newburyport and Boston. He was connected with the Boston *Atlas*, a daily newspaper, 1832–40, as co-editor, with the exception of the year 1837–38, when he was Washington correspondent. In the columns of the *Atlas* he championed the political aspirations of Caleb Cushing, Rufus Choate and other rising young men of Massachusetts. He opposed the annexation of Texas, and in 1840 advocated the election of Gen. William H. Harrison, whose biography he prepared. He went to Demerara, B.G., for his health, in 1840, and while there he edited *The Guiana Chronicle* and *The Royal Gazette* and a compilation of the colonial laws of British Guiana. He advocated the abolition of slavery in the province. After his return to the United States he did editorial work on the New York *Tribune* and on the *American Cyclopedia*. President Lincoln appointed him U.S. consul at Trieste, in 1861. He published: *The Slave, or Memoir of Archy Moore* (1836); *History of Banks* (1837); *Theory of Morals* (1844); *Theory of Politics* (1853); *Despotism in America* (1854); *Japan as it Was and Is* (1855); *History of the United States* (6 vols., 1849–56); and pamphlets, translations and compilations. He died in Florence, Italy, July 11, 1865.

HILDRETH, Samuel Prescott, physician, was born at Methuen, Mass., Sept. 30, 1783, a descendant of Richard Hildreth, who came from Cambridge, England, to New England, in 1643. He attended an academy, and later studied medicine under Dr. Thomas Kittridge, of Andover, Mass., receiving the degree of M.D. in 1805. He practised at Belpré (afterward Marietta, Ohio), 1808–63. He was a representative in the 9th and 10th general assemblies from Washington and Athens counties, 1810–12, and in 1837 served on the state geological survey. He was interested in the natural sciences and accumulated a large and valuable scientific library and rare collections in natural history and conchology, which he presented to Marietta college. He was president of the Cleveland Medical society. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Ohio university in 1825, and that of LL.D. from Marietta college in 1859. Besides numerous contributions to scientific periodicals, he is the author of: *History of the Diseases and Climate of Southeastern Ohio* (1837); *Pioneer History* (1848); *Early Settlers of Ohio* (1852); *Contributions to the Early History of the Northwest* (1864); and *Results of Meteorological Observations made at Marietta in 1826–59* (1870). He died in Marietta, Ohio, July 24, 1863.

HILGARD, Eugene Woldemar, chemist and geologist, was born in Zweibrücken, Bavaria, Jan. 5, 1833; son of Theodore Erasmus Hilgard, jurist, publicist, and poet. He came with his parents to America in 1835, and received his early education under instruction from his father at Belleville, Ill. He returned to Germany, studied at the Royal mining school, Freiberg, and at the University of Zurich, and graduated at Heidelberg, Ph.D., in 1853. He was assistant state geologist of Mississippi, 1855–57; chemist in charge of the laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and lecturer on

chemistry in the National Medical college in Washington, 1857–8; state geologist of Mississippi, 1858–66; professor of chemistry in the University of Mississippi, and state geologist, 1866–73; professor of mineralogy, geology, zoology and botany in the University of Michigan, 1873–75; and professor of agricultural chemistry in the University of California, and director of the state agricultural experiment station after 1875. He conducted the agricultural division of the northern transcontinental survey, 1881–83, and made a specialty of the study of soils of the southwestern states, and of the Pacific slope, in their relation to geology, to their chemical and physical composition, to their native flora and to their agricultural qualities. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1872, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1874, and a member of many other scientific societies. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Mississippi in 1882, from the University of Michigan in 1886, and from Columbia in 1887. He published: *Report on the Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi* (1860); *On the Geology of Louisiana and the Rock-Salt Deposits of Petite Anse Island* (1869); *Reports on the Experimental Work of the College of Agriculture, University of California* (1877–98); *Report on the Arid Regions of the Pacific Coast* (1887); and monographs on Mississippi, Louisiana, and California in the *Report on Cotton Production* of the U.S. census of 1880, which he edited. He prepared for the U.S. weather bureau in 1892 a discussion of the *Relations of Climate to Soils*, which was translated into several European languages and gained for the author from the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences the "Liebeg medal for important advances in agricultural science," in 1894. He is also the author of numerous papers on chemical, geological and agricultural subjects published in government reports, and in scientific journals both in the United States and in Europe.

E. W. Hilgard

HILGARD, Julius Erasmus, scientist, was born at Zweibrücken, Rhenish Bavaria, Jan. 7, 1825; son of Theodore Erasmus and Margaretta (Pauli) Hilgard. His father (b. 1787, d. 1873), jurist, publicist and poet, emigrated in 1835, and settled on a farm near Belleville, Ill., where he produced the first grape wine made in the state. Julius was educated by his father, and by self-study became proficient in mathematics and engineering. After a short sojourn in Philadelphia, engaged in professional work (1843–44), during which he established important scientific and social connections, he was appointed in 1844, by Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache, then superintendent of the U.S. coast survey, to a subordinate position in that work. He rapidly rose to the position of assistant in charge of important field work on the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts; then in 1855, took charge of the publications, and subsequently of the chief office of the survey at Washington. During the civil war he was in full charge of the entire work, performing the duties of superintendent at that critical period, owing to the disability of Professor Bache. From political causes he was twice passed over in the subsequent appointment of superintendents, but received that appointment in 1881, at a time when his health had already been impaired by prolonged overwork. This, together with recurring political antagonisms, led first to his temporary suspension from office, followed by his resignation in July, 1885. It is worthy of note that several noted men of science, among them Alexander Agassiz, declined to serve as his successor on account of the injustice done to Hilgard as a man of high scientific standing. He was a delegate to the International metric commission at Paris, 1872, and a member of the executive committee of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, of which bureau, with headquarters at Paris, he declined to become director upon its organization. He executed a telegraphic determination of the longitude between Paris and Greenwich on the one hand, and Harvard and Washington on the other, which corrected the value by nearly half a second of time. He directed the magnetic survey of the United States under direction of the National Academy of Sciences at the expense of the Bache fund, partly in conjunction with his brother, Dr. Theodore Charles Hilgard. He was a charter member of the National Academy of Sciences, and for many years its home secretary. He was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1874, of which he had been

J. E. Hilgard

a member from 1850, and was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Philosophical society and an honorary member of various other scientific bodies. He contributed to science numerous papers, lectures and addresses, published principally in the annual reports of the coast survey. He died in Washington, D.C., May 8, 1891.

HILL, Adams Sherman, teacher, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 30, 1833; son of Shermau Goldsmith and Joanna Catherine Elizabeth (Von Hagen) Hill; grandson of Oliver and Mary (Goldsmith) Hill and of Peter Albertus and Lucy (Adams) Von Hagen; and a descendant of James Hill, who was born in Leicester, England, in 1702, and came to America between 1715 and 1720. Adams was christened Abijah Adams, but the name was changed in 1838 by act of legislature. He was prepared for college at the Worcester, Mass., high school, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B. 1853, LL.B. 1855. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1855; engaged in journalism, 1856–70; and was appointed Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard college in 1877. On Sept. 28, 1868, he was married to Caroline Inches Dehon, and their son, Arthur Dehon, was born June 25, 1869. Professor Hill is the author of: *Our English* (1888); *The Principles of Rhetoric* (1888; new ed., 1899); and *Foundations of Rhetoric* (1888; new ed., 1899).

HILL, Ambrose Powell, soldier, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Nov. 9, 1825; son of Maj. Thomas Hill, a merchant and local politician. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1847 and was assigned to the artillery service. He was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery, Aug. 22, 1847; served in Mexico, 1846–47, and in the Seminole war, 1849–50. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1851, and captain in November, 1855, when he was made assistant on the coast survey and was stationed at Washington, D.C., 1855–61.

He resigned from the U.S. army, March 1, 1861, and when Virginia seceded he was appointed colonel of the 13th Virginia volunteers and stationed at Harper's Ferry. He reached the battlefield of Bull Run during the last hours of the fight, July 21, 1861, and was afterward promoted brigadier-general. His spirit and determination at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, where he commanded the first brigade in Longstreet's second division, made him a major-general. His light division, formed of Pender's, Field's, Archer's, Anderson's, Gregg's and Branch's brigades, took position on the extreme left of the Confederate line on the Chickahominy, expecting to be reinforced by Jackson's three divisions marching from the valley to join in the attack on Porter's corps occupying the extreme right of the Federal army. The arrival of Jackson being delayed, Hill forced the battle of Beaver Dam Creek, June 26, driving the Federal outposts back upon Mechanicsville. After a sharp skirmish the Federals retreated to Beaver Dam Creek, which was fortified, and Ripley and Pender attacked the intrenched position about dark and were disastrously repulsed, nearly every field officer being killed or wounded. Porter, however, fell back to Gaines's Mill and New Cold Harbor, and Hill pursued, taking his position on the left of Longstreet. He made the first attack on the Federal centre and left, June 27, 1862, and after two hours' fighting was repulsed, and his disordered troops re-formed after Longstreet made an attack in force on the enemy's right. The issue of the battle was the breaking of Porter's line, the abandonment of the field by the Federal troops and McClellan's change of base from the Chickahominy to the James. At the battle of Frayser's Farm, or Glendale, June 30, 1862, Hill, in conjunction with Longstreet, made a desperate fight with Sumner's corps and the divisions of McCall, Kearny and Hooker, but receiving no support the object of the attack,—the possession of the Quaker road,—was not gained and McClellan continued his retreat to Malvern Hill, where he fought the battle of July 1, 1862, supported by the gunboats in the river. On July 27, 1862, General Hill's division was ordered to join Gen. T. J. Jackson at Gordonsville, and on Aug. 9, 1862, he took part in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, where he came to the relief of Jackson, whose left was beaten and broken. At Manassas and at Chantilly, Aug. 30 and Sept. 1, 1862, his command, known as Hill's light division, made up of the brigades of Branch, Pender, Thomas, Gregg, Archer and Field, formed the second division, the left of Jackson's corps. He received the surrender of Gen. Julius White and the Federal forces at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, 1862, and reinforced Lee at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, where he checked the victorious Federal line of Burnside in time to make possible Lee's masterly retreat. His division, composed of the brigades of Brockenborough, Gregg, Thomas, Lane, Archer and Pender, formed the right of Jackson's corps at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. He was given the reserve or third line of battle at Chancellorsville, May 5 and 6, 1863, and in the

progress of the battle his division was ordered to the front by Jackson, and the execution of the movement caused the confusion incident to the death of Jackson. This flank movement, however, put to rout Hooker's right. He succeeded to the command of Jackson's corps on the death of its commander, and was subsequently severely wounded and was carried from the field during the continuance of the fight. His gallantry on this field gained his promotion to lieutenant-general, May 20, 1863, and he was placed in command of one of the three corps in which the Army of Northern Virginia was divided. He led the third army corps, made up of Anderson's, Heth's and Pender's divisions, at Gettysburg, and in all the battles in opposing Grant's Virginia campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg, where he met his death while making a reconnaissance, April 2, 1865, during the struggle for the possession of the works before that city. He had undertaken to reach General Heth's division, and riding across in front of the lines he was shot from his horse by stragglers from the Federal army. On learning of his fate, General Lee ordered a charge and recovered his body and had it buried at Coalfield, the family burial-ground. The casket was subsequently transferred to Holy-rood cemetery, Richmond, and in 1891 the A. P. Hill Monument association caused it to rest at Westbrook, near Richmond, where they erected a handsome monument. He died on the battle-field near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

HILL, Benjamin Harvey, senator, was born in Hillsborough, Jasper county, Ga., Sept. 14, 1823; son of John and ——— (Parham) Hill; the seventh of nine children and the fifth of six brothers. His father was a man of limited means and education, and his mother a woman of fine character, who exerted a strong influence in the family circle. Both his parents were devout Methodists. He was brought up on his father's farm in Jasper county till 1843, when the family removed to the neighborhood of Long Cane, Troup county, on a new plantation in the woods which he helped to clear. By much sacrifice on the part of his mother and an aunt he was enabled to take a college course and was graduated at the University of Georgia with the highest honors in 1844. The same year he was married to Caroline Holt, of Athens, Ga. He was admitted to the bar in 1845 and to the supreme court of the state in 1848, and practised in La Grange, Ga. In 1851 he was elected as a Whig to the general assembly of the state. In 1854 he was defeated by Hiram Warner for representative in the 34th congress. In 1857 he was the unsuccessful American candidate for governor of Georgia against Joseph E. Brown, Democrat, and in 1859 was elected to the state senate. He was nominated an elector at large on the Fillmore and Donelson ticket in 1856, and supported the ticket on the stump with great oratorical power. His name led the electors on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket in 1860, and in 1861 he was a member of the Georgia state convention of Jan. 16, 1861, where he opposed secession in a strong speech but voted for it when it came to a final test. He was a delegate to the Provisional congress in 1861 and a member of the Confederate senate, 1861–65, where he was chairman of the judiciary committee and a supporter of the administration of President Davis. He was arrested for disloyalty in 1866 and confined for two months in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor. He opposed the reconstruction measure of the Republican party, 1866–70; retired from political strife, 1870–72; supported Horace Greeley for President in 1872; was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator that year; was a representative from the ninth Georgia district in the 44th and 45th congresses, having been elected in 1875 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Garnet McMillan, and re-elected in 1876. He resigned his seat in the 45th congress in 1877 upon his election to the U.S. senate as successor to Thomas M. Norwood, and he took his seat March 5, 1877. In the house he made a notable speech on the amnesty bill; had a remarkable debate with James G. Blaine, and spoke in support of the electoral commission bill, which he declared to be "constitutional, wise and patriotic." His speeches in the U.S. senate were eminently patriotic and impressive. His death resulted from cancer on the tongue. A monument was erected to his memory at Atlanta by the citizens of Georgia. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1856–82. He is the author of a political work entitled: "*Notes on the Situation*" (1870). He died in Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 19, 1882.

HILL, Daniel Harvey, soldier and educator, was born in York district, S.C., July 12 or 21, 1821; son of Solomon and Nancy (Cabeen) Hill. Solomon Hill was the proprietor of Hill's iron works, York district, which were established by his father, Col. William Hill, a native of York, Pa., and Col. Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina. His first ancestors in America were natives of Scotland and Ireland and immigrated to America, settling in York, Pa. Daniel was graduated at

the U.S. Military academy, West Point, in 1842; and served in the 4th artillery, in Maine during the boundary troubles, and in the Mexican war, 1846–47, when he was transferred to the infantry with the rank of first lieutenant. He was brevetted captain for gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and major for volunteering and leading in a storming party from Twiggs's division at Chapultepec. He received a gold-hilted sword from the state of South Carolina in token of appreciation of his services. He resigned from the army in 1849, and was professor of mathematics and military tactics in Washington college, Va., 1849–53; of mathematics and engineering at Davidson college, N.C., 1853–58; superintendent of the North Carolina Military institute, Charlotte, 1858–61, and director of the military camp of instruction, Raleigh, N.C., 1861. He was commissioned colonel of the 1st North Carolina regiment and led it at the first important battle of the civil war, Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861. For his action in this engagement he was made brigadier-general and assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia. He was ordered to the Peninsula when McClellan commenced his campaign against Richmond and was present in defence and evacuation of Yorktown, Va., May 1, and at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, where he commanded the fourth division of Longstreet's army. He was promoted major-general, and his division was conspicuous at Seven Pines, May 31 to June 1, 1862, in driving General Casey from his intrenchments, and aided by Anderson's brigade commanded by Col. Micah Jenkins, met and repulsed the corps of General Keyes. He was in command of the extreme left at Old Cold Harbor in the battle of Gaines's Mill. He was the hero of Boonsboro, Md., Sept. 14, 1862, which battle he directed, and he held the passes of South Mountain with 5000 men against McClellan's 80,000 from sunrise till three o'clock in the afternoon and thus enabled Jackson to unite with Lee and save the Confederate army from annihilation. He was also conspicuous at Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, and at Fredericksburg, Dec. 10, 1862. When Lee prepared to invade Pennsylvania in 1863 General Hill was intrusted with the command of the defences of Richmond and Petersburg, and of the department of North Carolina. On March 14, 1863, he ordered Gen. J. J. Pettigrew to make an attack on Newbern, N.C., with the purpose of recapturing the city, which proved ineffectual. He was nomiuated, July 13, 1863, lieutenant-general by President Davis and was assigned to the command of Hardee's corps in General Bragg's army at Chattanooga, and fought in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863. With Generals Polk, Longstreet, Buckner, Cleburne, Cheatham, Brown and other general officers, he signed and sent to the President a petition stating that General Bragg had lost the confidence of the army and asking that he be transferred to another command and replaced by a more acceptable leader. President Davis was induced to believe that Hill was the originator of this paper and he therefore withheld his name from the senate for confirmation as lieutenant-general. The repeated efforts of Generals Johnston and Beauregard and many of the subordinate officers to have Hill returned to the command of a corps were fruitless and Hill's demand for a court of inquiry was tardily answered: "There are no charges to be investigated." He was in Lynchburg, Va., in June, 1864, when the city was threatened by General Hunter, and in the absence of General Breckenridge, who was suffering from an injury received at Cold Harbor, he assumed command of the defences and so effectively placed the small garrison as to prevent the threatened attack. He was at last assigned to duty in Charleston, S.C., and fell back with the Confederate forces to Augusta, Ga., from where Johnston ordered him to assume command and move north in front of the victorious march of Sherman's army. He disputed the ground with Sherman's vanguard at every stream and defile until the final surrender at Durham station, N.C., April 26, 1865, making a notable stand at Kinston, March 8, 1865, and taking a conspicuous part in the battle of Bentouville, March 9, 1865. He then retired to Charlotte, where he founded and edited *The Land We Love*, a monthly magazine. He was president of the University of Arkansas, 1877–84; and of the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural college, Milledgeville, 1885–89. He was married, Nov. 2, 1862, to Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison and granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Graham, the father of Governor William A. Graham. He edited *The Southern Home* and delivered a notable address on "The Old South" before the comrades of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland. He is the author of: *A Consideration of the Sermon on the Mount* (1858); *The Crucifixion of Christ* (1860); *The Elements of Algebra*, and of the articles: *Lee's Attacks North of the Chickahominy*; *McClellan's Change of Base and Malvern Hill*; and *Chickamauga*,

The Great Battle of the West, in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (1864–88). He died at Charlotte, N.C., Sept. 25, 1889.

HILL, David Bennett, governor of New York, was born in Havana, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1843; son of Caleb and Eunice (Durfey) Hill. His father was a native of Connecticut. He attended the district school and the Havana academy, studied law in the office of Erastus P. Hart, of Elmira, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1864, practising in Elmira. He was a delegate to the Democratic state conventions of 1868–80, inclusive. He was a member of the state assembly of 1871 and 1872, where he was associated with Samuel J. Tilden as minority member of the judiciary committee.

David B. Hill

He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1876; chairman of the Democratic state conventions of 1877 and 1881; city attorney of Elmira, 1865; alderman of Elmira, 1880 and 1881; and mayor of Elmira, 1882. He was lieutenant-governor of New York, 1883–1884; goveruor, ex-officio, 1885; and was elected governor of New York in 1885 aud re-elected in 1888, serving, 1884–91. He was U.S. senator, 1891–97, and at the Democratic national conveution of 1892 he received the vote of the New York delegates for the nomination for Presideut of the United States. In the U.S. senate he was chairman of the committee on immigration and a member of the committees on fisheries, judiciary, territories and post offices and post roads. He was president of the New York State Bar association, 1886–87. In 1894 he was defeated in the election for governor of New York by Levi P. Morton. On retiring from the U.S. senate, March 4, 1897, he resumed the practice of law at Albany, N.Y. In the Democratic natioual convention at Kansas City, Mo., July 5, 1900, he seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan for President and the next day was assured of the unanimous vote of the convention for the second place on the ticket, but he positively refused to allow his name to be used.

HILL, David Jayne, educator and publicist, was born in Plainfield, N.J., June 10, 1850; son of the Rev. Daniel T. and Lydia Ann (Thompson) Hill, grandson of Isaac Hill and a descendant of Abraham Hill. He was graduated from the University of Lewisburg, Pa. (afterward Bucknell), iu 1874. He was instructor in ancient languages at Bucknell until 1877; was Crozer professor of rhetoric there, 1877–9; president of the university, 1879–88, and president of the University of Rochester, and Burbank professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, 1888–96. He studied at Berlin and Paris, giving special attention to philosophy and public law, 1896–98. On Oct. 1, 1898, President McKinley appointed him first assistant secretary of state to succeed John B. Moore, and while iu the state department he also served as professor of European diplomacy in the school of comparative jurisprudence and diplomacy at Washington. He was married, June 3, 1886, to Juliet Lewis Packer. He was elected a fellow of the Association for the Advancement of Science in 1895 and a member of the Academy of Political and Social Science. Madison university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1883. He is the author of: *The Science of Rhetoric* (1877); *Elements of Rhetoric and Composition* (1879); *Life of Washington Irving* (1879); *Life of William Cullen Bryant* (1880); *Principles and Fallacies of Socialism* (1885); *The Elements of Psychology* (1887); *The Social Influence of Christianity* (1887); *Genetic Philosophy* (1893), and magazine articles. In 1903 he was appointed U.S. minister to Switzerland.

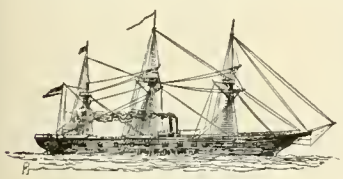
David J. Hill

HILL, Ebenezer J, representative, was born iu Redding, Conn., Aug. 4, 1845; son of the Rev. Moses and Charlotte (McLellan) Hill; grandsou of Ebenezer and Sarah (Barlow) Hill, of Redding, Conn., and of Stephen and Hannah (Ilsley) McLellan, of Portland, Maine, and a descendant of William and Sarah (Jourdain) Hill, of Lyme Regis, England, who came to Dorchester, Mass., iu 1632, aud afterward lived in Windsor and Fairfield, Conn. William Hill was deputy and assistant from both Windsor and Fairfield, and held other public offices. Ebenezer was prepared for college in the Norwalk public school and entered Yale with the class of 1865, remaining there two years. He then engaged in business, and became president of the Norwalk Gas Light company, the Norwalk Street Railway company and vice-president of the National Bank of Norwalk. He served twice as burgess of Norwalk, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884. He was a member of the Conuecticut senate,

1886–87; served one term on the Republican state central committee; and was a representative in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th congresses, 1895–1905. He became a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, May 17, 1892. He received from Yale university the honorary degree of M.A. in 1892.

HILL, Frank Pierce, librarian, was born in Concord, N.H., Aug. 22, 1855; son of Cyrus and Nancy (Walker) Hill, and grandson of Levi and Lydia (Wiggin) Hill. He was prepared for college in the schools of Concord, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1876, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1880. He was librarian at Lowell, Mass., 1881–85; at Paterson, N.J., 1885–86, and 1888; at Salem, Mass., 1888–89, and in 1889 was made librarian at the Free Public Library, Newark, N.J. He was married, May 17, 1880, to Annie Maria, daughter of Dr. Robert Wood, of Lowell, Mass. He was secretary of the American Library association, 1891–95. He wrote *Lowell, Mass., Illustrated* (1882) and numerous articles on library economy for periodicals.

HILL, Frederic Stanhope, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 4, 1829; son of Frederic Stanhope and Mary Welland (Blake) Hill. His early training was received in Brattleboro, Vt., and at the Friends' academy in New Bedford, Mass. In 1842 he declined a midshipman's warrant in the navy, but went to sea in the merchant service, passing through the various grades, until in 1850 he obtained the command of a ship. In 1851 he returned to Boston and retired from the sea, having been appointed a clerk in the custom house, remaining until 1861, doing much literary work meanwhile on the Boston *Post* and the *New Yorker*, a literary journal published in New York. He volunteered in the navy in June, 1861, was appointed acting master and ordered to the U.S.S. *Richmond*, where he remained for two years. He was promoted at Admiral Farragut's request in June, 1863, to the rank of lieutenant, and given command of the U.S.S. *Tennessee* on the coast of Texas, and was transferred to the *W. G. Anderson*, subsequently commanding the ironclads *Benton* and *Tyler*. In 1865 he retired from the navy, entered journalism, and founded the Chester, Pa., *Daily News*, and later the Middletown, N.Y., *Daily Press*. After passing five years in Europe, he purchased the Cambridge, Mass., *Chronicle*, and later the Cambridge *Tribune*. He became treasurer of Christ church, Cambridge, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Naval Order of the United States and the United States Historical association, and in 1894 was elected secretary of the Massachusetts Nautical Training school. He married in Philadelphia, in 1861, Caroline Tyson, and their only child, Gertrude Blake Hill, married Dr. Laurence Montgomery Stanton, of New York city. Mr. Hill is the author of: *Twenty Years at Sea; The Continuity of the Anglican Church*, and numerous historical monographs and other papers.



U.S.S. RICHMOND.

HILL, George, poet, was born in Guilford, Conn., in 1796. He was graduated from Yale in 1816, and was a clerk in the employ of the government until 1827, when he became teacher of mathematics in the U.S. navy. After a cruise in the Mediterranean, he resigned his commission, and was librarian in the state department at Washington, 1831–39. He was appointed U.S. consul in Asia Minor in 1839, resigning the office after a short time on account of illness, and again entering the department service. In 1855 he returned to his native place and engaged in literary work until his death. He published *Ruins of Athens and Other Poems* (1834); *Titania's Banquet, Pictures of Women, and Other Poems*, and several fugitive poems. He died in New York city, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1871.

HILL, George, clergyman, was born in Old Fairfield, Ligonier valley, Pa., Sept. 18, 1815; son of John and Jane (Moorhead) Hill, grandson of the Rev. George and Elizabeth (McClelland) Hill, and of Samuel and Agnes (Craig) Moorhead. His grandfather, the Rev. George Hill, a Presbyterian minister over churches at Wheatfield, Fairfield and Donegal, in Ligonier valley, Pa., died in 1822, and his great-grandfather Hill removed from York, Pa., to Morgantown, Va. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1837, and from the Western Theological seminary in 1840. He preached at Blairsville and Salem, Pa., 1840–41; was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Blairsville, Dec. 14, 1841, as co-pastor with the Rev. Thomas Davis, pastor at Salem, Pa., 1841–48, and was pastor at Blairsville, 1841–95. He founded the Blairsville Female seminary, 1851, which became Blairsville College for Women. He was elected a director of the Western Theological seminary, 1847, was first vice-president of the board, 1870–83, and was elected president in 1883 to succeed Dr. C. C. Beatty, deceased. He was moderator of the synod of Pittsburg in 1861; a director of the Western Theological seminary, 1847–95; vice-president of the board, 1872, and president of the board in 1883. He was married, Sept. 21, 1841, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. David Lewis, pastor of Ebenezer Presbyterian church; and secondly, on March 23, 1854, to Abigail,

daughter of Noyes Payson Hawes, of Boston, Mass., and their son, the Rev. George Hermann Hill, became pastor of Beachwoods Presbyterian church, Rock Dale Mills, Pa. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Washington and Jefferson college in 1869. He published several sermons and an address on: *The Aims and Operations of the National Reform Association* (1880). He died at Blairsville, Pa., Aug. 22, 1895.

HILL, George Handel, actor, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 9, 1809. He was a brother of Uriah C. Hill, the musician. He spent his boyhood in Taunton, Mass., and in 1825 went to New York city, where he worked with a jeweller. He was a supernumerary in the Chatham Street theatre; joined a travelling company and for several years led the life of a strolling player, entertainer and lecturer. He married in 1828, and settled as a country storekeeper in Leroy, N.Y., but after two years he returned to the stage and also lectured in the central and southern states. He played the part of Jonathan in "The Forest Rose," for the first time at the Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., and then at the Park theatre, New York city. His Yankee delineation struck the popular chord and his services after this were sought eagerly in all parts of the country, and he became known as Yankee Hill. He visited England in 1836, performing at the Drury Lane and Olympic theatres, and also playing in Glasgow, Edinburgh and other large cities. He again visited England in 1838, appeared at the Adelphi theatre and visited Paris, returning to the United States in 1839, when he found that his popularity had ended. Dissipation ruined his health and necessitated his retirement in 1847. He died at Saratoga, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1849.

HILL, George William, astronomer, was born in New York city, March 3, 1838; son of John William and Catherine (Smith) Hill; grandson of John and Ann (Musgrove) Hill, and of William and Mary (Cole) Smith; and a descendant of John Hill, who came to America from London in 1816, and resided in Philadelphia. The progenitor of the Cole family is said to have come from Holland to New York city in 1635. He was graduated from Rutgers college, Ph.D., in 1859, and during his college course was awarded the first prize in a general competition of mathematical students in the United States for an essay published in the *Mathematical Monthly*. He was appointed an assistant in the office of the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* in 1861, resigning his position in 1892, to devote his time to research. In 1880 he went from Lake Superior to Hudson's Bay in a canoe, and on his return published a map of the route and numerous photographs of the scenery. He became lecturer on celestial mechanics in Columbia university in 1893. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1874; foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical society; a member of the American Mathematical society in December, 1892, its vice-president, 1893–94, and its president, 1894–96; and an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1887 the Royal Astronomical society awarded him a gold medal for his researches on lunar theory, and he received the Damoiscan prize of the Paris Academy of Sciences for 1898. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1892, and that of LL.D. from Columbia in 1894, and from Princeton in 1897. He is the author of: *The Theory of Jupiter and Saturn* (1890), and of numerous articles and memoirs.

HILL, Hamilton Andrews, merchant, was born in London, England, April 14, 1827; son of Hamilton and Anna (Andrews) Hill. His early school training was received in the City of London school, of which the Rev. John Allen Giles was then the head master. He removed to the United States in the winter of 1840–41, and studied in Oberlin college, Ohio, of which his father was the treasurer, 1841–64. He left before completing his collegiate course, and in 1849 became a shipping and commission merchant in Boston, Mass. He was a director of the Boston board of trade, and its secretary, 1867–73. He represented Boston as a delegate to the Detroit commercial convention of 1865, and to the Boston commercial convention of 1868. He was a delegate to the meeting of the board in Philadelphia, Pa., June, 1868, which organized the National Board of Trade, and was elected its first secretary. The years 1873–75 he spent in Europe, being engaged in promoting the interests of immigration to America. In 1877 he was chosen a vice-president of the National Board of Trade, and in 1879 was again elected its secretary. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881. In 1881 he was a member of the joint legislative committee on the revision of the statutes, and one of the representatives of the commonwealth at the Centennial celebration at Yorktown. He was a member of the Massachusetts board of state charities, 1878–79. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, the American Antiquarian society, the American Philosophical society and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; was made vice-president of the American Statistical association and became a director in, and the treasurer of, the American Social Science association. He received the degree of A.M. from Oberlin in 1867, and from Williams college in 1868, and that of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. He is the author of: *A Memoir of Abbott Lawrence* (1883); *The History*

of the Old South Church, Boston (2 vols., 1890), and several commercial and historical pamphlets and reports.

HILL, Henry Barker, educator, was born in Waltham, Mass., April 27, 1849; son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas and Anne Foster (Bellows) Hill. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., in 1869, A.M., 1872; studied chemistry at the University of Berlin, 1869–70; was assistant in chemistry at Harvard, 1870–74; assistant professor, 1874–84, and in 1884 was advanced to the full chair of chemistry, and in 1894 became director of the chemical laboratory. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1883, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the author of *Notes on Qualitative Analysis* (1874) and of contributions to journals. He died in Cambridge, Mass., April 6, 1903.

HILL, Isaac, senator, was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 6, 1788; eldest son of Isaac and Hannah (Russell) Hill; grandson of Abraham, great-grandson of Zachariah, great^2-grandson of Abraham, and great^3-grandson of Abraham Hill, who was born in England and was admitted as a freeman at Charlestown in 1640. He descended on his mother's side from William Russell, who came from England to Cambridge, Mass., about 1645. His grandfather, Abraham Hill, was a soldier in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. Isaac Hill removed with his parents to Ashburnham, Mass., in 1798, and there attended school until 1802, when he was apprenticed to a printer at Amherst, N.H., and during his apprenticeship assisted in publishing the *Farmers' Cabinet*. At the close of his indenture, in 1809, he purchased and became editor of *The American Patriot*, at Concord, N.H., changing the name to *The New Hampshire Patriot*. This journal soon became a recognized power in politics, being the organ of the Anti-Federalist party. In 1815 he was made secretary of the "Friends of Union." In 1820 he was elected senator in the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1822 and again in 1827. In 1828 he was a delegate to the Democratic state convention, and was chairman of the committee of correspondence. He was Democratic candidate for U.S. senate in that year, but was defeated by Samuel Bell. In 1829 he retired from the editorial chair of *The New Hampshire Patriot* to accept the appointment of second comptroller of the U.S. treasury, made by President Jackson. His nomination was not confirmed by the U.S. senate in 1830, and he was elected U.S. senator, as successor to Lewis Woodbury, serving 1831–36. He was governor of New Hampshire, 1836–39; and U.S. sub-treasurer by appointment of President Van Buren, 1840–41. With his two sons he published *Hill's New Hampshire Patriot*, 1840–47; and issued the *Farmer's Visitor*, 1836–51. His son, John McClary (born in Concord, N.H., Nov. 5, 1821), published *The New Hampshire Patriot*, 1847–53 and 1868–73, and was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire in 1884. Isaac Hill died in Washington, D.C., March 22, 1851.

Isaac Hill

HILL, John, representative, was born in Catskill, N.Y., June 10, 1821. His education was acquired chiefly in private schools, and in 1835 he became a clerk in his father's bank in Catskill. He was clerk in a bank at Boonton, Morris county, N.J., 1842–45, and entered in the employ of the New Jersey iron company there in 1845. He subsequently engaged in business in Boonton on his own account. He was postmaster of the town, 1849–53; justice of the peace, 1856–61; and representative in the state legislature, 1861, 1862 and 1866. He took an active part in raising troops during the civil war. He was a representative in the 40th, 41st, and 47th congresses, 1867–71 and 1881–83. He was a prominent advocate of postal reform, and was influential in obtaining the issue of postal cards and the reduction of letter postage to two cents in 1883. He died in Boonton, N.J., July 24, 1884.

HILL, John Henry, educator, was born in New York city in 1791. He was graduated at Columbia in 1807, and received his A.M. degree in 1845. He studied at the P.E. seminary, Alexandria, Va., 1827–30, and was ordained a deacon in 1830, and a priest in 1831. He was married in 1831 to Frances, daughter of John W. Mulligan, of New York city, and together they were sent as missionaries to Athens, Greece. They established mission schools for the education of girls, and there they educated teachers under the direction of the government. The school founded by them became known as the Hill Memorial school. Mr. Hill was chaplain of the British legation for many years after 1845. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Rochester in 1853, and from Harvard in 1856; and that of LL.D. from Columbia in 1868. He translated several devotional books into modern Greek. In recognition of this service he was buried with the honors of a texiarch by special orders of the government, and the municipality of Athens erected a marble column over his grave. Mrs. Hill died in Athens, Greece, Aug.

5, 1884. See *Service Commemorative of the Life and Work of John Henry Hill with a Memorial Sermon*, by the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens (1882). He died in Athens, Greece, July 1, 1882.

HILL, Joshua, senator, was born in Abbeville district, S.C., Jan. 10, 1812. He received a liberal educatiou, studied law, and was admitted to the South Carolina bar. In 1840 he removed to Madison, Ga., where he practised law and was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1844. He was a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61, and served on the committees on public lands and foreign affairs. He was opposed to secession, and when his state passed the ordinance he resigned his seat in the senate, as he could not honestly represent his constituents, and during the civil war he took no part in the conflict. He opposed Joseph E. Brown as governor of Georgia in 1863, and was defeated in the election. In 1865 he again entered politics as a Republican, and used his influence in the state constitutional committee of 1866 to secure for the freedmen, suddenly made citizens, their rights before the law. He was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator in 1866; was named as collector of the port of Savannah by President Johnson the same year, and in 1867 as register in bankruptcy, both of which appointments he declined. He was elected U.S. senator in July, 1868, for the term expiring March 4, 1873, by the legislature of Georgia, but was not permitted to take his seat till Jau. 30, 1871. He was made a member of the committee on privileges and elections and on pensions, and opposed Charles Sumner in debate on the civil rights bill. On leaving the senate he retired from public life, except to serve as a member of the state constitutional couvention of 1877. He died in Madison, Ga., March 6, 1891.

Joshua Hill.

HILL, Mark Langdon, representative, was born in Biddeford, Maine, June 30, 1772. He attended the district school, and in 1792 was elected to the Massachusetts legislature, serving several terms in both houses. In 1810 he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas; was a representative from Massachusetts in the 16th congress, 1819–21, and from Maine in the 17th congress, 1821–23. He was later postmaster at Phippsburg, Maine; collector of the port of Bath, and held several town and county offices. He was overseer of Bowdoin college, 1796–1821, and a trustee, 1821–42, regularly attending every meeting except one during the period of forty-six years. He died in Phippsburg, Maine, Nov. 26, 1842.

HILL, Nathaniel Peter, jurist, was born in Montgomery, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1781; son of Peter and Isabella (Trimble) Hill, and graudson of Nathaniel Hill, who came from the north of Ireland to New York state in 1734. He was educated at Montague academy, and became a lawyer in his native place. He was a lieutenant in Capt. Peter Millkiu's cavalry company in the war of 1812, and was commissioned by Governor Clinton captain of the Orange Hussars in 1819. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1816, 1819, 1820, and 1825; sheriff of Orange county, and judge of the court of common pleas, 1823–25; a member of the board of supervisors in 1833; and a presidential elector in 1836. He was married to Matilda Crawford, and had six sons: James King, Nathaniel Peter, Moses Crawford, Charles Borland, Augustus and Jonathan Alden. He died at Montgomery, N.Y., May 12, 1842.

HILL, Nathaniel Peter, senator, was born in Montgomery, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1832; son of Nathaniel Peter and Matilda (Crawford) Hill. He was prepared for college at Montgomery academy, entered Brown university in 1853, and was graduated from there A.B. 1856. He remained at the university as iustructor in chemistry applied to the arts, 1858–59, and as professor of the same, 1859–64. He then went to Colorado, where he became interested in gold and silver mining, and from there went abroad, spending several months in Swansea, Wales, and Fireburg, Saxony, examining the methods employed for treating gold and silver ores. Returning to Colorado in 1866, he organized and became manager of the Boston and Colorado Smelting company. With a Mr. Pierce from Wales, who was associated with him in business, he invented a process of extracting gold and silver from matte, which was really the foundation of the mining industries of Colorado. He was mayor of Black Hawk, Col., in 1871; a member of the territorial council, 1872–73, and was a U. S. senator, 1879–85. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution during a part of his residence in Washington. In the senate he advocated a system of postal

N. P. Hill

telegraphy aud the coiuage of both gold and silver. In 1891 he was nominated by President Harrison, one of the three members of the International Monetary commission. He became president of the United Oil company, of the Colorado Smeltiug and Mining company, and of the Deuargo Land company, and proprietor of the *Republican*, Denver, Col. In mining he introduced new methods of treating the refractory ores of Colorado successfully and economically. He was married July 26, 1860, to Alice Hale. He was a member of the American Cheuical society. Brown conferred upon him by special vote the degree of A.M. in 1894 to date from 1859. He is the author of: *Speeches and Papers on the Silver and Other Economic Questions* (1890). He died in Denver, Col., Aug. 22, 1900.

HILL, Robert Andrews, jurist, was born in Iredell county, N.C., March 25, 1811; son of David and Rhoda (Andrews) Hill; grandson of Robert and Mary (Logan) Hill and of James and Mary (Haynes) Andrews, and great-grandson of James Hill, who came from Belfast, Ireland, and settled in Chester county, Pa., in 1740. Robert Hill settled iu Iredell county, N.C., in 1765, aud David Hill in Williamson county, Tenn., in 1815. Here Robert A. Hill was educated at the common school and worked on his father's farm and became a farmer. He became interested in politics, and was successively constable and justice of the peace. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and practised in Waynesboro, Tenn. He was attorney-general of his district, 1847 and 1853; removed to Jacinto, Miss., in 1855, and was probate judge of Tishomingo county, 1858–65; district chancellor, 1865–66, and U.S. district jndge, 1866–91, when he was placed on the retired list of U.S. district judges. He was a member of the American Bar association. He was married, Oct. 23, 1833, to Mary Andrews, who died Dec, 12, 1898. Their only child, Marietta C., was married to George R. Hill, clerk of the U.S. circuit court of the northern district of Mississippi, in 1875. Judge Hill died in Oxford, Miss., Jnly 2, 1900.

HILL, Theophilus Hunter, author, was born near Raleigh, N.C., Oct. 31, 1836; son of Dr. William Geddy and Adelaide Virginia (Hnnter) Hill; grandson of William and Sarah (Geddy) Hill and of Theophilus and Martha (Green) Hunter; and great-grandson of Capt. Theophilus Hunter, of the Revolution, and of the Rev. Mr. Hill, a chaplain in Washington's army. He was a descendant of one of four brothers who emigrated froun Wales and settled in Carolina county, Va., early in the 18th century. He was educated at James M. Lovejoy's academy, Raleigh, N.C.: studied law, and was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1858, but did not enter the practice. He edited *The Spirit of the Age* at Raleigh, N.C., 1863, and *The Centenary*, a literary jonrnal, at Florence, S.C., 1889. He was state librarian for North Carolina, 1871–72, and is the author of *Hesper and Other Poems* (1861); *Poems* (1869), and *Passion Flower and Other Poems* (1883).

HILL, Thomas, educator, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 7, 1818; son of Thomas and Henrietta (Barker) Hill, and grandson of Samuel and Anne (Roby) Hill. His parents died when he was very young, and in 1830–33 he served an apprenticeship to a printer. He later stndied for a year in Lower Dublin academy, near Philadelphia, Pa., and then served an apprenticeship with an apothecary. He was graduated from Harvard A.B., 1843; S.T.B., 1845, and A.M., 1846. He was married in 1845 to Anne Foster, danghter of Josiah and Mary (Sparhawk) Bellows, of Walpole, N.H. He was pastor of the Unitarian church at Waltham, Mass., 1845–59; was president of Antioch college, Ohio, 1859–62; and president of Harvard college from Oct. 6, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1868. He resigned the position on account of illness, and was succeeded by Charles W. Eliot. He accompanied Louis Agassiz on his surveying expedition to the coast of Sonth America in 1871. After his return (1873) he became minister of the First Unitarian church at Portland, Maine. He was the inventor of several mathematical contrivances, one of the more remarkable being the occultator, by which eclipses and occultations could be calculated, for which he received the Scott medal of the Franklin institute in 1843. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1871–73; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Philosophical society, and a member of the Massachnsetts Historical society. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Harvard in 1860 and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1863. He is the author of *Christmas, and Poems on Slavery* (1843); *Arithmetic* (1845); *Geometry and Faith* (1849); *Curvature* (1850); *First Lessons in Geometry* (1855); *Liberal Education* (1855); *Jesus the Interpreter of Nature* (1859); *The Natural Sources of Theology* (1875); *The True Order of Studies* (1876); *Practieal Arithmetic* (1881); *In the Woods and Elsewhere* (1888); and nnmerous other works. He died at Waltham, Mass., Nov. 21, 1891.

Thomas Hill.

HILL, Uriah C., musician, was born in New York city about 1802. He showed marked musical taleut in early boyhood and was given instruction on the violiu. For several years he was eugaged as violinist in various bands in his native city, and in 1831 becaue leader of the Sacred Music society. In this capacity he produced the first complete performance of Handel's "Messiah" ever heard in New York, Nov. 18, 1831. The oratorio was repeated in January and February, 1832, and Neukomm's "David" and Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" were also brought out. In 1836 he received instruction from Ludwig Spohr, kapellmeister at the court of Hesse-Cassel, Prussia. In 1842 he formed the New York Philharmonic society and was one of its alternate conductors, 1842–49. He invented a piano with tuning-forks in the place of wire strings, which did not prove practicable. After residing for several years in Cincinnati, Ohio, he removed to Paterson, N.J., where he died by his own hand in September, 1875.

HILL, Walter Henry, educator, was born near Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 21, 1822; son of Clement and Mary (Hamilton) Hill, and grandson of Thomas and Rebecca (Miles) Hill and of Thomas and Ann (Hoskins) Hamilton. His paternal grandfather emigrated from England to St. Mary's county, Md., about 1750, removed with his family to Kentucky in 1787 and settled near Lebanon, in Marion county. His maternal grandfather removed from Maryland to Kentucky in 1797 and settled in Washington county. He was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. Walter H. Hill attended private schools at Lebanon and worked on a farm until 1839, when he entered St. Mary's college, Marion county, Ky., then conducted by the Jesuits. He was graduated from St. Mary's college, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1845, and was assistant teacher there, 1840–1846. He studied in the medical department of St. Louis university in 1846, but abandoning this pursuit he entered the Society of Jesus at Florissant, Mo., Feb. 3, 1847. He was teacher of mathematics, rhetoric and physics, and prefect of classes at St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., 1848–55; was teacher at St. Louis university, 1855–57; studied philosophy and theology at Boston, Mass., 1857–61, and was ordained priest in the Cathedral of St. Louis by Archbishop Keurick, Aug. 24, 1861. He was professor of philosophy at St. Louis university, 1864–1865; president of St. Xavier college, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1865–69, and obtained for the college a permaneut charter and erected the principal college building. He organized St. Mary's college, near Topeka, Kan., and was its first president, 1869–71. He was professor of mental and moral philosophy in St. Louis university, 1871–84, and was assistant rector of Sacred Heart church, Chicago, Ill., 1884–96. He returned to St. Louis university, Aug. 24, 1896, where he was honored with a golden jubilee, Feb. 3, 1897. His sister, Ann Hill, with her cousins Maria and Elizabeth Sansbury, established near Springfield, Ky., the first convent of Dominican nuns in the United States. Father Hill is the author of: *Elements of Philosophy* (1873, 12th ed., 1899); *Ethics, or Moral Philosophy* (1878); *Historical Sketches of the St. Louis University, and the Jesuit Missions of the Western States* (1879), and contributions on mental philosophy to the *American Catholic Quarterly*, Philadelphia, Pa.

Walter Henry Hill.

Hill, Whitmel, delegate, was born in Bertie county, N.C., Feb. 12, 1743; son of John and Martha Hill. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1760, and engaged in planting in his native state. He was active in the Revolution from its beginning, serving as a member of the North Carolina assembly of freemen, 1775; of the North Carolina state congress, 1776; of the state constitutional convention, 1776; of the state house of commons, 1777, and of the state senate, 1778–80 and 1784–85. He was also a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778–81, and a delegate to the Hillsborough convention of 1788, where he advocated the adoption of the Federal constitutiou. He was lieutenant colonel in the North Carolina militia. He was married to Winnefred Blount, of Chowan, N.C. He died at Hill's Ferry, Martin county N.C., Sept. 26, 1797.

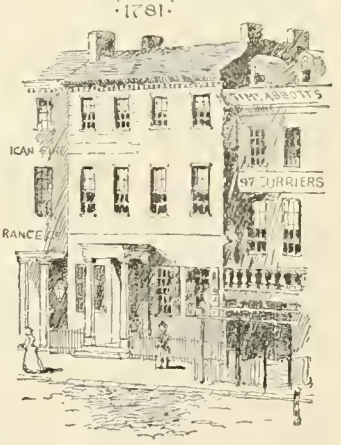
HILL, William Henry, representative, was born in Brunswick county, N.C.; son of William and Margaret (Moore) Hill; grandson of Nathaniel Moore, great-grandson of Governor James Moore, and a descendant of Sir John Yeamans, governor of North Carolina 1665–74. He was admitted to

the bar and became an eminent lawyer in Wilmington, N.C. He was a state senator from New Hanover county, 1794–95, and a representative in the 6th and 7th congresses, 1799–1803. He was U.S. district attorney; a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1791–1809, and one of the commissioners who selected the site of the university. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. John Ashe. He died in Wilmington, N.C., in 1809.

HILLARD, George Stillman, editor, was born in Machias, Maine, Sept. 22, 1808. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1828; A.M., 1831, and LL.B., 1832; and was admitted to the Boston bar in 1833. He was an editor of the *Christian Register* in 1833 with George Ripley; editor of the *Jurist* with Charles Sumner, and editor of the *Boston Courier*, 1856–61. He taught in the Round Hill school, Northampton, while studying law; was a member of the Boston common council, 1845–47; visited Europe, 1847–48; was a member of the state senate, 1850; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1850; city solicitor, 1854–56, and U.S. district attorney for Massachusetts, 1866–70. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity college in 1857. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1871–75; member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He published, besides orations, essays and reviews: *The Poetical Works of Edmund Spenser* (5 vols., 1839); a translation of Guizot's *Essay on the Character and Influence of George Washington* (1840); *Memorial of Daniel Webster* (1853); *Six Months in Italy* (1863); a series of *School Readers* (1856); *Selections From the Works of Walter Savage Landor* (1856); *Life and Campaigns of George B. McClellan* (1864); *Political Duties of the Educated Classes* (1866); *George Ticknor* (1873). He died in Boston, Jan. 21, 1879.

HILLEGAS, Michael, first treasurer of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 22, 1729 (O.S.); son of Michael and Margaret Hillegas, natives of Germany. His father became a large property holder in Philadelphia, a prosperous merchant, and a member of the consistory of the Reformed church as early as 1732. He was naturalized, April 11, 1749, and died Oct. 30, 1749, aged fifty-three. The son became a merchant and sugar-refiner, and was also interested in the manufacture of iron. He was prominent in city and national affairs; was a commissioner appointed to locate and erect Fort Mifflin, Pa.; was a member of the provincial assembly of Pennsylvania, 1765–75, and during this time was a member of the commission "to audit and settle the accounts of the general land office and other public accounts." He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, April 8, 1768; was a member of the board of commissioners to improve the navigation of the Delaware river in 1771; was made a member of the committee of observation for Philadelphia, 1774, and was appointed treasurer of the Pennsylvania committee of safety (of which Benjamin Franklin was president), June 30, 1775. On May 30, 1776, he was appointed provincial treasurer, and on July 29, 1775, he and George Clymer were made joint treasurers of the United colonies and were styled "Continental Treasurers." He was made sole continental treasurer, Aug. 6, 1776, and on Sept. 6, 1777, was named "Treasurer of the United States of America." He held the office till Sept. 11, 1789, when he was succeeded by Samuel Meredith. In 1781 he was one of the first subscribers to the Bank of North America. On April 2, 1781, he was authorized by the legislature to "revise, compare, correct and publish in one volume" "The resolves of the committee of the late province of Pennsylvania, with their instructions to their representatives in assembly held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774; the proceedings of the Provincial conference of committees, held at Carpenters' Hall, June 18, 1776; the Declaration of Independence made July 4, 1776; minutes of the proceedings of the convention of the state of Pennsylvania, July 15, 1776, with the constitution; the minutes of the assemblies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the end of 1781, and the articles of confederation." The volume was published in folio in 1782. He was alderman of the city of Pennsylvania, 1793–1804, and an associate justice of the mayor's court. He was a musician of considerable ability. He was married, May 10, 1753, to Henrietta, daughter of Samuel and Deborah

M. Hillegas.



(Cox) Boude. See *Michael Hillegas and his Descendants*, by Emma St. Clare Whitney (1891). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29, 1804.

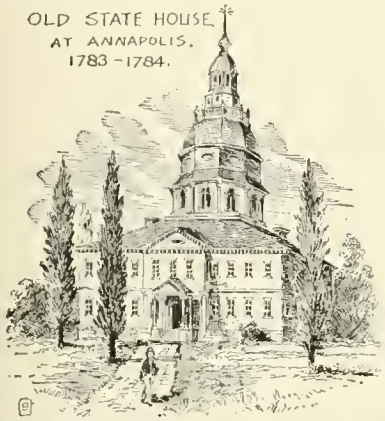
HILLER, Alfred, educator, was born near Sharon Springs, N.Y., April 22, 1831; son of John Frederick and Margaret (Houck) Hiller; grandson of Frederick Hiller, and great-grandson of John Frederick Hiller, who was killed in the battle of Oriskany, war of the Revolutiou. He attended Ames and Canajoharie academies, and in 1857 was graduated from Hartwick Theological seminary. He was pastor of Lutheran congregations at Fayette, N.Y., 1857–58; aud at German Valley, N.Y., 1858–81. He resigned his pastorate in 1881 to accept the Dr. George B. Miller professorship of systematic theology and Old Testament exegesis in the theological department of Hartwick seminary, holding also the chair of mental and moral sciences in that institution. Wittenberg college conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1882.

HILLHOUSE, James, senator, was born in Montville, Coun., Oct. 20, 1754; second son of Judge William and Sarah (Griswold) Hillhouse. He was adopted in the family of his uncle, James Abraham Hillhouse, of New Haven, in 1761; and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1773, A.M., 1776. He commanded the Governor's footguards and was entrusted by Governor Trumbull with promoting enlistments, and on July 5, 1779, when Tryon iuvaded Connecticut and attacked New Haven, his company stoutly resisted the advance. He was married, Jan. 1, 1779, to Sarah, daughter of John Lloyd, of Stamford, Conn., who died in the same year; and secondly, in 1782, to Rebecca, daughter of Col. Melanchton Woolsey, of Dosoris, Long Island. He was a state representative, 1780–89; a member of the first city council of New Haven, 1784; was elected, but did not serve, as delegate to the Continental congress, 1786 aud 1787; was a member of the council, 1789–91; a representative in the 2d, 3d and 4th U.S. congresses, 1791–96; and U.S. senator as successor to Oliver Ellsworth, resigned, 1796–97, and by election, 1797–1815. He was president *pro tempore* of the senate from Feb. 28 to March 3, 1801. In the senate he acted with the Federalist party, but in 1808 proposed amendments to the constitution intended to check the growing tendency toward presidential power and patronage, and to protect the independent self-government of the states within their separate sovereignties. He resigued his seat in the senate iu May, 1810, to accept the appointment of first commissioner of the school fund of Connecticut. This fund was acquired by the sale of land on the southern shore of Lake Erie, of the same length and between the same parallels of latitude as old Connecticut, and known as New Connecticut or Western Reserve, which Connecticut reserved when she ceded to the United States all her right and title in the land which she claimed uuder the charter which made the "South Sea," or Pacific Oceau, her western boundary. This fund, amountiug to $1,200,000, consisted chiefly of the debts due from the original purchasers of the Western Reserve, and those substituted securities which had been accepted in their stead by a board of managers. Reports in 1801 showed a large amount of interest unpaid and portious of the capital in danger of being lost by the failure of collateral securities. Mr. Hillhouse straightened these affairs, and in fifteen years added to the fund by careful investmeut, and on his resignation in 1825, had increased it by $500,000. Donations made to him by several of the original purchasers of the Western Reserve amountiug to $9982.02, and earned by extra official labor to which the state had no claim or right, was by him turned over to the Connecticut school fuud through a "high sense of honor" not often exhibited in fiduciary history. His wife died Dec. 29, 1813. Of their sons, James Abraham (q. v.), was the well-known poet, and Augustus L. became a resident of Paris, France. Senator Hillhouse was an early counsellor of Yale college, and his advice largely insured its continuance at the critical period in its history, 1791–92. He was treasurer of Yale, 1782–1832, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from there in 1823. He died in New London, Conn., Dec. 29, 1832.

HILLHOUSE, James Abraham, poet, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 26, 1789; son of the Hon. James and Rebecca (Woolsey) Hillhouse. He was graduated at Yale A.B. in 1808, A.M. in 1811. He was a clerk in a Boston counting-house, 1808–11; a merchant in New York, 1811–19; and travelled in Europe, 1819–22. He married in 1822 Cornelia, daughter of Isaac Lawrence, of New York city, and retired to his country place, "Sachem's Wood," near New Haven, Conn., where he devoted himself to literature. He published: *The Judgment: a Vision*, a poem (1812); *Percy's Masque*, a drama (1820); *Hadad*, dramatic poem (1825); *Sachem's Wood* (1838); *Dramas, Discourses and Other Pieces* (2 vols., 1839). He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4, 1841.

HILLHOUSE, William, delegate, was born in that part of New London, Conn., afterward the town of Montville, Aug. 25, 1728; son of the Rev. James and Mary (Fitch) Hillhouse; grandsou of John Hillhouse of Free Hall, Londonderry, Ireland, and of Daniel Fitch of Connecticut; great-grandson of Abraham Hillhouse of Artikill, Londonderry, Ireland: great^2-grandson of the Rev. James and Priscilla Mason, of Norwich, Conn., and great^3-grandson of Capt. John Mason, the hero of the Pequot war of 1637. His father,

the Rev. James Hillhouse, was graduated in arts and theology at the University of Glasgow, Scotland; was ordained by the Presbytery of Londonderry, Ireland, about 1700; immigrated to America in 1717, and was pastor at Derry and Londonderry, N.H., 1719–22, and had charge of the second parish, New London, Conn., 1722 – 1740. His brother, James Abraham (born, 1730; Yale, 1749; lawyer in New Haven; "assistant" or senator, 1772–75); died childless in 1775. William was educated for the law and practised in his native town. He was married in 1750 to Sarah, sister of Matthew Griswold, the first governor of Connecticut, 1784–86; was a representative in the Colonial legislature by semi-annual elections, 1755–84; member or "assistant" of the council, 1784–1808, in the meantime serving as judge of the county court for many years; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1783–86, and major of the 2d Connecticut cavalry in the war of the Revolution. In 1808, when eighty years of age, he declined renomination to the council and withdrew from public life. Six of his seven sons and two of his three daughters lived to maturity and most of them to old age. He died in Montville, Conn., Jan. 12, 1816.



HILLIARD, Henry Washington, diplomatist, was born in Fayetteville, N.C., Aug. 4, 1808. His parents removed to Columbia, S.C., and he was graduated from the South Carolina college with high honors in 1826. He then read law in Athens, Ga., with Judge Augustine Smith Clayton (q.v.). He practised law in Athens, 1829–31; was professor in the University of Alabama, 1831–34; a representative in the state legislature of Alabama, 1838–40; a lawyer in Montgomery, Ala., 1834–61; and chargé d'affaires at Belgium, 1842–44. He was a brigadier-general in the provisional Confederate army, 1861–65, and raised 3000 troops. He was a lawyer in Augusta, Ga., 1865–67; in Atlanta, Ga., 1867–77; and U.S. Minister to Brazil, 1877–81. He was an occasional lay preacher in the Methodist church. In 1838 he answered Dixon H. Lewis ("A Nullifier") in six papers signed "Junius Brutus," opposing Calhoun's subtreasury scheme. In 1840 he was a delegate to the Whig national convention, Harrisburg, Pa. President Tyler appointed him U.S. chargé d'affaires to Belgium in 1842, which position he resigned in 1844. He was a representative from Alabama in the 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1845–51. He supported the compromise measures of 1850 and opposed the extreme states' rights policy of the south. He was on the Fillmore electoral ticket of 1856 and on the Bell and Everett ticket of 1860. He opposed secession and met William L. Yancy in joint debate in a canvass of Alabama, 1860–61. When Alabama seceded he gave to the state his loyal support; was made a brigadier-general in the provisional army, raising 3000 men in Alabama, and was appointed by Jefferson Davis commissioner to Tennessee. After the war he advocated the election of Horace Greeley in 1872; was an unsuccessful candidate for representative from Georgia in the 45th congress, 1876; and was appointed by President Hayes U.S. Minister to Brazil, serving 1877–81. He helped forward the emancipation movement in Brazil by reciting the advantages a similar movement had been to the people of the southern states of the United States, and when the emancipation of one million and a half of slaves in Brazil was accomplished he was given a public banquet and his letter and speech on emancipation were published in the official Blue Book of Great Britain by Lord Granville. He is the author of: *Roman Nights* (1848); *Speeches and Addresses* (1855); *De Vane, a Story of Plebeians and Patricians* (1865); *Politics and Pen Pictures* (1892). He died in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 17, 1892.

HILLIS, Newell Dwight, clergyman, was born at Magnolia, Iowa, Sept. 2, 1858; son of Samuel and Margaret Hester (Reichte) Hillis, and of Scotch-English and German ancestry. He attended the high school at Magnolia and Grinnell academy, and was graduated at Lake Forest university in 1884, and at McCormick Theological seminary in 1887. He was pastor of the First Presbyteriau church, Peoria, Ill., 1887–90, of the First Presbyterian church, Evanston, Ill., 1890–94, and of Central church, Chicago, Ill., 1894–99, where he was successor to Prof. David Swing. On Jan. 22, 1899, he accepted a call to the pastorate of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N.Y., to succeed the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. In April, 1900, he resigned from the Presbyterian body

because of his inability to subscribe to certain articles in the creed. He retained, however, his pastorate of Plymouth church. He was married April 14, 1887, to Annie Louise, daughter of Richard Montgomery Patrick, of Marenzo, Ill. Northwestern university conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1894. He is the author of: *A Man's Value to Society* (1896); *The Investment of Influence* (1896); *Foretokens of Immortality* (1897); *How the Inner Light Failed* (1898); and *Great Books as Life Teachers* (1900); *Influence of Christ in Modern Life* (1901); *David, the Poet and King* (1902), and many lectures and contributions to periodical literature.

HILLS, George Morgan, clergyman and author, was born in Auburn, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1825; son of Horace and Almira (Wilcox) Hills; grandson of Elisha and Elizabeth (Pitkin) Hills, great-grandson of David, great²-grandson of Capt. David, great³-grandson of Lieut. Jonathan and great⁴-grandson of William Hills, who came to America from Essex, England, in 1632 and was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., in 1636. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850; was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1850 and priest in 1851; was rector of Grace church, Lyons, N.Y., 1850–53; of Trinity church, Watertown, 1853–57; of St. Paul's church, Syracuse, 1857–70, and of St. Mary's church, Burlington, N.J., 1870–90. He was married in 1852 to Sarah, daughter of John and Adriana Maria (Cook) Dows. He inaugurated a mission among the Onondaga Indians near Syracuse in 1867, and founded and built the summer church of St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, Point Pleasant, N.J., in 1880. He was trustee of the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1862–84; deputy to the general convention from western New York, 1865; president of the standing committee of central New York, 1868–70; examining chaplain of New Jersey, 1870–90; lecturer on homiletics and pastoral theology in Burlington college, N.J., 1870–75; dean of Burlington, 1874–88; archdeacon of Burlington, 1888–90; dean of Trinity college, Hartford, 1876–82; trustee of Burlington college, N.J., 1876–90; deputy to the general convention from New Jersey, 1887–89; chairman of the committee on the state of the church, 1883–89; member of the commission of fifteen on Christian unity, 1886–90; and New Jersey member of the American Church Building Fund commission, 1887–90. He was elected an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Historical society in 1876 and corresponding member of the New England Historic, Genealogical society in 1886, of the Connecticut Historical society in 1887 and of the Cayuga County Historical society in 1889. Trinity college conferred upon him the honorary degree of S.T.D. in 1871. He is the author of: *The Wise Master Builder* (1865); *A Step between us and Death* (1866); *A Mother in Israel* (1867); *The Record of the Past an Incentive for the Future* (1868); *A Mission-Service for the Six Nations of Indians* (1868); *An Historical Sketch of St. Paul's Church, Syracuse* (1870); *History of the Church in Burlington* (1876; 2d ed., 1885); *The Transfer of the Church in America from Colonial Dependence to the Freedom of the Republic* (1876); *John Talbot, the First Bishop in North America* (1880); *A Form for the Admission of Choristers* (1880); *A Form for the Consecration of a Churchyard* (1882); *The Missions of the Church of England in New Jersey* (1882); *Office for the Opening of a Lych-Gate* (1883); *Memorial of the Rev. Nathaniel Pettit* (1885); *The Gates of Zion* (1885); *Memorial of George F. Hammell* (1887). He died at Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 15, 1890.

HILLYER, John Freeman, clergyman and educator, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., May 25, 1805; son of Shaler and Rebecca (Freeman) Hillyer. His father was a native of Granby, Conn. He was graduated at Franklin college, Athens, Ga., A.B., 1825, A.M., 1828, and at the Georgia Medical college in 1826. He became a Baptist minister in 1827. He was a professor at Mercer institute, Penfield, Ga. (raised in 1837 to a university), 1835–39; a preacher and teacher at Eatonton, Ga., 1839–47; pastor of the Galveston, Texas, Baptist church, 1847–48; founder of Gonzales college, 1852, and its president, 1852–56; and was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Baylor university, 1860–65. He was chaplain of the Texas house of representatives during two sessions; preached for over sixty years, and helped to organize the Georgia, the Southern, and the Texas Baptist conventions. He received the degree of LL.D. from Baylor university. He died at Belton, Texas, Dec. 12, 1893.

HILLYER, Junius, representative, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., April 23, 1807; son of Shaler and Rebecca (Freeman) Hillyer. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1828, and was admitted to the bar in the same year, practising at Athens, Ga. He was solicitor-general for the western district of the state, 1834–41; judge of the same circuit, 1841–45, and a representative in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851–

55. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan, solicitor of the U.S. treasury, which office he resigned, Feb. 13, 1861, on the secession of Georgia from the union. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1844–58. He was distinguished at the bar as a jury orator. He died in Decatur, Ga., June 21, 1886.

HILLYER, Shaler Granby, educator, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., June 20, 1809; son of Shaler and Rebecca (Freeman) Hillyer. He was taken with his brothers, John Freeman and Junius, to Athens, Ga., in 1821, by his mother, and was graduated at Franklin college (University of Georgia) in 1829. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but did not practise. He was tutor in a private family in Florida for one year; principal of Sunbury academy for one year, and preached his first sermon in Sunbury, Ga., in 1832. He was tutor in Franklin college, Athens, Ga., 1834; professor of rhetoric and belles lettres at Mercer university, Penfield, Ga., 1847–55, and of church history, homiletics and the Greek Testament, 1859–61; and president of Monroe Female college, Forsyth, Ga., 1867–72, and again, 1880–81. He was regularly ordained a minister in the Baptist church in 1835, and was pastor at Milledgeville, Ga., 1838–45, and later at various churches in Georgia. After resigning the presidency of Monroe Female college he was pastor at Washington, Ga., 1881–87, and at Decatur and Clarkston, Ga., 1887–92. He then retired from active work on account of the infirmities of age, preaching only occasionally by invitation. He received the degree of D.D. from Mercer university in 1850, and was a trustee of that institution in 1838. He was a regular contributor to the *Christian Index* up to the time of his death. He died in Atlauta, Ga., Feb. 19, 1900.

S. G. Hillyer.

HILTON, Henry, jurist, was born in Newburg, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1824; the youngest son of —— and Janet (Graham) Hilton. He removed with his parents to New York city, and was educated in the public schools. He became a clerk and law student with Campbell & Cleveland in 1839, rising to the position of managing clerk, and was admitted to practise in the court of common pleas in 1846. He acted as master in chancery for several years. Campbell & Cleveland were the counsel for A. T. Stewart, the "merchant prince," and in 1850 Mr. Stewart made young Hilton his private counsel and secretary. He was married soon after to Elleu, daughter of Edward Banker, cousin of Mrs. Stewart, and sister of James H. Banker, president of the Bank of New York. He was a judge of the court of common pleas, 1858–63, and park commissioner for several years. On the death of Mr. Stewart in 1876 he became executor of the estate, his services being paid by a bequest of one million dollars, and Mrs. Stewart transferred to him the business of A. T. Stewart, in consideration of his legacy. On the death of Mrs. Stewart in 1886 Judge Hilton was entrusted with the distribution of her estate, and he faithfully carried out her bequests. In the management of his own affairs he was entirely successful, and when he retired in 1883, he drew out of the business $5,500,000 as his share of the profits. His sons and son-in-law succeeded to the business, and soon dissipated the property accumulated by Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton and it finally went into the hands of John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. Judge Hilton was a member of the Century association and of the Press and New York clubs, and a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He edited two volumes of *Hilton's Reports of the Decisions of the Court of Common Pleas 1855–60.* He gave to the Metropolitan Museum of Art his several masterpieces including Meissonier's "Friedland" and Detaille's "Defense of Champaigny," and to Alexander E. Orr, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Gardeu City, Long Island, N.Y., for the cathedral and the schools connected therewith, $500,000 for the purpose of better carrying out Mrs. Stewart's purposes. Judge Hilton died in Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1899.

HIMES, Charles Francis, educator, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., June 2, 1838; son of William Daniel and Magdalen (Lanius) Himes; grandson of George and Helen (Barnitz) Himes, and of Christian and Anna (Von Updegraf) Lanius, and a descendant of William Himes, from the Palatinate, who settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1730. He was graduated from Dickinson in 1855; was teacher of science in the Wyoming Conference academy, and in the Woman's college, Baltimore, Md., and later of mathematics at Troy university, Troy, N.Y. He studied chemistry at the University at Giessen, Germany, 1863–65, when he accepted the chair of chemistry and physics at Dickinson college. He was secretary of the board of trustees of Dickinson, 1868–96, serving also as secretary of the college faculty. In 1885, upon the division of the chair, he became professor of physics. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, Oct. 16, 1874, and a fellow of the American Association

for the Advancement of Science in 1882. His published works include: *Tables for Qualitative Analysis* (1866); *Leaf Prints; or Glimpses at Photography* (1868); *Total Eclipse of the Sun, Aug. 7, 1869*; *The Stereoscope* (1872); *Historical Sketch of Dickinson College* (1879); lectures on *Actinism, Scientific Theories and Creeds, Science in the Common Schools, The Scientific Expert in Forensic Procedure, The Stereoscope and its Applications, Photography as an Educational Means*, and many contributions to periodicals.

HINCKLEY, Thomas, colonial governor, was born in England about 1618. He joined the Plymouth colony with his parents about 1635, settled first at Scituate, and in 1639 removed to Barnstable. He was elected a deputy of the colony in 1645; representative in 1647, and served as magistrate and assistant, 1658–80, as commissioner, 1673–92, and as councillor, 1692–1706. He became governor of the Plymouth colony on the death of Governor Josiah Winslow in 1680, and except during Governor Andros's administration, 1687–91, he governed the colony until its union with the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1692. He kept a diary of his life, and collected valuable information about the affairs of Plymouth colony. Three volumes of his writings, belonging to the Old South collection of the Rev. Thomas Prince, were placed in the Boston Public Library in 1866. He died in Barnstable, Mass., April 25, 1706.

HINCKS, Edward Winslow, soldier, was born in Buckport, Maine, May 30, 1830. He was a printer on the Bangor *Whig* and *Courier*, 1845–49. He settled in Boston in 1849, where he studied law, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1855. He was among the first to volunteer his services for the defence of Fort Moultrie, S.C., Dec. 18, 1860, and on April 15, 1861, offered his services to Governor Andrew. The next day he reached Boston from Marblehead with three companies of volunteers, arriving in Washington, April 26, 1861, where he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 2d U.S. cavalry, for having commanded the force that assisted Commodore Rodgers, April 21, 1861, in saving the frigate *Constitution* at Annapolis. On April 30 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Massachusetts militia regiment. On May 16, 1861, he was promoted colonel of the 19th Massachusetts volunteers and commanded a brigade in Sedgwick's division of the Army of the Potomac, September, 1861, to September, 1862, taking part in all the engagements from Ball's Bluff to Antietam, when he was disabled from wounds and was forced to retire from active field service. On Nov. 29, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers and was on court-martial and recruiting duty, 1863–64. During March and April, 1864, he had charge of the prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Md. He joined the Army of the James in May, 1864, in its campaign up the James river against Petersburg, having command of the division of colored troops, and he was left with his division at City Point. On May 12 he was moved up to Point of Rocks on the right bank of the Appomattox, where he drove back the Confederate skirmishers, fought the battle of Baylor's Farm, Va., June 15, and aided in the assault of Petersburg the next day. From October, 1864, until January, 1865, he was in command of the draft rendezvous on Hart's Island, N.Y. In January, 1865, he became the chief mustering officer for the United States in New York city. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular service for gallantry at Petersburg, and major-general of volunteers for services through the war. In July, 1866, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 40th U.S. infantry and during that year was governor of the National Soldiers' home, Washington, D.C. He was retired with the rank of colonel, Dec. 15, 1870, on account of wounds. He was treasurer and deputy governor of the National Soldiers' homes, Milwaukee, Wis., and Hampton, Va., 1872–80. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 14, 1894.

HINDMAN, Jacob, planter, was born in St. Paul's parish, Talbot county, Md., only son of the Rev. James Hindman, who came to America from England about 1710, became rector of the parish of St. Paul, Talbot county, Md., and died in 1713. Jacob was placed under the care of the Rev. Jacob Henderson (for whom he had been named), the commissary of the Bishop of London for the province of Maryland. He was married to Mary, daughter of Henry Trippe, Esq., of Dorchester county, Md. About 1744 he removed to Talbot county, and in 1748 purchased a large estate on St. Michael's River, which he named "Kirkham." He engaged in planting, was one of the lord proprietary's commissioners and justices of the peace, was high sheriff of the county, and a vestryman of St. Michael's parish. His son James raised and commanded an independent company in 1774–5; was treasurer of the Eastern Shore, from May, 1777, to January, 1778, was a member of the third executive council under Governor Johnson, and of the house of delegates, and after the Revolution removed to Baltimore, where he engaged in mercantile business, and died in 1830. Another son, Jacob, was educated as a physician, but became a clergyman, and was rector of St. Peter's parish in Talbot county, and later of Great Choptank parish in Dorchester, until his death in 1781. Another son, John, was an officer in the Maryland line under General Smallwood, having been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 5th battalion of regulars. Another son, William (q.v.), became a U.S. senator. His

daughter, Elizabeth, married Judge William Perry, who afterward purchased of William (born 1743) the estate "Kirkham" and changed its name to "Perry Hall." Jacob Hindman died in Talbot county, Md., Sept. 9, 1766.

HINDMAN, Thomas Carmichael, soldier, was born in Tippah county, Miss., about 1826; son of Thomas Carmichael Hindman, an officer in the war of 1812, who removed from near Knoxville, Tenn., to Talladega, Ala., and subsequently to near Ripley, Tippah county, Miss., where Thomas, Jr., was born, and received a common school education. He went to Mexico as lieutenant in the 2d Mississippi regiment, Colonel Clark, 1846, and served till the close of the war. He studied law, 1847–49, and was admitted to the bar. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1851 or 1852; was a friend of Jefferson Davis, and advocated the right of the states to secede as early as 1851, when he canvassed the state in opposition to Henry S. Foote, Unionist. He removed to Helena, Ark., in 1853, and practised law with Maj. John C. Palmer. He represented the Helena district of the state in the 36th congress, 1859–61; supported Henry M. Rector for governor of Arkansas in 1859, and was re-elected to the 37th congress in 1860. When the state seceded, he raised a regiment for the Confederate States army, which he commanded, and which was increased to a legion by the addition of a battalion and battery of artillery. He was at Pittman's Ferry, Ark., 1861, and in August was sent to Cave City, Ky., and thence to Corinth, Miss. He was commissioned brigadier-general while in Kentucky, and commanded a division at Corinth, April 6–7, 1862, where he was thrown from his horse and injured. He was commissioned major-general the day before the battle, and afterward commanded the trans-Mississippi district, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., where he had organized a new army of 18,000 armed and 8000 unarmed men, when superseded by Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes. He commanded the Confederate force at the battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862, where he was driven back by the Federal army under Gen. James G. Blunt, and he retreated to Little Rock. He reported to General Bragg, at Chattanooga, Sept. 1, 1863, and commanded a division of Polk's corps of the left wing of Bragg's army under Longstreet at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, where he was wounded and superseded by Gen. J. P. Anderson. He quarrelled with the commanding general and was relieved of his command for a time, but again commanded his division in Hardee's corps, Johnston's Army of Tennessee, in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. He drove back the Federal line at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, but being exposed to the fire of the Confederate artillery, was obliged to fall back, and this movement subjected his division to the loss of about 1000 men. After the war he removed to the city of Mexico, but returned in 1867 and settled in Helena, Ark., where he resumed the practice of the law. He was married to a daughter of Henry S. Biscoe, of Arkansas, and they had one son, Prof. Biscoe Hindman. General Hindman was assassinated at his home, it is supposed, by one of his former soldiers in revenge of an act of discipline. He died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 28, 1868.

HINDMAN, William, statesman, was born in Dorchester county, Md., April 1, 1743; son of Jacob Hindman (q. v.) He studied law at the Inns of Court, London. In 1765 he was admitted to the Maryland bar and settled in Talbot county, where he inherited part of his father's property in 1766, and divided his attention between law and agriculture. He was a member of the state convention and secretary of the county committee of observation in 1775; treasurer of the eastern shore of Maryland, 1775–77, and a member of the state senate in 1777, and again, 1781–84. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–88; a member of the executive council, 1789–92, and a representative in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th congresses, 1792–99. He was U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of James Lloyd, resigned, and served from December, 1800, to November, 1801. See *Life and Services*, by Samuel A. Harrison, M.D. (1880). He died, unmarried, at the residence of his brother, Col. James Hindman, in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 19, 1822.

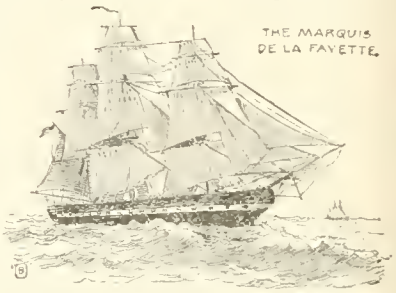
HINDS, John Iredel Dillard, educator, was born in Guilford county, N.C., Dec. 13, 1847; son of John and Rhoda (Webb) Hinds; grandson of Simeon and Elizabeth (Stone) Hinds, and a great-grandson of Joseph Hinds, who came from England and settled in North Carolina. He was graduated from Cumberland university, Tenn., A.B., A.M. and C.E. in 1873, and took a post-graduate course at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1880, and at Harvard college, 1882. He was professor of chemistry in Cumberland university, 1873–99; was elected dean of the faculty in 1892, and in 1899 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., having been elected professor of chemistry in the University of Nashville and Peabody Normal college. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Lincoln university in 1885. He served as a member of the International Sunday-School Lesson committee from 1884; was elected a member of the American Chemical society, and was superintendent of the Monteagle assembly, 1891–97. He is the author of: *Use of Tobacco; Charles Darwin; American System of Education*, and contributions to scientific and literary journals.

HINDS, Thomas, representative, was born in 1775, and settled in Greenville, Miss. In 1813 he was given command of five companies of infantry and four companies of cavalry, having the rank of major. He distinguished himself at the battle of New Orleans, and was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry. He was candidate for governor of Mississippi in 1820. He was elected a Democratic representative from Mississippi in the 20th congress to succeed William Haile, resigned, and was re-elected to the 21st congress, serving from Dec. 8, 1828, to March 3, 1831. At the time of his death he was a candidate for the state at large on the Democratic electoral ticket. He was an intimate friend of Jackson. Hinds county, Miss., was named in his honor. He died at Greenville, Miss., Aug. 23, 1840.

HINMAN, Benjamin, soldier, was born in Woodbury, Conn., in April, 1720; son of Benjamin, Jr., and Sarah (Sherman) Hinman. In 1745 he became quartermaster of a troop of horse belonging to the 13th regiment of the Connecticut contingent. On April 19, 1755, he was commissioned captain of the sixth company of foot, a part of the forces raised in Connecticut for the defence of his majesty's territories from further encroachments by the French at Crown Point, N.Y., and elsewhere. On May 30, 1757, he was commissioned major of the 13th regiment of foot and horse, and in 1758 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment of foot for invading Canada, and also a captain of the 2d company in that regiment. In 1759 he again entered the service, fighting at Fort Niagara, Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Quebec. He was commissioned full colonel of the 13th regiment of horse, Nov. 1, 1771, and in 1774 was appointed a member of the committee of correspondence. In May, 1775, he was made colonel of the 4th regiment of enlisted troops, and in the same year 1000 men under his command were sent to garrison the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He led a regiment to New York in 1776, and was later stationed at various places on Long Island. He returned to Southbury, Conn., in January, 1777, being broken in health from his military service, and did not again enter the army. He was a representative in the general assembly from Woodbury seventeen sessions and from Southbury nine sessions 1767–98 and a delegate to the state convention that ratified the U.S. constitution. He married Mary, daughter of Francis Stiles. He died in Southbury, Conn., March 22, 1810.

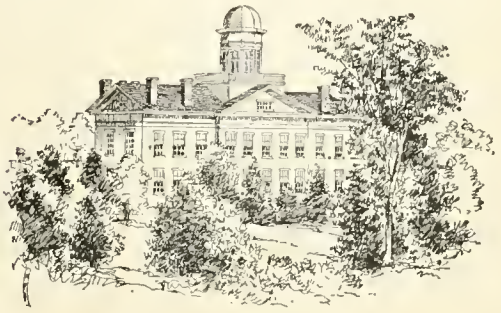
HINMAN, Clarke Titus, educator, was born in Kortright, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1817. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1839, and was licensed to preach by the conference of the M.E. church. He was a teacher in Newbury seminary, Vermont, 1839–42, and principal of that institution, 1844–46; principal of Wesleyan seminary, Albion, Mich., 1846–53; and one of the founders and the first president of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., 1853–54. He was married in 1841 to Martha A. Morse, who died Feb. 1, 1858. Ohio Wesleyan conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1851. He died in Troy, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1854.

HINMAN, Elisha, naval officer, was born in Stonington, Conn., March 9, 1734; son of Capt. Andrew and Mary (Noble) Hinman, grandson of Capt. Titus Hinman, an original settler of Woodbury, Conn., and great-grandson of Sergt. Edward Hinman, the Pilgrim, of Stratford, Conn., In 1748 he went to sea, and in 1753 he became captain of a merchant vessel making voyages to Europe and the West Indies. The first naval expedition authorized by congress was fitted out at New London, Conn., in January, 1776, under Esek Hopkins, commander-in-chief. Elias Hinman was lieutenant of the fleet and commanded the *Cabot*. The fleet sailed in February, 1776, to rendezvous in Delaware bay and returned in April with seventy prisoners, eighty-eight pieces of cannon and a large quantity of military and naval stores. Hinman was wounded in the engagement with the *Glasgow*, April 6, 1776. In August, 1776, he was appointed one of the twenty-four captains, being the twentieth on the list, in the U.S. navy. After commanding in succession the *Marquis de La Fayette*, 20 guns; the *Dean*, 30 guns, and the sloop *Providence*, 32 guns, he succeeded Paul Jones in the command of the *Alfred*, 32 guns. On a return voyage from France he was compelled to surrender the *Alfred*, March 9, 1778, and was imprisoned in England. He soon escaped to France and returned home, where for a time he engaged in private ventures. In 1779 he had brilliant success as commander of the privateer *Hancock;* in 1780 he commanded the armed ship *Dean;* and in 1781, as commander of the brig *Marquis de La Fayette*, he captured the brig *Dispatch*. In 1789 he commanded the frigate *Trumbull*, and in 1794 he declined the command of the *Constitution* offered by President Adams. After leaving the service he entered mercantile business at New London, Conn., and commanded the revenue cutter there, 1798–1802. He was married in 1777 to Abigail, daughter of George Dolebear, of New London. He died at Stonington, Conn., Aug. 29, 1805.



HINMAN, Royal Ralph, historian, was born in Southbury, Conn., June 5, 1785; son of Gen. Ephraim and Sylvania (French) Hinman, and grandson of Deacon David Hinman and of William French. He prepared for college under the instruction of Azel Backus, D.D., and was graduated from Yale in 1804. He taught an academy in Virginia, 1804–05, and then returned to Connecticut and studied law at New Milford and Litchfield. He was admitted to the bar in 1807, and practised law at Roxbury and Southington, Conn. He was married, Sept. 14, 1814, to Lydia, youngest daughter of Maj.-Gen. John Ashley, a descendant of Gov. John Winthrop. He was for ten years postmaster of Roxbury, and was judge and clerk of probate at Southington. In 1819 he was appointed brigade major and inspector of the 6th infantry of Connecticut. He was a member of the general assembly four sessions, and was once nominated for representative in congress. On being elected secretary of state of Connecticut, he removed to Hartford, and held the office, 1835–42. In 1835–36 he was appointed by the legislature chairman of two committees, the first to revise the public statutes of the state, and the second to prepare and publish the acts of incorporation or private laws of Connecticut. He was commissioner of deeds for Maine and other states, 1837, and notary public for Connecticut, 1842. In 1844 he was appointed by President Tyler collector of customs for the port of New Haven, and superintendent of lighthouses in the district, and held the office until the following March. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1844. He was an original member of the Connecticut Historical society and a member of various other historical societies; a member of the Linonian Society of Yale; and was elected an honorary member of the Parthenon Society of Trinity college in 1843. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1811. He made a special study of the early history of Connecticut, and published: *Official Letters between the Kings and Queens of England and the Early Governors of Connecticut in 1635–79* (1836); *Historical Recollections of Connecticut in the American Revolution* (1842); *Catalogue of the First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut* (1852–58); *A Family Record of the Descendants of Sergeant Edward Hinman* (1856). He died in New York city, Oct. 15, 1868.

HINSDALE, Burke Aaron, educator, was born at Wadsworth, Ohio, March 31, 1837; son of Albert and Clarinda (Eyles) Hinsdale, grandson of Elisha Hinsdale, and a descendant of Robert Hinsdale. He attended the district school, and for a few terms the Western Reserve Eclectic institute, afterward Hiram college. In 1858 he entered upon a course of liberal study at Hiram, the head of the institute being then James A. Garfield, of whom he became a favorite pupil and an intimate personal friend. He entered the ministry of the Christian church in 1861; was pastor at Solon, Ohio, 1864–66; and at Cleveland,



HIRAM COLLEGE.

1866–68; and was assistant editor of the *Christian Standard*, 1866–69. In 1869–70 he held the chair of history and English literature in Hiram college, and was its president, 1870–82. He was superintendent of public schools in Cleveland, Ohio, 1882–86, and became professor of the science and art of teaching in the University of Michigan in 1888. He was elected a member of the American Historical association, and received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Williams college in 1871, Ph.D. from Ohio State university in 1888, and LL.D. from Ohio university in 1892. He is the author of: *The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels* (1872); *The Jewish-Christian Church* (1878); *Ecclesiastical Tradition* (1879); *Republican Text-Book for the Campaign of 1880* (1880); *President Garfield and Education* (1881); *The Life and Works of James Abram Garfield* (1882–83); *Schools and Studies* (1884); *The Old Northwest* (1888; rev. ed., 1899), *The American Government, National and State* (1891; rev. ed., 1895); *How to Study and Teach History* (1893); *Teaching the Language Arts* (1896); *Horace Mann and the Common School Revival in the United States* (1898), and voluminous contributions to journalistic and pamphlet literature. He died at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 29, 1900.

HINSDALE, John W., soldier and lawyer, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1843; son of Samuel Johnston and Elizabeth (Christopher) Hinsdale, of Fayetteville, N.C.; a grand nephew of George E. Badger, U.S. secretary of the navy, 1841, and a descendant in the ninth generation of Robert Hinsdale, who came to America in 1638, and settled in Deerfield, Mass.; and on his mother's side a lineal descendant of Gov. William Bradford and Elder Brewster, of the *Mayflower*. He was a student at Donaldson academy, Fayetteville, at the military school of Colonel Starr, Yonkers, N.Y., 1853–58, and at the University of North Carolina, 1858–61. He joined the Confed-

erate army in 1861 and served as an aide to his uncle, Lt.-Gen. T. H. Holmes; as adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew in the battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, Va.; and as acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Maj.-Gen. W. D. Pender in the seven days' fights around Richmond. In 1862, when General Holmes was transferred to the command of the Trans-Mississippi department, Lieutenant Hinsdale was made his aide-de-camp and took part in the battle of Helena, Ark., being subsequently made assistant inspector-general of the district of Arkansas. He commanded the 72d North Carolina regiment (3d regiment of junior reserves) in the battles of Kinston and Bentonville, N.C., and surrendered with General Johnston's army at High Point, N.C. He studied law at Columbia college, 1865–66, and began the practice of law at Raleigh, N.C., and for many years was attorney of the Seaboard Air Line railroad system in North Carolina. He also practised before the U.S. supreme court in important cases, and was retained by the state in various tax suits. He is the author of an annotated edition of *Winston's North Carolina Reports*, and of the *Non-Suit Act*, and *Equity Reference Act*, as adopted by the state legislature. He was married in 1869 to Ellen, daughter of Maj. John Devereux, chief quartermaster of North Carolina, 1861–65, and granddaughter of the Hon. T. P. Devereux, a prominent North Carolina lawyer.

HINSDALE, Robert Graham, educator, was born in New York city, Nov. 2, 1833. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859, and was a tutor at the college, 1858. He was graduated at Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wis., S.T.B., 1866, and was ordained deacon, 1866, and priest, 1867. He served as professor of chemistry at Racine college in 1866. On Sept. 6, 1876, he assumed the presidency of Hobart college, as successor to William Stevens Perry, elected bishop of Iowa, and while serving as president also filled the Charles Startin chair of evidences of Christianity and the chair of Christian ethics. He resigned the presidency, July 1, 1883, and was elected professor of geology. He was obliged to seek a milder climate on account of threatened pulmonary troubles due to close attendance in the class room for thirty-one years, and he accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Redeemer, Biloxi, Miss., in 1883, and remained in charge of the church up to the time of his death. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Hobart in 1877. He died in Biloxi, Miss., Jan. 9, 1889.

HINTENACH, Tobias (Abbot Andrew), R. C. prelate, was born in Schollbruun, Baden, Germany, May 12, 1844. He was brought to the United States in 1846 and was educated at St. Vincent's college, Beatty, Westmoreland county, Pa., 1854–61. He joined the Benedictine order, July 11, 1861, as Brother Andrew, and was ordained a priest, April 12, 1867, by Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburg. He was professor of classics in St. Vincent's college, 1861–78; master of novices in St. Vincent's arch-abbey, 1879–86; prior, 1876–81, and was elected abbot of St. Vincent's, Feb. 8, 1888. The election was confirmed at Rome, March 4, 1888, and he was blessed at St. Vincent's, July 5, 1888, by Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburg. He was made arch-abbot in September, 1888. His resignation was accepted at Rome, May 25, 1892, and announced to the chapter, June 14, 1892. He was made chaplain of the Benedictine convent of Mt. St. Scholastica's academy, Canon City, Col., in 1892.

HIRSCH, Emil Gustav, educator and rabbi, was born in the independent grand-duchy of Luxemburg, May 22, 1852, son of the Rev. Samuel and Louise (Nickols) Hirsch, and grandson of Solomon and Sarah (Gottliebe) Hirsch, and of Henry and Betty (L'Arrouge) Nickols. He received an academic education in Luxemburg, removed to America with his parents in 1866 and continued his preparatory education at the academy of the Episcopal church in Philadelphia. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1872. He returned to Europe to finish his education, was a student in the University of Berlin, and at the high school for Jewish science in Berlin, 1872–76, and was graduated from the latter in 1876. He was rabbi in charge of the Har Sinai congregation at Baltimore, Md., 1877, of the Adath-Israel congregation at Louisville, Ky., 1878–80, and of the Sinai congregation at Chicago, Ill., from 1880. He was a member and president of the public library board of Chicago, 1888–97, and became professor of rabbinical literature and philosophy in the University of Chicago in 1892. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1876; that of LL.D. from Austin college, Ill., in 1896, and that of L.H.D. from Western University of Pennsylvania in 1900. He was a Republican presidential elector-at-large for Illinois in 1896; was editor of the *Zeitgeist*, Milwaukee, 1880–87; of the *Reformer*, New York, 1886, and of the *Reform Advocate*, Chicago, from 1891, and was instrumental in establishing the Jewish Manual Training school in Chicago in 1892, and in organizing the Congress of Religion, of which he was chosen vice-president. He became well known as an orator and as the author of various scholarly monographs on Biblical and religious subjects.

HISCOCK, Frank, senator, was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1834; son of Richard and Cynthia (Harris) Hiscock. His father, a farmer, was a native of Pompey, N.Y., and of New England ancestry, and his mother, born in Preble, Cortland county, N.Y., was of New York ancestry. Frank was educated at Pompey academy and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He began practice in Pompey, N.Y., and was district attorney for Onondaga county, 1860–63, and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1867. He represented his district in the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1877–87, and was elected to the 50th congress, but before the meeting of that congress he was elected by the legislature of the state, Jan. 20, 1887, a U.S. senator to succeed Warner Miller, whose term expired March 3, 1887. He was chairman of the Quadro-Centennial select committee and of the committee on organization, conduct and expeditions of the executive departments, and a member of the coast defence, finance, interstate commerce and patent committees and of the select committee on the President's message transmitting the report of the Pacific railway commission. His term as U.S. senator expired March 3, 1893, and he engaged in the practice of law in Syracuse and became a director in the Syracuse savings bank, the State Bank of Syracuse, and the Trust and Deposit company of Onondaga. He was also a member of the Union League and Republican clubs of New York city and of the Syracuse club. He was married, Nov. 22, 1859, to Cornelia King, of Tully, N.Y.

HISE, Elijah, representative, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1801. His parents, who were of German descent, removed to Kentucky and settled in Russellville, Logan county, where Elijah was educated and became a member of the bar. He was a supporter of Jackson and was defeated as a candidate for representative in the state legislature in 1828, but was elected in 1829. He was a judge of the court of appeals by appointment and subsequently by election. He was appointed chargé d'affaires to Guatemala in 1848, authorized to negotiate with San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica; a presidential elector in 1856, and a representative in the 39th congress, 1866–67, to fill the unexpired term of Henry Grider, who died, Sept. 14, 1866. He was re-elected to the 40th congress, but died by his own hand at Russellville, Ky., May 8, 1867.

HITCHCOCK, Alfred, surgeon, was born in Westminster, Vt., Oct. 17, 1814; son of David and Hannah (Owen) Hitchcock; grandson of Eldad and Esther (Hoar) Hitchcock, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Luke Hitchcock. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy and was graduated M.D., from Dartmouth in 1838, from Berkshire Medical college in 1843, and from Jefferson Medical college, Pa., in 1845. After practising in Ashby, Mass., for a few years he removed to Fitchburg, where he became a prominent surgeon. He was the second surgeon to perform the operation of œsophagotomy, and he designed numerous surgical appliances which came into general use. He was several times a member of the state legislature between 1847 and 1855, and was a member of Gov. John A. Andrew's council, 1862–64. During the civil war he was a special agent of the state to superintend the care of the wounded, and in 1864 was director of the transportation of the Massachusetts wounded. He was married first to Fidelia Dorcas, daughter of Barnabas Clark; secondly, Jan. 1, 1851, to Aurelia Phebe Wellman, and thirdly, in 1865, to Ellen Clark. He was an overseer of Harvard college, 1859–65. Middlebury college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1844. He published *Christianity and Medical Science* (1867). He died in Fitchburg, Mass., March 30, 1874.

HITCHCOCK, Charles Henry, geologist, was born in Amherst, Mass., Aug. 23, 1836; son of Edward and Orra (White) Hitchcock. He was graduated from Amherst in 1856; and studied in Yale Theological seminary, 1856–57, and in Andover Theological seminary, 1859–61. He was the principal assistant on the geological survey of Vermont, 1857–61, assisting in the preparation the "Report on the Geology of Vermont" (2 vols., 1861); and was director of the Maine geological survey, 1861–63, preparing the reports on the "Natural History and Geology of the State of Maine" (1861–62). He was lecturer on zoölogy at Amherst, 1858–64; was a mining geologist in New York city, 1864–65; and studied in the Jermyn School of Mines, and the British Museum, London,

England, 1866. He was non-resident professor of mineralogy and geology in Lafayette college, Pa., 1865–70. In 1868 he became professor of geology and mineralogy in Dartmouth college. He was state geologist of New Hampshire, 1868–78, and in 1870–71 he established a meteorological station on Mount Washington, afterward used in the U.S. signal service. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1874 and vice-president in 1883, and a member of the American Philosophical society and of other scientific organizations. Lafayette college conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1869; and Amherst, that of LL.D. in 1896. He is the author of: *Elementary Geology* (with Edward Hitchcock, 1860); *Mount Washington in Winter* (1871); *Geology of New Hampshire* (1878), and over 150 reports, addresses, maps and scientific papers.

HITCHCOCK, Edward, scientist, was born at Deerfield, Mass., May 23, 1793; son of Justin and Mercy (Hoyt) Hitchcock, grandson of Caleb Hitchcock, great-grandson of Luke, and great⁴-grandson of Luke Hitchcock, who immigrated from England to America in 1635, and was one of the original members of the New Haven colony. Edward's father settled at Deerfield, Mass., and became a hatter. Edward was obliged to obtain his education in the common schools of Deerfield, and by study at night. He prepared to enter Harvard, but failing health caused by overwork prevented. He was principal of the academy at Deerfield, 1822–35, and while there, he became interested in botany and mineralogy. Deciding on the ministry for his profession, he entered Yale Theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1821. The same year he was married to Orra, daughter of Jarib White, of Amherst, Mass. She was an artist, and illustrated many of her husband's books. Mr. Hitchcock was ordained to the Congregational ministry, and was pastor of the church in Conway, Mass., 1821–25. During his pastorate, he made a geological survey of western Massachusetts, and studied chemistry and geology at Yale, under the elder Silliman. He was professor of chemistry and natural history at Amherst, 1825–45; state geologist of Massachusetts in 1830; and president of Amherst college, 1845–54, retaining the professorship of natural

Edward Hitchcock

theology and geology, 1845–64. In 1835 trifid imprints upon sandstone found in the Connecticut valley were discovered and pronounced by Professor Hitchcock to be fossil footprints, a statement that was at first ridiculed, but on being referred to a committee of the American Association of Geologists in 1841, it was confirmed. Professor Hitchcock was state geologist for Vermont, 1857–61; a member of the Massachusetts board of agriculture, and was commissioned by that state in 1850 to examine and report on the agricultural schools of Europe. He was chosen president of the American Association of Geologists in 1840; and was an originator and founder of Mt. Holyoke seminary, and of the Massachusetts Agricultural society. Through his efforts, a chair of geology and natural theology was endowed in Amherst college, with the understanding that the science should always be taught from a religious standpoint. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Yale in 1818, LL.D. from Harvard in 1840, and D.D. from Middlebury in 1846. Among his published works are: *The Downfall of Bonaparte* (1815); *Geology of the Connecticut Valley* (1823); *Dyspepsia Forestalled and Resisted* (1830); *A Wreath from the Tomb* (1838); *Elementary Geology* (1840–60); *History of a Zoölogical Temperance Convention held in Central Africa* (1850); *Religious Letters on the Peculiar Phenomena of the Four Seasons* (1850); *Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences* (1851); *The Power of Christian Benevolence* (1852); *Religious Truths Illustrated from Science* (1857); *Reminiscences of Amherst College* (1863). Among his reports are: *Economic Geology* (1832); *The Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoölogy of Massachusetts* (1832); *Re-examinations of the Economical Geology of Massachusetts* (1838); *Geology of Massachusetts*, four parts (1841); *Geology of Vermont* (1861). He died in Amherst, Mass., Feb. 27, 1864.

HITCHCOCK, Edward, educator, was born in Amherst, Mass., May 23, 1828; son of the Rev. Edward and Orra (White) Hitchcock, and grandson of Justin and Mercy (Hoyt) Hitchcock and of Jarib White, of Amherst. He was prepared for college at Williston seminary, was graduated from Amherst in 1849, and from the Harvard Medical school in 1853. He was teacher of chemistry and natural history in Williston seminary, 1853–61, and professor of hygiene and physical education at Amherst from 1861. He aided his father in the state geological survey of Vermont in 1861, and in the preparation of the report. He was elected a trustee of Mount Holyoke college and of Clark Institute for the Blind, and was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Culture, besides holding several offices in medical societies. He was married in 1854 to Mary, daughter

of David Judson, of Bridgeport, Conn. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1899. He is the principal author of *Anatomy and Physiology* (1852), and the author of numerous pamphlets on authropometry and physical culture.

HITCHCOCK, Edward, educator, was born in Stratford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1854; son of Edward and Mary (Judson) Hitchcock, and grandson of the Rev. Edward and Orra (White) Hitchcock and of David Judson, of Bridgeport, Conn. He was graduated from Amherst, A.B., 1878; A.M., 1881, and from Dartmouth, M.D., 1881. After two years of study at the Bellevue college and dispensary, New York city, he became, in 1883, acting professor of physical cultnre and acting director of the gymnasium at Cornell university. He was advanced to the full chair and directorship in 1888, and also became lecturer in hygiene. He was elected a vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1889, and secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Culture.

HITCHCOCK, Enos, clergyman, was born in Springfield, Mass., March 7, 1744; son of Pelatiah Hitchcock; grandson of Luke and Sarah (Dorchester) Hitchcock, and great-grandson of Luke Hitchcock, an original settler of New Haven colony. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1767, A.M., 1770, and was licensed to preach in 1769. He was ordained in 1771, and with the Rev. Mr. Chipman served as pastor of the Second Congregational church at Beverly, Mass. He joined the Revolutionary army as a chaplain in 1780, and was formally discharged in 1783. For some time before 1783 he had preached in Providence, R.I., and on Oct. 3, 1783, he was installed as pastor of the Benevolent Congregational church of Providence, R.I., where he labored until 1803. He bequeathed the sum of $2500 toward a fund for the support of the ministry in that church, and it was through his efforts that a fine church was built on Benefit street, Providence, R.I. He was a fellow of Brown university, 1785–1803, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1781, and that of S.T.D. from Brown in 1788. He is the author of: *A Treatise on Education* (1790); *Catechetical Instructions and Forms of Devotion for Children and Youth* (1798); *Sermons, with an Essay on the Lord's Supper* (1800). He died in Providence, R.I., Feb. 27, 1803.

HITCHCOCK, Ethan Allen, soldier, was born in Vergennes, Vt., May 18, 1798; son of Judge Samuel and Lucy (Allen) Hitchcock; grandson of Noah and Abigail (Lombard) Hitchcock, and of Gen. Ethan Allen; and a descendant of Matthias Hitchcock, who came from London, England, and settled in Boston in 1635. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1817, and was assigned to the artillery corps as 3d lieutenant, being commissioned 1st lieutenant in 1818, adjutant in 1819, and captain in 1824. From February, 1824, until April, 1827, he was assistant instructor of military tactics. After two years of recruiting service he was commandant of cadets and instructor in military tactics, 1829–33. In 1833 he was placed on frontier duty, and served in the Seminole war, being promoted in 1838 to the rank of major. In 1842 he was made lieutenant-colonel and was ordered to the Texan frontier, serving for a time as inspector-general on General Scott's staff. For gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, he was brevetted colonel, Aug. 20, 1847, and for Molino del Rey, brigadier-general, Sept. 8, 1847. He was promoted colonel of the second infantry in 1851, and was in command of the military division of the Pacific, 1851–54. He resigned from the army in 1855 on account of personal differences with Jefferson Davis, secretary of war, and made his home in St. Louis, Mo. In February, 1862, he again offered his services to the government, was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and was stationed in Washington, D.C., where he helped to revise the military code, and acted as military advisor to President Lincoln. He was also commissary-general and commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. He was stationed on the Pacific coast, 1865–67, and resigned on account of failing health in October, 1867. He was married to Martha Nichols, of Washington, D.C., in 1868. He was called the "pen of the army." He is the author of: *Remarks on Alchemy and the Alchemists* (1857); *Swedenborg, a Hermetic Philosopher* (1858); *Christ the Spirit* (1860); *Red Book of Appin and other Fairy Tales* (1863); *The Sonnets of Shakespeare* (1865); *Spenser's Colin Clout Explained* (1865); *Notes on the Vita Nuova of Dante* (1866). He died at Sparta, Ga., Aug. 5, 1870.

HITCHCOCK, Ethan Allen, cabinet officer, was born in Mobile, Ala., Sept. 19, 1835; son of Judge Henry and Anne (Erwin) Hitchcock; grandson of Judge Samuel and Lucy (Allen) Hitchcock, and great-grandson of Noah and Abigail (Lombard) Hitchcock and of Gen. Ethan Allen. He spent his boyhood in New Orleans, La., and in Nashville, Tenn., and completed his course of study at the military academy in New Haven, Conn., in 1855. He then resided with his parents in St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, 1855–60. He was employed by the commission house of Olyphant & Co., in China, 1860–66; became a partner in the house in 1866, and retired from business and left China in 1872. He was in Europe, 1872–74, and was interested in mining, manufacturing and railways in the United States as a promoter and president, 1874–97. On Aug. 16, 1897, President McKinley

appointed him envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to Russia, and he reached St. Petersburg in December, 1897. On Feb. 11, 1898, he was appointed to be ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, the first American ambassador accredited to the Russian court. On Dec. 21, 1898, he was named by the President and confirmed by the senate as secretary of the interior as successor to Cornelius N. Bliss, resigned, and he left St. Petersburg for the United States and on Feb. 20, 1899, assumed his position in President McKinley's cabinet.

E. A. Hitchcock

HITCHCOCK, Henry Ethan, educator, was born at Vergennes, Addison county, Vt., May 3, 1822; son of Alured and Sarah W. (Stevens) Hitchcock; grandson of Elijah and Sarah (Tounsley) Hitchcock, and a descendant of Luke Hitchcock, Hartford, Conn., 1636. His father was a native of Brimfield, Mass., and his mother of Claremont, N.H. After the death of his father he took up his residence with his brother-in-law, N. H. Losey, professor at Potsdam academy, and later at Oneida institute, Oneida, N.Y., where he was a student until 1836. He accompanied Professor Losey and a colony to found the town of Galesburg, Ill., and Knox college, where he was graduated in the first class in 1846, and taught in the college, 1845–50. When a woman's department was organized in connection with Knox college in 1850 he became professor of mathematics in that department, serving, 1850–72. He was professor of mathematics in the University of Nebraska, 1872–95, and acting chancellor, 1882–84. He removed to Claremont, Cal., in 1897.

HITCHCOCK, Henry Lawrence, educator, was born in Burton, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1813; son of Chief-Justice Peter and Nabby (Cook) Hitchcock; grandson of Valentine and Sarah (Hotchkiss) Hitchcock and of Elam and Abigail (Hall) Cook; and a descendant of the seventh generation from Matthias Hitchcock, who came from London to Boston, Mass., in 1635, and settled in Connecticut; and of Henry Cook, who came from Kent, England, and was at Plymouth, Mass., prior to 1640. Henry Lawrence Hitchcock was prepared for college at Burton academy; was graduated from Yale in 1832, and taught at Burton academy, 1832–34. He studied theology one year

with the Rev. Dexter Witter, and at Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1835–37. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Morgan, Ohio, 1837–40; of the Second Presbyterian church at Columbus, Ohio, 1840–55; president of Western Reserve, Ohio, 1855–71, and professor of theology, 1855–73. As president he removed the large debt and secured a good endowment. He

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was a trustee of Western Reserve college, 1855–71, and college pastor, 1855–73. He received the degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1855. He was married, Dec. 20, 1837, to Clarissa Mary Sophia Ford. Of their children, Henry Valentine engaged in business in Michigan City, Ind.; Charles E. became a Congregational minister in Vermont; Herbert A. entered business in Cleveland, Ohio; John F. was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; Sarah M. was married to Prof. Thomas Day Seymour, of Yale, and Clara M. became a professor in Lake Erie college, Painesville, Ohio. Dr. Hitchcock died at Hudson, Ohio, July 6, 1873.

HITCHCOCK, Peter, jurist, was born in Cheshire, Conn., Oct. 19, 1781; son of Valentine and Sarah (Hotchkiss) Hitchcock; grandson of Peter and Hannah (Smith) Hitchcock and of Henry and Sarah (Benham) Hotchkiss; and a descendant in the sixth generation of Matthias Hitchcock, who came from London to Boston in the *Susan and Ellen* in the spring of 1635. He was graduated from Yale in 1801 and was admitted to the bar in 1804, beginning practice in his native town. He was married Dec. 12, 1805, to Nabby, daughter of Elam and Abigail (Hall) Cook. In 1806 he removed to Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, and in 1810 was elected to the ninth general assembly of that state. He also served in the state senate during the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 32d and 33d general assemblies. In 1814 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the state militia. In 1815 he declined a commission as judge of the supreme court of Ohio. In 1816 he was elected a representative in the 15th congress, and before the end of his term was chosen judge of the supreme court of Ohio for seven years. He was three times re-elected, serving 1819–33, 1835–42 and 1845–52, and was for twenty-one years chief justice. He retired from the bench in 1852. He was commissioned major-

general of the state militia in 1819, and in 1850 was chosen a member of the convention to form a new constitution for Ohio. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Marietta college in 1845 and from Western Reserve university in 1849. He died at the home of his son Reuben, in Painesville, Ohio, March 4, 1854.

HITCHCOCK, Phineas Warrener, senator, was born in New Lebanon, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1831; son of Gad and Nancy (Prime) Hitchcock: grandson of Phineas and Elizabeth (Phillips) Hitchcock, and a descendant in the sixth generation from Luke Hitchcock, 1636. He was graduated from Williams college in 1855, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was married in 1858 to Annie M. Monell. He removed to Nebraska Territory in 1858, and settled in the practice of his profession at Omaha. He was a member of the Republican national convention in 1860, and in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln marshal of the territory. In 1864 he was elected as a Republican a delegate from Nebraska Territory to the 39th congress; in March, 1867, on the organization of Nebraska as a state, he was appointed surveyor-general; and in 1870 he was elected U.S. senator, serving until 1877. He died in Omaha, Neb., July 10, 1881.

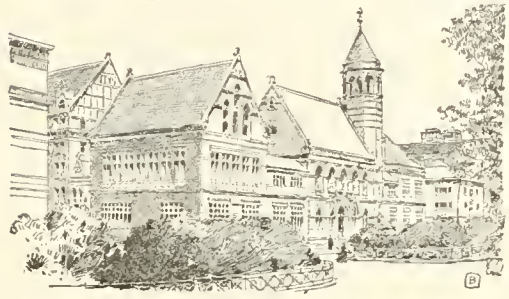
HITCHCOCK, Ripley, author, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., July 3, 1857; son of Dr. Alfred and Aurilla Phebe (Wellman) Hitchcock, and grandson of David and Hannah (Owen) Hitchcock and of James Ripley and Phebe (Wyman) Wellman. His ancestors Luke and Elizabeth (Gibbons) Hitchcock came to Hartford, Conn., about 1636, and Thomas and Elizabeth Wellman came to Lynn, Mass., about 1640. He is also a descendant, in two lines, of Elder William Brewster and of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. He was graduated from Harvard in 1877, and remained there as a special student in fine arts and philosophy, 1877–79. He went to New York city in 1879, where he engaged in literary work. As special correspondent to the New York *Tribune* he travelled in the west, Mexico and the northwest in the summers of 1882–83. He was art critic of the *Tribune*, 1882–90, and was the literary adviser of D. Appleton and Company from 1890 till 1902, and from the latter date was vice-president of the A. S. Barnes Co., publishers. He became a contributor to monthly and weekly magazines; a lecturer on art and literary subjects, and an advocate of municipal reform movements in New York. He was married in 1883 to Martha Wolcott Hall, of Washington, D.C. He is the author of: *Some Modern Etchings* (1884); *George Inness, an American Landscape Painter* (1885); *Etching in America* (1886); *The Western Art Movement* (1887); *The Madonna in Art* (1888); *Water Color Painting in America* (1889); *Thomas De Quincey, a Study* (1899). He edited: *The Life of an Artist*, by Jules Breton (1890); *The Last Words of Thomas Carlyle* (1892); *The Art of the World* (1893); *The Story of the West Series* (1895–1900).

HITCHCOCK, Robert Bradley, naval officer, was born in Cheshire, Conn., Sept. 23, 1804; son of Amasa and Elizabeth (Austin) Hitchcock; grandson of Amasa and Sarah (Bradley) Hitchcock, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Matthias Hitchcock, Boston, 1635. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Jan. 1, 1825, and served on the schooner *Shark*, West India squadron, 1827, and on the frigate *Delaware*, 1829–31. He was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831; lieutenant, March 3, 1835, and served on the frigate *Savannah* in the Pacific squadron. He served on ordnance duty in 1846, and was given command of the store-ship *Relief* in 1853. He was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, was on ordnance duty, 1855–58, and in command of the steam frigate *Merrimac*, Pacific squadron. He was inspector of ordnance with the rank of captain in 1861; promoted commodore, July 16, 1862, and placed in command of the steam-sloop *Susquehanna;* and was senior officer of the blockading fleet at Mobile. He was on ordnance duty, 1864–65; appointed commandant of the U.S. navy yard at Norfolk, Va., in 1866, and was retired from the service, Sept. 25, 1866. He was on special duty in the ordnance department at Washington, D.C., 1870–72. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Miles Hitchcock. He died in New York city, March 24, 1888.

U.S.S. SUSQUEHANNA.

HITCHCOCK, Roswell Dwight, educator, was born at East Machias, Maine, Aug. 15, 1817; son of Roswell and Betsey (Longfellow) Hitchcock. He was prepared for college at the Washington academy, in East Machias, and was graduated from Amherst in 1836. He taught an academy at Jaffrey, N.H., 1836–37; studied Biblical and other subjects under private tutors, 1837–38, and then took a partial course at Andover Theological seminary, 1838–39, meantime teaching in Phillips academy, Andover. He was a tutor in Amherst, 1839–42, and preached at Andover, Mass., and Waterville, Maine, 1842–45. He was married, Jan. 2, 1845, to Elizabeth Anthony, daughter of Israel Brayton, of Somerset, Mass. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Nov. 19, 1845, and became pastor of the First Congrega-

tional church at Exeter, N.H. He studied at the universities of Halle and Berlin, 1847–48, and resigned his pastorate at Exeter in 1852 to accept the Collins chair of natural and revealed religion at Bowdoin college, which he occupied, 1852–55. In 1855 he became Washburn professor of church history in the Union Theological seminary, New York. In 1866 he visited Italy and Greece, and in 1869–70 Egypt, Sinai and Palestine. On Nov. 9,



1880, he was elected president of the Union Theological seminary to succeed the Rev. William Adams, which position he held until his death. He was president of the American Palestine Exploration society, 1871–87; an editor of the *American Theological Review*, 1863–70; and a trustee of Amherst, 1869–87. He received the degrees of D.D. from Bowdoin in 1855, LL.D. from Williams in 1873, D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1885, and LL.D from Harvard in 1886. He is the author of: *The Life, Character and Writings of Edward Robinson* (1863); *A Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible* (1869); *Hymns and Songs for Social and Sabbath Worship* (1875); *Socialism* (1879); and *Eternal Atonement*, sermons, published posthumously (1887). He died in South Somerset, Mass., June 16, 1887.

HITCHCOCK, Samuel Austin, philanthropist, was born in Brimfield, Mass., Jan. 9, 1794; son of Gad and Keziah (Bates) Hitchcock; grandson of the Rev. Caleb and Sarah (Winchester) Hitchcock and of Lieut. Samuel Bates; great-grandson of Luke and Martha (Colton) Hitchcock; great^2-grandson of Luke and Sarah (Dorchester) Hitchcock, and great^3-grandson of Luke Hitchcock. Samuel received a limited education at the district school, taught school one year, worked in Dudley, Mass., for a short time, and in 1820 went to Boston, where he engaged in the dry-goods commission business. In 1831 he went to Southbridge, Mass., as agent of the Hamilton Woolen company, and held the position until 1842, when he withdrew entirely from business pursuits. He represented Southbridge in the Massachusetts legislature in 1836, and was president of the Southbridge bank, 1836–42. He returned to his native town, where he spent the rest of his life with his sister's family. He was deeply interested in the welfare of educational institutions, upon several of which he bestowed generous gifts. Among these may be mentioned: $175,000 to Amherst college; $120,000 to Andover Theological seminary; $80,000 to found the Hitchcock free high school at Brimfield; $50,000 to Illinois college; $8000 to Tabor college, Iowa; $25,000 to the Congregational House in Boston, and many other smaller sums. Amherst College and Andover Theological seminary each acknowledged his munificence by naming professorships in his honor. He died at Brimfield, Mass., Nov. 23, 1873.

Saml. A. Hitchcock

HITT, Robert Roberts, representative, was born in Urbana, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1834; son of Thomas Smith and Emily (John) Hitt; grandson of Martin and Margaret (Smith) Hitt and of Robert and Asenath (Graves) John, and a descendant of Peter Hitt, who arrived at Germanna, Va., in 1714, from Nassau-Siegen, Germany; and of John Philip John, who arrived in Chester county, Pa., in 1709, from Pembrokeshire, Wales. He removed to Ogle county, Ill., in 1837, with his parents; was a student at Rock River seminary and at Indiana Asbury university, and was graduated at Indiana State university in 1855, receiving his A.M. degree in course. He was a shorthand reporter, and in 1858 reported the speeches of Abraham Lincoln and his joint debate with Senator Douglas. He was clerk of the senate committee on privileges and elections in 1872. He was married, Oct. 10, 1874, to Sallie, daughter of William F. Reynolds, of Lafayette, Ind. He was secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires *ad interim* at Paris from December, 1874, to March, 1881, when he resigned, and was immediately appointed assistant secretary of state, under James G. Blaine. He resigned Dec. 16, 1881. He was elected a representative in the 47th congress, Nov. 7, 1882, to fill

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the vacancy caused by the death of Representative R. M. A. Hawk; was re-elected to the 48th and following congresses, including the 56th and 57th, 1882–1901, and was renominated for the 58th congress. He served continuously on the committee on foreign affairs, and was its chairman from 1889. He was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Hawaiian commission in 1898; declined the post of minister to Spain in 1898, and was prominently named as an available U.S. ambassador to Great Britain in 1899. He visited Honolulu in 1898 and reported to congress on the legislation necessary for the future government of these islands as a territory of the United States. He was elected a member of the National Geographic society, a director of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in 1884, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from De Pauw university in 1894.

HITTELL, John Shertzer, author, was born in Jonestown, Pa., Dec. 25, 1825; son of Jacob and Catherine (Shertzer) Hittell; grandson of Nicholas and Susanna (Wesco) Hittell, of Lehigh county, Pa., and of John and Barbara (Weinland) Shertzer of Annville, Pa., and a descendant of Peter Hittell, who came to America about 1720 from Kusel, Germany, and settled in Lehigh county, Pa. He was graduated from Miami university in 1843, settled in California in 1849, engaged in journalism, and became a writer in the office of the daily *Alta California* in 1853. He was a member of the California state legislature in 1863. He is the author of: *The Evidences against Christianity* (2d ed., 1857); *The Resources of California* (7th ed., 1874); *A Brief History of Culture* (1876); *History of San Francisco* (1878); *History of the Mental Growth of Mankind in Ancient Times* (1893); *Spirit of the Papacy* (1896). He died in San Francisco, March 8, 1901.

HITTELL, Theodore Henry, author, was born at Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., April 5, 1830; son of Jacob and Catherine (Shertzer) Hittell. He was graduated from Yale in 1849, was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852, and practised in Hamilton, Ohio, 1852–55. He then removed to California, and was connected with the staffs of the San Francisco *Bulletin* and *Times*, 1855–61. He again took up the practice of law in San Francisco in 1862, and was state senator in 1880–82. He is the author of: *History of California* (4 vols., 1885 and 1897); *General Laws of California* (Hittell's Digest, 1864); *Hittell's Codes and Statutes of California* (1876); *Review of Goethe's Faust* (1872); *Adventures of James Capen Adams* (1860), and contributions to periodical literature.

HOADLEY, John Chipman, civil engineer, was born in Turin, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1818. He attended Utica academy in 1835–36, studying algebra, geometry and surveying, and in May, 1836, became assistant engineer upon the Erie canal enlargement. He studied privately mechanics, hydraulics, French, German, Latin and Greek. In 1844 he removed to Clinton, Mass., where he engaged in building and equipping cotton mills; and in 1848, with Donald McKay, he established locomotive and textile machinery works at Pittsfield, Mass. In 1852 he became superintendent of the Lawrence machine shops. He invented the Hoadley portable engine, which he manufactured until 1873. The legislature of Massachusetts employed him to visit Europe in the interest of a proposed system of sea-coast defences. He helped to organize the Clinton Wire Cloth company, and was agent of the New Bedford Copper company and of the McKay Sewing-Machine association. He was one of the founders of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and contributed to its publications; was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature one term; served on the state boards of health, lunacy and charity from 1873 for nearly ten years; was an original trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a member of various scientific societies. He received the degree of M.A. from Williams college in 1852. He is the author of: *The Curve of Compression in the Steam Engine* (1878); *The Combustion of Fuel for Generation of Steam* (1881); *The Specific Heat of Platinum* (1882); *Warm-Blast Steam-Boiler Furnace* (1886). He also edited: *Memorial of H. S. Gansevoort* (1875). He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 21, 1886.

HOADLY, Charles Jeremy, librarian, was born in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 1, 1828; son of William H. and Harriet Louisa (Hillyer) Hoadley; grandson of Jeremy and Harriott (Fairchild) Hoadley, and of Col. Andrew and Lucy (Tudor) Hillyer, and a descendant of William Hoadly, an early settler of Branford, Conn. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, B.A., 1851; M.A., 1854, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, but never practised. He was appointed state librarian of Connecticut in 1855. He was elected president of the Connecticut Historical society in 1894; a member of the American Antiquarian society, and a corresponding member of numerous historical societies. He received from Yale the honorary degree of A.M. in 1879, and from Trinity that of LL.D. in 1889. He is the author of: *New Haven Colonial Records, 1638–65* (2 vols., 1857); *Connecticut Colonial Records, 1689–1776* (12 vols., 1868–90); *Connecticut State Records, 1776–80* (2 vols., 1894–95), and magazine articles. He died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 19, 1900.

HOADLY, George, governor of Ohio, was born in New Haven, Conn., July 31, 1826; son of George and Mary Anne (Woolsey) Hoadly, and grandson of Timothy Hoadly, a captain in the 2d

regiment Connecticut militia during the Revolution and a representative in the Connecticut legislature for twenty-six sessions. His father was mayor of New Haven, Conn., and of Cleveland, Ohio; and his mother was the eldest child of William Walton and Elizabeth (Dwight) Woolsey, niece of the first President Dwight of Yale college, and sister of President Woolsey of Yale college. His father removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1830, and George was graduated at Western Reserve college, A.B., in 1844, and A.M., in 1847. He was a student at Harvard law school, 1844–45, and a lawyer in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1847–86, practising in partnership with Salmon P. Chase and Flamen Ball, 1849–51, with Edward Mills, 1853–59, and with Col. John P. Jackson, Edgar M. Johnson and Edward Colston at various times between 1866 and 1887. He was made sole judge of the superior court of Cincinnati by the legislature of Ohio, serving 1851–53, and was twice made judge of another court of the same name by election of the people, 1859–66. He was city solicitor for Cincinnati, 1855–56. He declined a seat on the supreme court bench of the state offered by Governor Chase in 1856, and by Governor Tod in 1862. He was a member of the state coustitutional convention of 1873–74; and a bolting member of the Liberal Republican national convention of May 1, 1872, that nominated Horace Greeley for President. Although origiually a Democrat before the Kansas-Nebraska law of 1854, and a Republican up to the time of this convention, he supported President Grant for a second term only as a "choice of evils," and then returned to the Democratic party, supporting Tilden and Hendricks in 1876. He was temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention of 1880; was elected governor of Ohio in 1883, defeating Joseph B. Foraker, Republican, and in 1885 he was defeated in the gubernatorial vote by Mr. Foraker. He successfully opposed an effort made in the Ohio courts to enforce the reading of the Bible in all public schools of the state; was leading counsel for the assignees and creditors of Archbishop Purcell, and was one of the counsel for Samuel J. Tilden before the electoral commission of 1877, arguing the cases of Florida and Oregon before the commission. He was professor in the Cincinnati Law school, 1864–84, and emeritus professor, 1884–95. He received the degree of LL.D. from Adelbert in 1875, from Yale in 1884, and from Dartmouth in 1887. He removed to New York in March, 1887, where he had a successful practice. In 1851 married Mary Burnet, daughter of Capt. Samuel Perry, a pioneer citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio. He died in Watkins, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1902.

Geo. Hoadly

HOAR, Ebenezer Rockwood, cabinet officer, was born in Concord, Mass., Feb. 21, 1816; son of Samuel (q.v.) and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar, and grandson of Capt. Samuel Hoar, and of Roger Sherman. He was graduated at Harvard A.B., in 1835, and LL.B. in 1839. He practised law in Concord and in Boston, 1839–59; was judge of the court of common pleas, 1849–55, and of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1859–69. President Grant appointed him attorney-general in his cabinet and he served from March 4, 1869, to June 23, 1870, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Amos T. Akerman of Georgia. He was then made a member of the joint high commission, to consider the Alabama claims, and conclude the treaty of Washington, which was ratified by the U.S. senate, May 24, 1871. He was a representative in the 43d cougress, 1873–75; a fellow of Harvard university, 1857–68; overseer, 1857–58, and president of the board of overseers, 1868–80 and 1881–87; member of the Massachusetts Historical society and fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Scieuces. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams in 1861 and from Harvard in 1868. He was married to Caroline Brooks. He died in Concord, Mass., Jan. 31, 1895.

HOAR, George Frisbie, senator, was born in Concord, Mass., Aug. 29, 1826; son of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar, and a direct descendant of John Hoar, son of Charles Hoare, sheriff of Gloucester, England. John Hoar emigrated to America, settled at Scituate on the "Conihassett Grant," and removed to Concord about 1660. George Frisbie Hoar was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1846, and LL.B., 1849, and was a practising lawyer in Worcester, Mass., 1849–68. He was city solicitor, 1860; president of the board of trustees of the city library; a representative to the general court of Massachusetts, 1851; a member of the state senate, 1857, and a representative in the 41st, 43d, 43d and 44th congresses, 1869–77, declining a nomiuatiou for the 45th congress.

Geo F Hoar

He was president of the Massachusetts Republican state conventions of 1871, 1877, 1882 and 1885; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888, presiding over the convention of 1880, and serving as chairman of the Massachusetts delegations of 1880, 1884 and 1888. He succeeded George S. Boutwell as U.S. senator, March 5, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883, 1889, 1895 and 1901. While a representative Mr. Hoar was a member of the committee on education and labor, of the committee on election, of the committee on the judiciary, a manager of the impeachment of Secretary Belknap, and chairman of the special committee to investigate the claims of the rival state governments in Louisiana in December, 1876, and a member of the electoral commission of 1876. In the U.S. senate he was chairman of the committees on privileges and elections and the judiciary and a member of the committees on claims, civil service, engineering bills, library, Nicaragua claims and rules, and chairman of the select committees on woman suffrage and relations with Canada. He served as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1880; president of the American Antiquarian society; trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archæology; trustee of Leicester academy, of the Worcester Polytechnic institute and of Clark university, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, of the American Historical association, of which he was president, and of the New England Historic Genealogical society. He was overseer of Harvard university, 1873–79; received the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary in 1873, from Amherst in 1879, from Yale in 1885, and from Harvard in 1886, and was president of the Alumni association of Harvard university in 1900. He was married in 1853 to Mary Louisa, daughter of Samuel D. Spurr, of Worcester, Mass. She died in 1859, leaving a daughter and a son. In 1862 he was married to Ruth Ann, daughter of Henry W. Miller, of Worcester. In 1898 President McKinley offered him the ambassadorship to England, to succeed John Hay, which offer he declined.

HOAR, Leonard, educator, was born in England in 1630. He immigrated with his parents from London, England, to New England, where his father, a wealthy banker, soon died. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1650, and upon the execution of Charles I. went to England, where he was married to a daughter of John Lisle, the regicide. He took a course in medicine at Cambridge university, and received from that institution the degree M.D. in 1671. He took orders in the established church and had a parish at Wanstead, Essex, until he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. His mother died at Braintree, Mass., Dec. 21, 1664. He returned to New England in 1672, bearing letters from several dissenting clergymen in England, recommending him to the vacant presidency at Harvard. He preached in the South church, Boston, as an assistant to Thomas Thatcher. He was made president of Harvard college, Sept. 10, 1672, and introduced a system of technical education before unknown in America. After an unsatisfactory administration, owing to the insubordination of the students, and the enmity of several of the influential patrons of the college, he resigned his office, March 15, 1674. He died at Barnstable, Mass., Nov. 28, 1675.

HOAR, Samuel, representative, was born in Lincoln, Mass., May 18, 1788; son of Capt. Samuel Hoar, an officer in the American Revolution and representative in the general court of Massachusetts. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1802; A.M., 1805. He was a tutor in the family of a Virginia planter, 1802–04; lawyer in Concord, Mass., 1805–45; delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1820; a member of the state senate, 1825 and 1833, and a Whig representative in the 24th congress, 1835–37. In 1844 he was employed by the legislature of Massachusetts to appear before the legislature of South Carolina to test the constitutionality of the laws of that state authorizing the imprisonment of free colored persons entering the state. He was expelled from the city of Charleston, Dec. 5, 1844, shortly after his arrival there, and on the same day the state legislature, assembled at Columbia, passed resolutions authorizing his expulsion from the state. He was a member of the American Bible society; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Massachusetts Historical society. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Roger Sherman, the signer. He received from Harvard college the degree of LL.D. in 1838, and was an overseer of the college, 1853–56. He died in Concord, Mass., Nov. 2, 1856.

HOAR, Sherman, representative, was born in Concord, Mass., July 30, 1860; son of Ebenezer Rockwood and Caroline (Brooks) Hoar; grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar, and of Nathan and Caroline (Downes) Brooks, and great-grandson of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was directly descended from Charles Hoar, whose widow, Johanna, with four children came to America from Gloucestershire, England, in 1640. He attended Phillips Exeter academy, and was graduated from Harvard in 1882, and from Harvard law school in 1885. He began to practise law in Boston in 1885, entered the firm of Storey, Thorndike & Hoar in 1886 and was a Democratic

representative in the 52d congress, 1891–93. He was U.S. attorney for the district of Massachusetts, 1893–97, when he resumed his private practice of the law. He was married first, June 2, 1886, to Caroline Prescott Wood, who died in 1891, and secondly, Dec. 6, 1892, to Mary Buttrick, of Concord, Mass. He was representative in the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid society at the military camps during the Spanish-American war, and while thus engaged contracted typhoid fever. He died in Concord, Mass., Oct. 7, 1898.

HOARD, Charles B., representative, was born in Springfield, Vt., June 28, 1805. He was a mechanic, and for several years in early life a clerk in a private land office at Antwerp, N.Y. He was postmaster of Antwerp under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, was justice of the peace for several years, and in 1838 was a member of the New York assembly. He was county clerk of Jefferson county, N.Y., in 1844, 1845 and 1846, and was a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, serving, 1857–61. He died in Ceredo, W. Va.

HOARD, William Dempster, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Stockbridge, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1836; son of William B. and Sarah Catherine (White) Hoard, grandson of Enos and Fanny (Perry) Hoard, and of Benjamin and Betsy (Sawyer) White, and a descendant on the maternal side of Capt. Jesse Sawyer, who was one of the officers of Col. Ethan Allen's Vermont regiment in the Revolutionary war. He received a common school education, removed to Wisconsin in 1857 and engaged in farming and teaching music. He served in the civil war as a private in the 4th Wisconsin infantry and in the 1st New York artillery, 1861–65. He was in the nursery business at Columbus, Wis., 1865–70; published the *Jefferson County Union*, at Lake Mills, Wis., 1870–73; was justice of the peace in 1871, and sergeant-at-arms of the state senate in 1872. He removed his paper to Fort Atkinson, Wis., in 1873, and began there in 1885 *Hoard's Dairyman*, an organ devoted to dairy interests. He was one of the organizers of the dairymen's associations of Jefferson county in 1871, and Wisconsin in 1872, and of the Wisconsin farm institutes, serving as secretary of the Wisconsin association for three years. In 1878 he was elected president of the Northwestern association. He was also elected president of the Farmer's National Congress and of the National Dairy union, and lectured on dairy and agricultural subjects extensively throughout the United States and Canada. He was governor of Wisconsin, 1889–91.

HOBAN, Michael John, R.C. bishop, was born in Waterloo, N.J., June 6, 1853; son of Patrick and Brigid A. (Hennigan) Hoban; grandson of Michael and Catharine (Ruddy) Hoban, and of Patrick and Catharine (Walsh) Hennigan, natives of Ireland. His parents resided at Hawley, Pa. He was a student at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., 1868–71, entered St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., 1874, and in September of that year entered the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, Pa., as an ecclesiastical student. He was sent in 1875 by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, to the American College at Rome. He was ordained a priest at Rome, May 22, 1880, by Cardinal Valletta, and then made a tour of Europe. He was assistant pastor at SS. Peter and Paul's church, Towanda, Pa., 1880–82; at St. John's church, Pittston, Pa., 1882–86; at St. John's church, Troy, Pa., 1886–87, and at St. Leo's church, Ashley, Pa., 1887–96, where he erected a large church edifice in 1890, and a rectory in 1892. In 1896 he was appointed coadjutor bishop of Scranton with right of succession, and he was consecrated titular bishop of Alalia, March 22, 1896, by Cardinal Satoli and took up his residence at the bishop's house connected with St. Peter's cathedral, Scranton, Pa. On Feb. 3, 1899, he succeeded Bishop O'Hara as bishop of Scranton.

HOBART, Aaron, representative, was born in Abington, Mass., June 26, 1787; a direct descendant of the Rev. Peter Hobart, founder of Hingham, Mass. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808, and became a lawyer in his native place. He removed to Hanover Four Corners, Mass., in 1811, and to East Bridgewater, Mass., in 1824. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1814; a state senator in 1819, and in 1820 was elected a representative in the 16th congress to fill a vacancy, and took his seat, Dec. 18, 1820. He was re-elected to the 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, serving, 1820–27. He was a member of the governor's council, 1827–31, and judge of probate, 1843–58. He is the author of: *Historical Sketch of Abington, Mass.* (1839). He died in East Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 19, 1858.

HOBART, Garret Augustus, twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States, was born in Long Branch, N.J., June 3, 1844; son of Addison W. and Sophia (Vandeveer) Hobart; and grandson of Roswell Hobart, a farmer in the Columbia

valley, Coos county, N.H. His first ancestor in America, Edmund Hobart, of Norfolk, England, settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts colony, in 1633. Edmund's son Peter, born in Norfolk in 1604, graduated at Cambridge university, was a teacher and pastor of a church in Suffolk county, England, and emigrated to America in 1635, joining his father at Charlestown. He removed to, and named the town of Hingham after his birthplace, built the Congregational church there, and was its pastor for forty years. He had four sons, John, Gershom, Japhet and Nehemiah. The last three named were graduated at Harvard in 1667, were all Congregational ministers, and Nehemiah was a fellow of Harvard, 1681–92. Of the next three generations little has been recorded. Mr. Hobart's father left the homestead in New Hampshire to teach school in Long Branch, N.J., where he was married to Sophia, daughter of David G. and Catherine Vanderveer. In 1846 he opened a county store in Keyport, and then removed to Marlboro, where he conducted a store and farm, and where young Hobart prepared for college. He entered the sophomore class of Rutgers college and was graduated in 1863. He then taught school in Marlboro to procure money to enable him to study law. In 1864 he went to Paterson, N.J., as a law student in the office of Socrates Tuttle, a native of New Hampshire, and a friend of his father. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1866, and as a counsellor in 1869, and the same year was married to Jennie Tuttle, daughter of his law preceptor. They had one son, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., and one daughter, Fannie, who died at Lake Como, Italy, in June, 1895. Mr. Hobart became an eminent corporation lawyer and was president or director of many important railway, banking and industrial corporations centering in Paterson, and acquired large wealth through careful investments. He served as counsel for the city of Paterson in 1871, as counsel to the board of chosen freeholders of Passaic county, 1872, and as representative in the state assembly, 1873–75, serving as speaker in 1874. He was state senator, 1878–82, and president of the senate in 1881–82. He was chairman of the Republican state committee, 1880–91, and the New Jersey member of the Republican national committee, 1884–96. He

Garret A. Hobart.

was the unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator in 1884, but five times declined the nomination as representative in congress. He was delegate at large for New Jersey to the Republican national conventions of 1876 and 1880, and declined the nomination for governor in 1892 and 1895. He received the nomination for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with William McKinley at the Republican national convention of 1896. He was elected and took the oath of office, March 4, 1897, and contrary to precedent became a confidential adviser of the President. In 1897 he gave to Rutgers college the sum of $5000. He died at Paterson, N.J., Nov. 21, 1899.

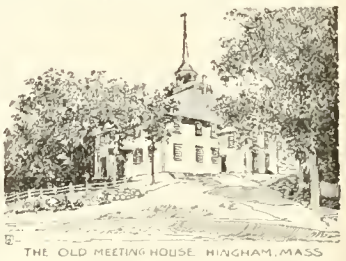
HOBART, John Henry, third bishop of New York, and 11th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1775; son of Capt. Enoch and Hannah (Pratt) Hobart; grandson of John, who removed from Hingham, Mass., to Philadelphia, married a Swedish lady and renounced the Congregational faith for that of the established church; great-grandson of Peter, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, England, 1629, teacher and pastor in Suffolk county, England, who emigrated to America in 1635, founded the town of Hingham, where he built, and was for forty years pastor of the Congregational church; and great²-grandson of Edmund, the first of the family in America, who came from Norfolk, England, in 1633, and settled in Charlestown, Mass. Enoch Hobart, a sea captain, died in 1776, leaving the son to the care of his mother. He was a pupil in the Episcopal academy when nine years old, and studied classics under President John Andrews, 1785–90, and followed Mr. Andrews when he became vice-provost to the University of Pennsylvania, where he attended, 1790–91. He transferred to the junior class of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and was graduated, A.B., 1793, A.M., 1796. He was tutor at Princeton, 1796–98, while pursuing his studies in theology under the direction of Bishop White, and was ordained deacon by Bishop White in Philadelphia, Pa., June 3, 1798. He was in charge of Trinity church, Oxford, Pa., All Saints, Perkiomen, Pa., and Christ church, New Brunswick, N.J., 1798–99. He was married, May, 6, 1800, to Mary Goodwin, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas

J. H. Hobart

Bradbury and Jane (Emott) Chandler, of Elizabethtown, N.J., and granddaughter of Elias Boudinot, Sr. He was in charge of St. George's church, Hempstead, N.Y., in 1800, and in September of that year went to Trinity parish in New York city as assistant minister. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Provoost in 1801, and was a deputy to the general conventions of 1801, 1804, and 1808, serving as secretary of the house of clerical and lay deputies, at the two latter conventions. He was elected coadjutor to the bishop of New York, May 15, 1811, and was consecrated in Trinity church, New York city, May 29, 1811, by Bishops White, Provoost and Jarvis. On the death of Bishop Moore, Feb. 27, 1816, Bishop Hobart succeeded to the bishopric and assumed full charge of the diocese and the rectorship of the Trinity parish. His double duties as rector of the largest parish in America, and bishop over the entire state of New York with periodical visitations in New Jersey, 1815, and Connecticut, 1816–19, greatly taxed his strength and he sought rest by travelling in Europe, 1823–25. He was a founder of the General Theological seminary, and professor of pastoral theology in that institution, 1821–30. He received the degree of D.D. from Union college in 1806, and was a trustee of Columbia college, 1801–30. He founded a church school in 1818, by uniting Geneva academy with Fairfield academy, then a theological school, and it became Geneva college with a university charter, Feb. 8, 1825. This institution was afterward named Hobart college in his honor. He is the author of: *Festivals and Fasts* (1804); *Companion for the Altar* (1804); *Companion to the Book of Common Prayer* (1805); *The Christian Manual* (1805); *Apology for Apostolic Orders* (1807); *Essay on the State of the Departed* (1814); *D'Oyley and Mant's Family Bible* (a work of five years, Vol. I., 1818; Vol. II., 1820); *Redemption* (sermons, London, 1824). See his *Life*, by the Rev. Dr. John McVickar (1834). He died in Auburn, N.Y., while visiting that portion of his diocese, Sept. 12, 1830.

HOBART, John Henry, clergyman, was born in New York city, Oct. 1, 1817; son of the Rt. Rev. John Henry and Mary Goodwin (Chandler) Hobart. He was graduated at Columbia in 1836, and at the General Theological seminary in 1841. He was ordained a deacon in June, 1841, and a priest in 1842. He was engaged in mission work in New York, 1841–45; was rector of Trinity church, Geneva, N.Y., 1845–46; missionary at Nashotah, Wis., 1847; assistant minister in Trinity parish, New York, 1848–63; rector of churches in the diocese of Maryland, 1863–73; attended the Old Catholic congress in Cologne, Germany, as chaplain to the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham, bishop of Maryland, in 1872; and became rector of Trinity church, Fishkill, N.Y., in 1873. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1856, and was a trustee of Hobart college, 1846–54. He is the author of: *Instruction and Encouragement for Lent* (1859); *Mediævalism* (1877); *Church Reform in Mexico* (1887), and edited *Festivals and Facts*, a work prepared by his father, and *The Clergyman's Companion* (1863). He died in Fishkill, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1889.

HOBART, John Sloss, senator, was born in Fairfield, Conn., May 6, 1738; son of the Rev. Noah and Ellen (Sloss) Hobart, and grandson of John and Esther (Burr) Sloss, of Fairfield, Conn. His father (1705–1773), was graduated from Harvard in 1724, and was pastor of the Congregational church at Fairfield, Conn., 1733–73; his maternal grandfather, John Sloss, was a native of Scotland; and his paternal great-grandfather, the Rev. Peter Hobart, was born in Hingham, England, and came to America, where he helped to found Hingham, Mass., and was minister there, 1635–78. John Sloss Hobart was graduated from Yale in 1757, and practised law in Suffolk county, N.Y. He was a member of the New York "Stamp Act" congress that met Oct. 7, 1765; became a member of the Sons of Liberty in November, 1765; was a deputy from Suffolk county to the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th provincial congresses of New York, 1775–76, and when the last of these congresses, meeting just after July 4, 1776, assumed the name of convention of representatives of the state he was a leader in their deliberations. He served on the committee which reported the resolutions approving the Declaration of Independence; on that which was appointed to prepare and report a constitution; on that which organized the council of safety (of which he was made a member), and on the committee of three, with Gouverneur Morris and John Jay, for devising the first great seal of the state. In May, 1777, although he had not been educated as a lawyer, he was elected one of the two associate judges of the newly organized supreme court of the state. In 1780 he served as a member of an important convention at Hartford for the discussion of the weaknesses of the confederation, and in 1788 he was a member from the city and county of New York of the convention for the adoption of the U.S. constitution, and was an earnest advocate of that action. In 1791 he inherited from his grandfather, John Sloss, a large property in Huntiug-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ton, L.I., N.Y. On Jan. 11, 1798, he was elected by the legislature U.S. senator to succeed Gen. Philip Schuyler, resigned, and resigned his judgeship in February to take his seat in the senate. He resigned from the senate May 5, 1798, to accept the appointment as judge of the U.S. district court for New York, which office he held until his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1793. He was married in 1764 to Mary Greenill. He died in New York city, Feb. 5, 1805.

HOBBS, Lewis Lyndon, educator, was born at New Garden, N.C., May 17, 1849; son of Lewis and Phebe (Cook) Hobbs. He attended the Guilford county public schools, and the Friends school, New Garden, N.C., and was graduated from Haverford college, Pa., in 1876. He was principal of the New Garden boarding school, 1878–88, when it was incorporated as Guilford college, and he was made its president. He visited England in the interest of the college in 1891, and was chosen a member of the North Carolina state board of examiners of public schools in 1897.

HOBBS, William Herbert, educator, was born in Worcester, Mass., July 2, 1864; son of Capt. Horace and Mary (Parker) Hobbs, and grandson of George and Katharine (Stuart) Hobbs, and of Timothy and Lois P. Parker. His ancestor, Josiah Hobbs, emigrated from England to the United States in 1671 and settled in Boston, Mass. William attended the public schools of Worcester and Auburn, Mass., and was graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic institute, S.B., in 1883. He attended Johns Hopkins university, 1884–86 and 1887–88; Harvard university, 1886–87, and the University of Heidelberg, 1888–89. He was curator of the geological museum at the University of Wisconsin, 1889–90; instructor in mineralogy, 1889–90; assistant professor of mineralogy and metallurgy and curator of the geological museum, 1890–99, and was elected professor of mineralogy and petrology in 1899. He became connected with the U.S. geological survey in 1886, and was commissioned assistant U.S. geologist in 1896. He was elected a fellow of the Geological Society of America in 1891; secretary of Section E of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1893; was secretary and librarian of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, 1892–93, and was elected a life member of the academy in 1893. He was married, June 23, 1892, to Sarah Kimball Sale. The degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. were conferred on him by Johns Hopkins university in 1888. He was the editor on mineralogy for the *American Naturalist*, 1894–95; editor-in-chief of the bulletin of the University of Wisconsin from its foundation in 1894, and editor of volumes 8 and 9 of the *Transactions* of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences. He is the author of some thirty-five scientific papers published in the principal German and American geological and mineralogical journals.

HOBSON, Edward Henry, soldier, was born in Greensburg, Ky., July 11, 1825; son of Capt. William and Lucy Ann (Kertly) Hobson, and grandson of William and ——— (Pattison) Hobson, and of James and Judith (Lewis) Kertly. His parents and grandparents were Virginians, and his ancestors came from England and Wales, and landed at Jamestown, Va., where they participated in the early troubles with the Indians. He was educated at the Greensburg and Danville, Ky., schools, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native place. As a lieutenant in the 2d Kentucky regiment he served in the Mexican war, and distinguished himself at Buena Vista. He was a director in the Greensburg bank, 1853–61, and its president, 1857–61. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he joined the Union party in Kentucky and recruited the 13th regiment of Kentucky volunteers, drilling them at Camp Hobson and receiving his commission as colonel. He joined General Buell's army in February, 1862, and for his conduct at Shiloh, where he was wounded, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, receiving his commission after he had gained greater honors at the siege of Corinth and at Perryville, where he commanded a brigade. The condition of his men at the close of that indecisive battle relieved the regiment from active service and he was ordered to Munfordville, Ky., to drill 10,000 new recruits. He was then placed in command of the southern division of Kentucky, with headquarters at Munfordville, and was chief commander of the force engaged in the pursuit of Morgan, nine hundred miles through Kentucky into Indiana and Ohio, having two brigades in addition to his own. He was wounded in an encounter with Morgan at Kellass's Bridge, Ky., and finally drove him back into the interior of the state. He also broke up the forces of Gen. Adam Johnson on the Cumberland and obtained control of southwest Kentucky. He was made commander of the cavalry corps by Burnside, but ill health prevented his taking active command and he established headquarters at Lexington, Ky., from where he engaged in repelling raids. At the close of the war he resumed his banking

business, and in 1880 was a delegate to and a vice-president of the Republican national convention, where he was one of the 304 supporters of the candidacy of General Grant for President for a third term. He became interested in railroad business and was elected president of the southern division of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad. He was the senior vice-commander-in-chief of the G.A.R. and a member of other army organizations. He died in Cleveland, O., Sept. 14, 1901.

HOBSON, Richmond Pearson, naval officer, was born at Greensborough, Ala., Aug. 17, 1870; son of Judge James M. and Sallie C. (Pearson) Hobson; and grandson of Samuel Augustus and Ann (Morehead) Hobson, of North Carolina, and of Judge Richmond Mumford and Margaret (Williams) Pearson, of North Carolina. His paternal grandfather was for many years, and at the time of his death, chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina. His father served in the Confederate army in the civil war. Richmond Pearson Hobson attended a private school, 1878–82, studied at Southern university, Greensborough, Ala., 1882–85, and was graduated from the U.S. naval academy in 1889. He took a post-graduate course at the École d'Application du Génie Maritime, Paris. He was promoted assistant naval constructor, July 1, 1891, and was on duty in the navy department on the bureau of construction and repairs, 1894–95; on the U.S. flagship *New York*, with the North Atlantic squadron, during the summer of 1895; at the navy yard, New York, 1895–96; and at Newport News, Va., in the construction of battleships, 1896–97. He organized and conducted a post-graduate course for officers contemplating the construction corps at the U.S. naval academy in 1897–98. He went to sea with the North Atlantic squadron in March, 1898, and took a number of post-graduate students as assistants. He served as a constructor with the fleet and on the flagship *New York*, on blockade duty, at the bombardment of Matanzas, April 27, 1898, and at the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico, May 12, 1898. He originated and carried out the plan, June 3, 1898, of sinking the collier *Merrimac* at the entrance of Santiago harbor, under fire of the enemy's guns, so that Cervera's escape from the harbor might be impeded, if not effectually blocked. After executing his plan he was taken prisoner with his seven companions and held at Morro castle, and they were exchanged for Spanish prisoners taken by the American forces, July 6, 1892. He received the thanks of congress for his heroic deed in June, 1898, and was promoted to the rank of naval constructor, with the relative rank of lieutenant, June 23, 1898. He was commissioned inspector of the Spanish wrecks in August, 1898, and was in charge of the operations to save them for the United States if possible. He succeeded in saving the *Maria Teresa* in Santiago harbor. He was ordered to the Asiatic station, Dec. 15, 1898, and superintended at Hong Kong, China, the repairing and rehabilitation of the three Spanish vessels raised in Manila, saving the government, after deducting all costs of repairs and reconstruction, $300,000. In September, 1900, he reported for duty at Washington, D.C.

HODGE, Archibald Alexander, educator, was born in Princeton, N.J., July 18, 1823; the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Charles and Sarah (Bache) Hodge. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B. in 1841 and A.M. in 1844, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1847. He was a tutor in the College of New Jersey, 1844–46; a missionary in India, 1847–50, and pastor at Lower West Nottingham, Md., 1851–55; at Fredericksburg, Va., 1855–61, and at Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1861–64. He was professor of didactic, historical and polemic theology in Western Theological seminary and pastor of the North Presbyterian church, Allegheny, Pa., 1864–77; associate professor of didactic and polemic theology at Princeton Theological seminary, 1877–78, and full professor, 1878–86. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1862 and that of LL.D. from the University of Wooster, Ohio, in 1876. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1881–86. He is the author of: *Outlines of Theology* (1860); *The Atonement* (1868); *A Commentary on Confession of Faith* (1869); *The Life of Charles Hodge* (1880); *Manual of Forms* (1883), and *Popular Lectures on Theological Themes* (1887). He died in Princeton, N.J., Nov. 11, 1886.

A. A. Hodge

HODGE, Caspar Wistar, educator, was born in Princeton, N.J., Feb. 21, 1830; second son of the Rev. Dr. Charles and Sarah (Bache) Hodge. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1848, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1853. He was tutor in the College of New Jersey, 1850–51, and a teacher in Princeton, N.J., 1852–53. He was ordained by the Presbytery of New York, Nov. 5, 1854; and was pastor of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian church, Williamsburgh, N. Y., 1854–56, and at Oxford, Pa., 1856–60. He was professor of New Testament literature and Biblical Greek at Princeton Theo-

logical seminary, 1860–79, and of New Testament literature and exegesis, 1879–91. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1865 and that of LL.D. in 1891. He died in Princeton, N.J., Sept. 27, 1891.

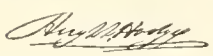
HODGE, Charles, theologian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28, 1797; son of Dr. Hugh and Mary (Blanchard) Hodge, and grandson of Andrew and Jane (McCulloch) Hodge. He was prepared for college at the Somerville, N.J., academy; was graduated from the College of New Jersey A.B., 1815; A.M., 1818, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1819, and studied at the universities of Paris, Halle and Berlin, 1826–28. He was assistant professor of the original languages of Scripture at Princeton Theological seminary, 1820–22; professor of oriental and Biblical literature, 1822–40; of didactic and exegetical theology, 1840–52, and of polemic theology, 1852–76. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, 1846, and one of the committee on revision of the "Book of Discipline." He founded the *Biblical Repository* in 1825, changed its name to *Biblical Repository and Princeton Review* in 1837, and continued to edit it till 1872, when its title was changed to *Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review*. On the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of his professorship, celebrated April 24, 1872, the graduates endowed the "Charles Hodge Professorship" with $50,000. He was married to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Andrew (q.v.) and Mary (Stockton) Hunter. He received the degree of D.D. from Rutger's college in 1834, and that of LL.D. from Washington college in 1864. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1850–78. Besides review articles and editorials he is the author of: *Epistle to the Romans* (1835; new ed., 1864); *Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States* (2 vols., 1839–40); *The Way of Life* (1841); *Ephesians* (1856); *First Corinthians* (1857); *Second Corinthians* (1860); *What is Darwinism* (1874); *Systematic Theology* (3 vols., 1871–72). See *Life*, by his son, Archibald A. Hodge (1880). He died in Princeton, N.J., June 19, 1878.

Charles Hodge

HODGE, Clifton Tremont, educator, was born in Janesville, Wis., Oct. 16, 1859; son of Nelson Wellington and Mary Elizabeth (Merrill) Hodge and a descendant of John Hodge, who was sent out from England by George III. as governor of the island of Anguilla, W.I. Clifton Tremont Hodge was graduated from Ripon college, A.B., 1882; A.M., 1886. He was a fellow in psychology, and assistant in neurology at Clark university, 1889–91; instructor in biology at the University of Wisconsin, 1891–92, and was appointed assistant professor of physiology and neurology at Clark university in 1892. He was elected a member of the American Physiological society in 1889, the Society of American Naturalists in 1890, the Boston Society of Medical Science in 1897, the Massachusetts Forestry association in 1899, the American Forestry association in 1900, and the American Ornithologists union in 1900. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Johns Hopkins university in 1889. He was married, Sept. 25, 1888, to Thekla Johanna Eversz, of Wesel, Germany. He published articles in scientific journals on *Fatigue of Nerve Cells*, *Physiology of Alcohol*, *Method of Homing Pigeons*, the vivisection question and other related subjects, and a series of nature study leaflets, including *Biology of the Common Toad* (1898); *Biology of our Common Birds* (1899).

HODGE, Frederick Webb, ethnologist, was born in Plymouth, England, Oct. 28, 1864. He immigrated to America with his parents in 1871, was educated in Washington, D.C., and in August, 1884, was appointed to the U.S. geological survey, continuing his studies at the Corcoran scientific school, Columbian university. In December, 1886, he resigned his official duties to act as field secretary to the Hemenway southwestern archæological expedition, and he made detailed surveys and maps of the prehistoric ruins in Salado valley, southern Arizona, and in Zuni valley, New Mexico. He returned to Washington in July, 1889, and was appointed to the bureau of ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, as assistant in the preparation of a "Cyclopedia and Synonymy of Indian Tribes," which work was subsequently placed entirely in his charge. He was later entrusted with the editorial work of the bureau as well as with its rapidly increasing library. He again visited the Pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico in 1895, and in 1897 scaled the "Enchanted Mesa," discovering evidences of former habitation and thus verifying a popular Indian tradition. In 1891 he was made curator of the Anthropological society of Washington and a member of the editorial committee of the *American Anthropologist*, and in 1899 became managing editor of the new series of that journal. His previous work among the Pueblo Indians was supplemented by a trip among them in 1899. He is the author of numerous ethnologic papers, which appear mainly in scientific journals.

HODGE, Hugh Lenox, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1796; son of Dr. Hugh and Mary (Blanchard) Hodge; grandson of Andrew and Jane (McCulloch) Hodge, and a descendant of William and Margaret Hodge, whose three sons, William, Andrew and Hugh, immigrated to America from Ireland in 1730. His father was a brother of the Rev. Dr. Charles Hodge, the celebrated theologian. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey with honors, A.B., 1814; A.M., 1817, and at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1818. He went to India in 1818 and there studied the cause of and remedies for Asiatic cholera. He was a practising physician in Philadelphia, 1820–73. He was married in 1828 to Margaret Elizabeth Aspinwall. He was a successful practitioner in the cholera hospitals during the epidemic of 1832. As an instructor he had charge of the anatomical class of Dr. Horner in 1821, during the absence of that celebrated professor in Europe; was lecturer on surgery in Dr. Chapman's summer school, 1823–35; professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, 1835–63, and professor emeritus, 1863–73. He was an active Presbyterian; received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1871, and is the author of: *Diseases Peculiar to Women* (1860); *Principles and Practice of Obstetrics* (1864); *Foeticide* (1869), and contributions to medical journals. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23, 1873.



HODGE, Hugh Lenox, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 30, 1836; son of Dr. Hugh Lenox and Margaret Elizabeth (Aspinwall) Hodge. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1855; A.M., 1858, and M.D., 1858. He was salutatorian of his class and moderator of the Philomathean society. He was resident physician of the Pennsylvania hospital, 1858–60; demonstrator of surgery and chief of surgical dispensary, University of Pennsylvania, 1861–70, and demonstrator of anatomy, 1870–81; U.S. assistant surgeon, Satterlee hospital, 1861–65; surgeon of Pennsylvania reserve corps, 1862–65; surgeon of Children's hospital, 1864, and of the Presbyterian hospital, 1872. He was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1863; a member of the American Medical association, 1870; of the Pathological society, and its president, 1876; of the American Academy of Medicine in 1878, and of the county and state medical societies. He was married to Harriet Roosevelt, daughter of Charles W. and Eliza (Newton) Woolsey. See *Memoir of Hugh Lenox Hodge, M.D.*, by William G. Porter, M.D. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1881.

HODGE, John Aspinwall, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1831; son of Dr. Hugh Lenox and Margaret Elizabeth (Aspinwall) Hodge. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1851, and A.M., 1854, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1856. He was pastor at Mauch Chunk, Pa., 1857–65, and at Hartford, Conn., 1866–92. In 1893 he accepted the chair of instruction in the English Bible at Lincoln university, Chester county, Pa. He was married in 1857 to Charlotte Gebhard, daughter of Richard Cary Morse. He is the author of: *What is Presbyterian Law as Defined by the Church Courts?* (1882); *System of Theology of the Shorter Catechism* (1888); *Recognition after Death* (1889), and many tracts, sermons and addresses. He died at Lincoln University, Pa., June 23, 1901.

HODGE, Richard Morse, clergyman and educator, was born in Mauch Chunk, Pa., May 25, 1864; son of the Rev. Dr. John Aspinwall and Charlotte Gebhard (Morse) Hodge. He prepared for college in the public schools of Hartford, Conn., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, A.B., 1886; A.M. (honorary) 1888; and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1889. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 18, 1890, and was pastor of Westminster church, Milwaukee, 1890–92; of the Presbyterian church at Riverton, N.J., 1893–95; superintendent of the Missionary training school, Fredericksburg, Va., 1895–98, and in 1898 was chosen superintendent of the Bible institute, Nashville, Tenn. He was married June 28, 1888, to Alice Austen. He is the author of: *Historical Atlas and Chronology of the Life of Jesus Christ* (1899).

HODGES, George, educator, was born in Rome, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1856; son of George Frederick and Hannah (Ballard) Hodges; grandson of Zephaniah Hodges, of Taunton, Mass., and a descendant of Myles Standish. He was graduated from Hamilton college, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1882. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1881 and a priest in 1882. He served as assistant rector of Calvary church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1881–89, and was rector 1889–94, when he accepted the position of dean of the Episcopal Theological school at Cambridge, Mass. He received the degree of D.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1892. He is the author of: *Christianity between Sundays* (1892); *The Heresy of Cain* (1894); *In This Pres-*

ent World (1897) ; *Beside the Cross* (1889) ; *Faith and Social Service* (1896) ; *The Battles of Peace* (1899), and two catechisms.

HODGES, George T., representative, was born in Clarendon, Vt., July 4, 1789 ; son of Dr. Silas Hodges, a surgeon in the Continental army and a member of the staff of General Washington. George received a good education and settled in Rutland, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He served in both houses of the state legislature, and was a representative in the 34th congress, 1856–57, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Meacham. He was a director of the Bank of Rutland, 1825–60, and its president, 1834–60 ; a director and vice-president of the Rutland and Burlington railroad from its organization, and a prominent member of the Vermont Agricultural society. He died in Rutland, Vt., Sept. 9, 1860.

HODGES, James Leonard, representative, was born in Taunton, Mass., in 1790 ; son of James and Joanna (Tillinghast) Hodges ; grandson of Abijah and Jerusha (Leonard) Hodges and of the Hon. Nicholas Tillinghast, of Taunton ; great-grandson of William Hodges ; great²-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Macy) Hodges, and great³-grandson of William Hodges, one of the first settlers of Taunton, Mass., 1633. He was postmaster of Taunton, 1810–26 ; first cashier of the Taunton bank, 1812–27 ; a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution, 1820 ; state senator, 1823–24 ; town treasurer, 1825 ; and a representative in the 20th and 21st congresses, 1827–31. At the organization of the Bristol County Agricultural society in 1821, he was elected corresponding secretary. He was married, Dec. 25, 1817, to Harriet L., daughter of the Hon. Samuel Fales, of Taunton, and had two sons, William Gray and James Arthur. He died in Taunton, Mass., March 8, 1846.

HODGIN, Cyrus Wilburn, educator, was born near Farmland, Ind., Feb. 12, 1842 ; son of Tilmias and Rachel (Hinshaw) Hodgin ; grandson of Joseph and Ruth (Dix) Hodgin, and of Jacob and Phebe (Allen) Hinshaw, and a descendant of Robert Hodgson, a Quaker preacher from England, who arrived at New York (then New Amsterdam) in 1657. He was graduated at Illinois State Normal university in 1867 ; was principal of Richmond high school, 1868–69 ; professor of history, Indiana State Normal school, 1872–81 ; acting associate president there, 1878–79 ; superintendent of city schools, Rushville, Ind., 1882–83 ; principal of the Richmond normal school, 1883–87 ; and became professor of history and political economy at Earlham college in 1887. He was graduate student in history and political science, University of Chicago, 1892–93, and conductor of Chautauqua College of History, 1896–98. He became a member of the Indiana State Teachers' association, was elected its president in 1886, and was still serving, through continuous re-elections, in 1900. He was elected a member of the American Historical association in 1886 and received the degree of A.M. from Earlham in 1888. He improved the methods of teaching history in the public schools of Indiana, served as instructor in teachers' institutes in most of the counties of his state, and became a frequent contributor to educational journals. He is the author of : *Civil Government of Indiana* (1893) ; *History of Indiana* (1897) ; *History and Government of Indiana* (MS. 1900) ; joint author of *A Study of the American Commonwealth* (1893) ; and reviser of Page's *Theory and Practice of Teaching* (1893).

HODGKINS, Howard Lincoln, educator, was born in Elgin, Ill., Jan. 23, 1862 ; son of David and Harriet (Shears) Hodgkins. He attended the public schools of Chicago and Washington and the preparatory school of Columbian university, and was graduated from the Columbian college, A.M., 1883, and Ph.D., 1892. He was a tutor in mathematics at the Columbian college, 1882–84 ; adjunct professor of mathematics, 1884–87 ; professor of mathematics, 1887–97 ; dean of the Corcoran Scientific school, 1897–1900 ; and was chosen dean of the Columbian university in 1900. He was special computer in the nautical almanac office, U.S. navy department, 1881–92. He was elected a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, D.C., in 1885 ; the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1892 and fellow in 1895, and a member of the Anthropological and Geographic societies of Washington, D.C. He was married June 18, 1890, to Marie Wilkinson of Washington. He published : *Historical Catalogue of the Columbian University 1821–1891* (1891).

HODGKINS, Louise Manning, author, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Aug. 5, 1846 ; daughter of Daniel and Mary (Willett) Hodgkins, granddaughter of Capt. John Hodgkins, and a descendant of William Hodgkins, who came to America from England in 1640. Several of her ancestors were Revolutionary soldiers. She attended Ipswich seminary, Pennington seminary, N.J., and Wilbraham academy, Mass., and was graduated from the last named in 1870. She spent several years in Europe in study and received the degree of A.M., from Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., in 1876. She was connected with Lawrence university as lady principal for a short time, resigning late in 1876 to accept the chair of English literature at Wellesley college, Mass. She resigned this position in 1891 to devote her time to literary work and to lectur-

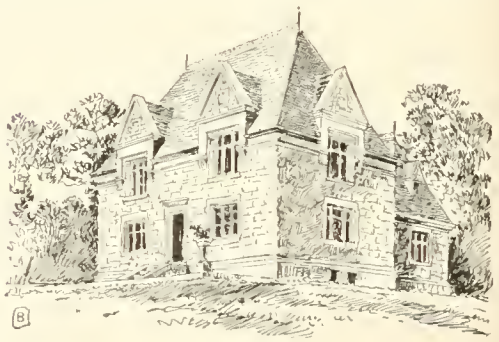
ing. She received a diploma from the World's Columbian exposition in 1893, and in the same year became editor of the *Woman's Missionary Friend*. She spent the greater part of the year 1900 in a journey round the world. She is the author of: *Nineteenth Century Authors; Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration* (1889); *Study of the English Language* (1890), and numerous contributions to periodical literatnre. She also edited Arnold's Poems and Milton's Lyrics (1891).

HODGSDON, Daniel Bascome, captain, U.S. revenne cutter service, was born in New York city, Feb. 4, 1836; son of George and Catharine (Evans) Hodgsdon. His paternal grandparents were English, his maternal grandfather of Welsh and his maternal grandmother of French (Huguenot) descent. He was educated in public and private schools, and served in the merchant marine, 1849–61; entered the U.S. revenue cutter service, Nov. 12, 1861, as third lientenant; and was promoted second lieutenant, July 14, 1863; first lientenant, Jnly 11, 1864, and captain, Sept. 14, 1868. He passed about twenty-four years on duty on the Atlantic coast; nine years on the lakes, and three years on the Pacific coast. During the civil war he was on duty on the Chesapeake bay, the lower Potomac, Rappahannock and York rivers, and at Hampton Roads. In 1865 he made the voyage from Baltimore to San Francisco as first lientenant and executive officer of the steam cutter *Lincoln*, and in 1867 was attached to the same vessel on the first expedition to Alaska, on the transfer of the territory from the Rnssian to the U.S. government. He commanded the U.S. revenue sailing school-ship *S. P. Chase*, and made three cruises to Lisbon, and the Madeira and Azore islands, 1887–91; and commanded the U.S. revenue cutter *McCulloch*, 1897–98, taking her from Norfolk, Va., through the Suez canal to Hong Kong, where he reported to Commodore George Dewey, commanding the U.S. naval forces on the Asiatic station, April 8, 1898. He accompanied Commodore Dewey to Manila, ran the batteries with the fleet and participated in the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, and carried to Hong Kong the first two dispatches from the commodore, announcing the victory of the American fleet, where it was cabled to Secretary Long. Captain Hodgsdon

Daniel B. Hodgsdon

subsequently served on guard and other duties required by Admiral Dewey. He was ordered home, Jnne 17, 1898, and was assigned to the command of the cutter *Fessenden*, at Detroit, Mich., in September, 1898. He was officially commended to the department for zeal and efficiency at the battle of Manila Bay, and received the thanks of congress and one of the congressional medals prepared "as a gift of the people of the United States to the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron under the command of Commodore George Dewey." He was several times detailed as assistant inspector of life-saving stations while in command of revenne cutters. Under provision of joint resolution of the 56th congress, approved, May 3, 1900, Captain Hodgsdon was retired from active duty as an officer of the revenue cutter service.

HODGSON, Telfair, educator, was born in Columbia, Va., March 14, 1840. He received his primary education in the schools of Philadelphia and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1859. He entered the General Theological



HODGSON LIBRARY.

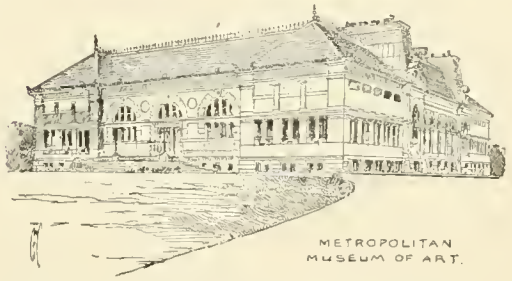
seminary with the class of 1863, but left New York for his native state on the passage of the ordinance of secession in 1861, and volunteered as a private in the 44th Virginia infantry. He was subsequently transferred to the 1st Alabama cavalry, received regular promotions to the rank of major and served on the staff of Gen. Joseph Wheeler in Tennessee and Kentucky. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church at Savannah, Ga., in 1863, and a priest at Columbus, Ga., in 1864, and continued in the Confederate army as chaplain. He was rector of St. Mary's church, Keyport, N.J., 1865–71; was in Europe for some time, and in 1871 was elected to the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Alabama. In 1873–74 he was assistant minister of Christ church, Baltimore, Md., and went from there to Trinity church, Hoboken, N.J., as rector, where he remained till 1878, when he was made dean of the theological department, professor of exegesis and moral science and commis-

sioner of finance of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. In 1879 he was vice-chancellor of the institution, and for his work in this capacity he asked no salary, but made his private means support the failing credit of the university in a financial crisis. His administration was marked by a steady increase in the number of students and the erection of permanent buildings both by the university and by private individuals. He resigned the vice-chancellorship in 1890, continuing to give his services as dean of the theological department, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas F. Gailor. He founded and was editor of the *Sewanee Review*, and gave to the University of the South the Hodgson Library. He received the degree of S.T.D. from the University of the South in 1878, and delivered the baccalaureate sermon that year. Hobart college gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1890. He died at Sewanee, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1893.

HOE, Richard March, inventor, was born in New York city, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1812; son of Robert Hoe, who was born Oct. 29, 1784, came from Hoes, Nottingham, Leicestershire, England, in 1803, settled in New York and engaged in the manufacture of printing presses with Peter and Mathew Smith, and afterward manufactured the Hoe press. He died in Westchester county, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1833. Richard M. Hoe was given a common school education, and in 1827 became an apprentice in his father's workshop, as did his brothers Robert in 1830, and Peter Smith in 1833. Upon the death of his father, in 1833, he became senior member of the firm. He constantly improved the printing presses manufactured, introducing the fixed cylinder, on which the electrotype plates were placed, with impression-cylinders travelling around it, which evolved into the revolving type-cylinder, or rotary press, gradually increasing the number of cylinders from two to four, six, eight and ten. He then made a press that would print upon both sides of a sheet or web of paper, the roll being passed through the press at the rate of eight hundred feet a minute, and the completed newspaper cut, pasted, folded and ready for delivery in a single operation of the one machine. He combined with the manufacture of printing presses that of steel circular saws,

and patented in the United States and Europe a process for the rapid and automatic grinding of saws. As their factory increased in the number of workmen Richard's son Robert became interested in the business. They introduced an apprentice's school for the free instruction of two hundred pupils. His brother Robert, born in New York, July 19, 1815, died in Tarrytown, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1884. Richard March Hoe died in Florence, Italy, June 7, 1886.

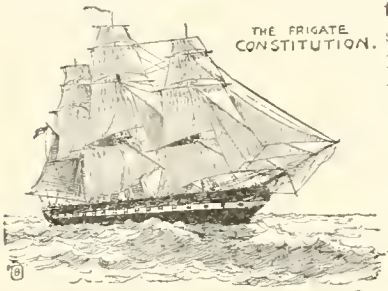
HOE, Robert, manufacturer, was born in New York city, N.Y., March 10, 1839; son of Robert Hoe, and grandson of Robert Hoe, who introduced in America the use of iron and steel in the place of wooden plates and wooden screws in the printing press. Robert was educated in the public schools and served an apprenticeship in his father's printing press manufactory, learning all the details of the business. He was admitted as a partner in 1860, and on the death of his uncle, Richard March Hoe, in 1886, he became senior member of the firm of R. Hoe & Co. of New York and London. He was one of



the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the industrial schools connected with that institution. He collected a large private library and became a member of various literary and social clubs; was the first president of the Grolier club and a member of the Century association. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1883. He conducted an extensive model stock farm in Westchester county, N.Y., where he raised choice dairy stock originally imported from the Channel islands and from England. The Hoe octuple press was in 1900 used by the largest circulating newspapers in the United States.

HOFF, Henry Kuhn, naval officer, was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1809; son of George and Margaret (Hager) Hoff. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy in October, 1823, accredited to South Carolina. He was on the *Constitution* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1827; was promoted passed midshipman, March, 1829, and lieutenant, March, 1831. He was on the *Potomac*, of the Pacific squadron, 1833–34, and took by storm one of the forts at Qualla

Battor in the East Indies : was on special service, 1834–40 ; attached to the *Philadelphia*, 1840–45 ; commanded the storeship *Relief*, 1845–1847 : was stationed in Pennsylvania navy yard, 1847–50 ; and commanded the *St. Louis*, of the Mediterranean squadron, 1850–1853, the *Independence*, of the Pacific squadron, 1857, and the *John Adams*, 1858-61. He received promotion to commander Feb. 6, 1884, and was made captain June 30, 1861. He commanded the *Lancaster* of the Pacific squadron, 1861–62 ; was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862, and was on ordnance and special duty, 1864–67. He was made a rear-admiral, April 13, 1867, and commanded the North Atlantic squadron, 1868–69. When the Cuban insurrection broke out in October, 1868, he went with his fleet to Havana and offered the protection of the American flag to American citizens who were suffering injustice at the hands of Spanish officials. His energetic interference somewhat disturbed the U.S. government, the state department not wishing to provoke a war with Spain. Rear-Admiral Hoff was placed on the retired list, Sept. 19, 1868, and returned to the United States in August, 1869, where he served on the retiring board, and in 1870 as president of the board of visitors at Annapolis. He was married to Louisa Alexina Wadsworth Bainbridge, and their son, Henry Bainbridge Hoff, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1859, was a lieutenant in the U.S. marine corps and served under DuPont in the expedition against Port Royal, S.C., 1862, and died at sea the same year ; and another son, William Bainbridge Hoff (q.v.), was a graduate of the U.S. Naval academy. Rear-Admiral Hoff died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 25, 1878.



HOFF, John Francis, clergyman, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Jan 10, 1814 ; son of George and Margaret (Hager) Hoff. He was a student at Dickinson college in the class of 1830, 1827–28 ; a sophomore at Yale in the class of 1832, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836. He studied at the Virginia Theological seminary at Alexandria, 1834–36, and was graduated at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1836. He was rector of Christ church, Georgetown, D.C., 1838–43 ; St. Mark's, Frederick county, Md., 1844–47 ; Christ church, Millwood, Va., 1847–58, and of Trinity church, Towson, Md., 1858–81. He was married to Juliana Johnson, daughter of William Ross. Yale conferred on him the degrees of A.B. and A.M. *gratiæ causa* in 1879, and William and Mary, the honorary degree of D.D. in 1870. He is the author of a series of tracts and essays setting forth the doctrines and polity of the Protestant Episcopal church in America. He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 18, 1881.

HOFF, William Bainbridge, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1846 ; son of Rear-Admiral Henry Kuhn and Louisa Alexina Wadsworth (Bainbridge) Hoff ; a descendant of the Taylors and Bainbridges of New Jersey, and of the Kuhns of Philadelphia. He attended the Episcopal academy at Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1860 entered the U.S. Naval academy, and was ordered into active service in September, 1863. While midshipman he at one time commanded the yacht *America*. He was promoted ensign, Oct. 1, 1863 : attached to the steam frigate *Niagara* in 1864 : served on the East Gulf blockading squadron, 1864–65, and took part in the expedition to capture St. Marks, Fla., which terminated in the battle of Natural Bridge. He served on the steamer *Shawmut* of the Brazil squadron, 1865–66 ; was promoted master, May 10, 1866, and attached to the steam frigate *Franklin*, the flagship of Admiral Farragut, commanding the European squadron, 1867–68. He was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867, and lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868. He was stationed at the Naval academy in 1869 ; attached to the *Kansas*, 1870–71 ; on torpedo service, 1872, and was senior aide to Rear-Admiral Pennock, commander of the Pacific station, and executive officer of the *Saranac*, Pacific fleet, 1872–74. He was called to Washington on special duty in 1875 ; commanded the torpedo boat *Alarm*, 1875–76 ; was stationed at League Island, 1876–77, and served as aide to Admiral Porter, 1877–81. He was promoted to commander, Aug. 7, 1881 ; commanded the training - ship *Portsmouth*, in 1881–83, and served at the torpedo station in 1883. He was chief signal officer, a special duty for the navy department, 1883–86 ; commanded the *Ossipee*, North Atlantic station, 1886–88, and the *Dale*, a training ship for seamen gunners, from January, 1890, to March, 1892. He was naval commissioner to London, for the World's Columbian exposition from March, 1892, to October, 1893 ; on special duty for the bureau of navigation, 1893–95, and was promoted captain, May 10, 1895. He commanded the *Lancaster*, then the *Newark*,

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1895–97, and was retired March 13, 1897, for physical disability. He originated the system of tactics officially adopted in the navy in 1890. He was married, Jan. 6, 1869, to Juliet A., daughter of George H. Potts, a New York banker, and their son, Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, entered the U.S. Naval academy, Sept. 28, 1885; was appointed ensign, July 1, 1891, and promoted lieutenant, July 17, 1898. Captain Hoff is the author of: *Examples, Conclusions, and Maxims of Modern Naval Tactics* (1884); *The Avoidance of Collisions at Sea* (1886); *Elementary Naval Tactics* (1894).

HOFFMAN, Beekman Verplanck, naval officer, was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1789; eldest son of Judge Anthony A. and Gertrude (Verplanck) Hoffman, grandson of Anthony and Catharine (Van Gaasbeck) Hoffman, and of Philip and Effie (Beekman) Verplanck, and a descendant of Martin Hoffman. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy, July 4, 1805; was commissioned lieutenant, May 21, 1812; commander, May 5, 1817, and captain, March 7, 1829. His first service was on the *Argus*, Captain Trippe, and in the war of 1812 he served on the *Constitution* as lieutenant. He was in the fight with the *Guerrière*, Aug. 19, 1812; with the *Java*, Dec. 29, 1812; with the *Cyane* and the *Levant*, Feb. 20, 1820, and had the honor of bringing the *Cyane* into New York harbor a prize. He was married, Nov. 29, 1817, to Phœbe Wilmot, daughter of William and Margaret Townsend. He died in Jamaica, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1834.

HOFFMAN, Charles Fenno, author, was born in New York city, Feb. 7, 1806; son of Josiah Ogden and Maria (Fenno) Hoffman, and grandson of Nicholas and Sarah (Ogden) Hoffman.

He was a half-brother of Murray and Ogden Hoffman. He was educated under the direction of a Scotch clergyman in New Jersey, and in 1817, while a student, suffered the amputation of a leg which had been crushed in a ferry-boat accident. He was a student at Columbia college, but left before graduation to study law under the Hon. Harmanus Bleecker, in Albany, N.Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and practised in New York city, 1827–30. He then joined Charles King in the work of editing the New York *American*, and in 1832 established the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, which he sold out after a few months to Timothy Flint. He purchased the *American Monthly Magazine* in 1834, and was its editor for several years. He also edited the New York *Mirror* for one year. He edited the *Literary World*, 1847–48, and wrote for it "Sketches of Society" through 1848. In 1850, while filling a government position in Washington, he was attacked by a mental disorder that compelled his retirement to the Harrisburg Insane asylum, where he remained until his death. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbia college in 1837. His books include: *A Winter in the West* (2 vols., 1835); *Wild Scenes in Forest and the Prairie* (2 vols., 1837), and *Greyslaer, a Romance of the Mohawk* (his only novel, 1840). He also wrote many poems and songs, and published collections: *The Vigil of Faith, and Other Poems* (1842); *The Echo, or Borrowed Notes For Home Circulation* (1844); *Lays of the Hudson, and Other Poems* (1846), and *Love's Calendar, and Other Poems* (1848). A new edition of his poems was prepared by his nephew, Edward Fenno Hoffman, with a critical sketch of the author by William Cullen Bryant (1874). He died in Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1884.

HOFFMAN, Charles Frederick, clergyman, was born in New York city, Nov. 18, 1830; son of Samuel Verplanck and Glovina Rossell (Storm) Hoffman, grandson of Harmanus Hoffman and a descendant of Martin Hoffman. He was graduated at Trinity college, Conn., A.B., 1851; A.M. 1854, and was a student under Bishop George W. Doane, of New Jersey, and at the General Theological seminary in the class of 1854. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Doane, July 14, 1854, and priest in 1855, and served as missionary and as assistant in St. Mary's, Burlington, N.J., 1854–59, and as rector of St. Philip's-in-Highlands at Garrisons, N.Y., until 1873. He was rector of All Angels' church, New York city, 1873–97. In 1888 he built at his own expense a new church edifice for his parish at a cost of over $150,000, and it was consecrated in 1890. In 1894 he erected a large parish house. In 1896–97 he enlarged the church building at a cost of $200,000. He was a trustee of the General Theological seminary, founder and president of the Association for Promoting the Interests of Church Schools,

Colleges and Seminaries; trustee of St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y.; benefactor of the college library and college to the extent of $200,000, founder of the Hoffman library lectures, and chief pastor of the institution. He presented a library building to the A. T. Porter institute, Charleston, S.C., and in 1896 sent his check for $50,000 to Sewanee, a present to the University of the South. He was a trustee of Hobart college, 1893–97; honorary chancellor, 1894–97, and presented to the college a liberal endowment. He received the honorary degrees D.D., from Rutgers, 1881; D.C.L., from St. Stephen's, 1894, and from the University of the South, 1896, and LL.D. from Hobart, 1893. He was married, Sept. 12, 1854, to Eleanor Louisa, daughter of David M. Vail of New Brunswick, N.J., and left two sons, Charles Frederick, Jr., and William Mitchell Vail Hoffman, and two daughters. By his will he bequeathed to St. Stephen's college $50,000, the principal part of his large library and his private communion service, and to All Angels' church a remission of all debts due him from it, which made it free from debt. He is the author of: *Christ the Patron of True Education* (1893), and *The Library a Divine Child* (1893). He died in Jekyl Island, Ga., March 4, 1897.

HOFFMAN, David, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1784. He was admitted to the bar and became a successful lawyer. He was professor of law at the University of Maryland from 1817 until 1836, when the chair was abolished; travelled in Europe, 1836–38; was a Harrison presidential elector in 1840 and practised law in Philadelphia, Pa., until 1847. He then went to England, where he obtained material for "Chronicles selected from the Originals of Cartaphilus, the Wandering Jew," a history of the world from the beginning of the Christian era, which he proposed to issue in six volumes, two volumes of which were completed and published. He returned to the United States in 1853. He received the degree of LL.D. from the universities of Maryland and Oxford, England, and that of J.U.D. from the University of Göttingen. He was a member of many learned societies. He is the author of: *A Course of Legal Study* (1817, 2d ed., 1836); *Legal Outlines* (1836); *Miscellaneous Thoughts on Men, Manners and Things by Anthony Grumbler of Grumbleton Hall, Esq.* (1837); *Viator, or a Peep into My Note-Book* (1841); *Legal Hints* (1846); *Moot-Court Decisions* and *Abridgment of Lord Coke's Reports, with Notes* (MS.). He died in New York city, Nov. 11, 1854.

HOFFMAN, (David) Murray, jurist, was born in New York city, Sept. 29, 1791; eldest son of Martin and Beulah (Murray) Hoffman; grandson of Nicholas and Sarah (Ogden) Hoffman, and of Robert and Mary Murray; great-grandson of Martinus and Alida (Livingston) Hoffman, and nephew of Lindley Murray, the grammarian. He was graduated from Columbia in 1809 and became a lawyer in New York city. He was known as David Murray Hoffman up to the time of his admission to the bar, when he discarded his first name. He was assistant vice-chancellor of the first circuit, 1839–43, and judge of the superior court of the city, 1853–61. He was an active layman in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was twice married: first Dec. 16, 1817, to Frances Amelia, daughter of Jonathan Burrall, cashier of the Bank of America, major in the army of the Revolution and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; and secondly to Mary Murray, daughter of William and Susan (Murray) Ogden. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union in 1840 and from Columbia in 1860. He is the author of: *Offices and Duties of Masters in Chancery* (1824); *Vice-Chancery Reports* (1839–40); *Treatise on the Practice of the Court of Chancery* (3 vols., 1840–43); *Treatise on the Law of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States* (1850); *Treatise on the Corporation of the City of New York as Owners of Property* (1853); *Compilation of Laws Relating to the City of New York* (1853); *A Digest of the Statutes and Decisions Relating to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York* (1866); *Ecclesiastical Law in the State of New York* (1868), and *The Ritual Law of the Church, with Notes upon Orders, the Articles and Canons of 1603* (1872). He died at Flushing, N.Y., May, 7, 1878.

HOFFMAN, Eugene Augustus, educator, was born in New York city, March 21, 1829; son of Samuel Verplanck and Glorvina Rossell (Storm) Hoffman; grandson of Harmanus Hoffman and a descendant of Martin Hoffman, who came to America from Holland about 1657 and settled in Esopus (now Kingston), N.Y. The family removed to New Brunswick, N.J., in 1842, and Eugene entered Rutgers college, where he was graduated in 1847. Desiring to pursue his studies further, he entered Harvard, and received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. in 1848 and 1851, respectively. In 1848 he joined a party under Agassiz to explore the wilderness north of Lake Superior, and on returning home entered the General Theological seminary, where he was

graduated in 1851. He was married, April 16, 1852, to Mary Crooke, daughter of Peter Zabriskie and Maria La Grange (Van Vechten) Elmendorf. He was ordained a priest in 1853 and engaged in missionary work in Elizabethport, N.J. He was rector of Grace church, Elizabeth, N.J., 1853–63; of St. Mary's church, Burlington, N.J., 1863–64; of Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, N.Y., 1864–69; and of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1869–79. While in New Jersey he built Christ church and rectory, Elizabeth; St. Stephen's church, Milburn, and Trinity church, Woodbridge. He was elected dean of the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1879, to succeed Dean G. F. Seymour, elected bishop of Springfield, Ill. In connection with his father he endowed the chair of pastoral theology with $80,000, and on the death of his father in 1880 his mother contributed $125,000 for the building of the Chapel of the Good Shepherd as a memorial to her husband. Dr. Hoffman erected the deanery of the seminary at his own expense and presented it to the corporation. Among his other benefactions may be mentioned $20,000 given to St. Luke's hospital, New York city, in 1895, and $50,000 given to the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., in 1896. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers in 1864; from Racine (Wis.) in 1882; from the General Theological seminary in 1885; from Columbia in 1886; from Trinity in 1893, and from Oxford university in 1895; that of D.C.L. from King's college (N.S.) in 1890, and that of LL.D. from the University of the South (Tenn.) in 1891. He is the author of: *Free Churches* (1858); *The Eucharistic Week* (1859); *The Legal Use of Church Bells*, and various published sermons and magazine articles. He died near Plattsburg, N.Y., June 17, 1902.

HOFFMAN, Frank Sargent, educator, was born at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Feb. 9, 1852; son of Wendel and Mary Currier (Sargent) Hoffman; grandson of Frederick and Johanna Hoffman and of Moses and Hannah Sargent, and a descendant of Richard Sargent, who came from England to America with the early settlers, landing at Agawam (now Ipswich), Mass. He was graduated from Amherst college, Mass., in 1876, and from Yale Divinity school in 1880, and was a Hooker fellow at Yale, 1880–82. He studied in Germany, 1882–83; was an instructor in philosophy at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., 1883–85, and became professor of mental and moral philosophy at Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1885. He received from Amherst the degree of A.M. in 1884, and that of Ph.D. in 1896. He was elected a member of many learned societies. He is the author of: *The Sphere of the State* (1894; 3d and rev. ed., 1897); *The Sphere of Science* (1898), and contributions to literary periodicals.

HOFFMAN, Henry William, representative, was born in Cumberland, Md., Nov. 17, 1825; son of John G. and Mary (Bovard) Hoffman. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1846; practised law in Cumberland, 1846–55 and 1868–83; was a representative in the 34th congress, 1855–57; treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, 1857–58; sergeant-at-arms of the U.S. house of representatives, 1859–60; collector of the port of Baltimore, 1861–65; attorney of the board of county commissioners, Cumberland, Md., 1868–72; and judge of the 4th judicial circuit, 1883–95. He was married to Rachel, daughter of William Osborn. He received the degree of A.M. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1867. He died in Cumberland, Md., July 27, 1895.

HOFFMAN, Horace Addison, educator, was born at Auburn, Ind., July 30, 1855; son of Joshua Josiah and Caroline Catherine (Imhoff) Hoffman. He attended the country schools, summer normal schools at Waterloo and Auburn, and the Auburn high school; taught school, 1872–77; and was graduated from Indiana university in 1881. He was a graduate student in classical philology at Harvard, 1883–85, was elected professor of Greek in Indiana university in 1885, and dean of the departments of liberal arts in 1894. He was married, June 13, 1888, to Anna Harriet Bowman, of Monticello, Ind. He was elected a member of the American Philological society in 1886. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard university in 1884. He travelled and studied in Greece in 1890, and prepared with David Starr Jordan a catalogue of the fishes of Greece, with notes on the names now in use and those employed by classical authors, which was published in the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (1892).

HOFFMAN, John Thompson, governor of New York, was born in Sing Sing, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1828; son of Dr. Adrian Kissam and Jane Ann (Thompson) Hoffman; grandson of Philip Livingston and Helena (Kissam) Hoffman and of the Hon. Dr. John and Mary (Lyell) Thompson, of Saratoga county, N.Y.; great-grandson of Martinus and Alida (Livingston) Hoffman; great^2-grandson of Nicolaes and Jannetje (Crispell) Hoffman, and great^3-grandson of Martin and Emmerentje (de Witt) Hoffman. Martin came to America from Holland in 1657 and settled in Ulster county, N.Y. John Thompson Hoffman entered the sophomore class at Union college and was graduated with honors in 1846. In 1848 he was made a member of the Democratic state central committee, and did good service as a campaign speaker for Gen. Lewis Cass. He was

admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, Jan. 10, 1849, and in the fall of that year removed to New York city, where he formed a partnership with Samuel M. Woodruff and Judge William M. Leonard, under the firm name Woodruff, Leonard & Hoffman. He was married in 1854 to Ella, daughter of Henry Starkweather, of New York city. In 1859 his name was put forward as U.S. district attorney, but President Buchanan objected to his appointment on account of his youth. In 1860 he was elected recorder of the city of New York, the youngest man who had ever held the place, and he was re-elected in 1863, receiving a large majority of the votes polled. He was elected mayor of New York in 1864, and during his term was nominated for governor of the state, but was defeated by Reuben E. Fenton. He was re-elected mayor in 1867 and in 1868, while holding the office, was elected governor of the state, resigning the mayoralty to assume the office. He was re-elected in 1870, serving until 1872. In three sessions of the legislature he vetoed 402 bills, all his vetoes being sustained by the legislature. In July, 1871, he was active in suppressing the Orange riots. He was a trustee of Union college, 1882–86, and received the degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1869 and from the College of New Jersey in 1870. The *Public Papers of Governor Hoffman* were published in 1872. He died in Wiesbaden, Germany, March 24, 1888.

HOFFMAN, John Wesley, scientist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 11, 1869; son of Henry and Barbara (Wright) Hoffman. He received his preparatory education in his native city, studied for a time at Wilberforce university, Ohio, and at Albion college, Michigan, and was graduated from Howard university, Washington, D.C., in 1889. He took a post-graduate course in chemistry at Harvard university in 1889, and in 1890 entered the Michigan Agricultural college at Lansing, where he took the regular course in dairy science and agricultural chemistry. He studied dairy bacteriology under Dr. Herbert W. Conn (q. v.), 1890–91, and was the first member of the colored race to introduce the dairy science in the south. He was professor of agricultural biology at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, 1894–96, where he introduced truck gardening and scientific dairying. He also made a dietary study of the kind, quantity and quality of the food used by the negroes of the "great black belt of the south," and his report was published by the U.S. department of agriculture as a valuable contribution to the dietetic studies of the different races of the world, and was translated into several languages. In 1895 he introduced among the colored people of the south, farmers' institutes, which proved of great practical benefit in promoting advanced agriculture. He was the first scientist in the south to report to the U.S. department of agriculture the appearance of the parasitic insect called the "San José scale." In 1896 he became professor of agricultural biology and director of the department of agricultural science in the State Agricultural and Mechanical college, Orangeburg, S.C. He was elected a fellow of the Microscopical society, Montreal, Canada, 1893; of the Royal Agricultural society, 1894; a member of the Torrey Botanical club, Columbia college, 1893; of the National Dairy association, 1894; of the National Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations, 1894; of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1895; of the Royal Society of Biology and Bacteriology of Berlin, 1895; of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, 1896, for originating a new variety of strawberry known as the "Hoffman seedling"; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1897; of the American Society of Naturalists, 1897; a fellow of the American Geographical society, 1898, and of the New York Zoölogical society, 1898; and a member of the Boston Mycological society, 1898. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Cincinnati in 1893. He is the author of numerous reports and papers on agricultural economy.

HOFFMAN, Michael, representative, was born at Half Moon, Saratoga county, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1787. His father was born in Germany and his mother was an American of Protestant-Irish parentage. He was educated as a physician, receiving his diploma of M.D. in 1810, but afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1813, and removed to Herkimer, N.Y., where he became the law partner of Aaron Hackley in 1816. In 1819 he went to Waterloo, Seneca county, where he was district attorney, 1823–25. He was a representative in the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, serving, 1825–33. During a part of the time he was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He was judge of Seneca county, 1830–33, and canal commissioner for New York state, 1833–36, and while holding the office prepared several able reports. In 1836 he was elected district attorney of the county, but in the same year he removed to Saginaw, Ill., where he

was register of the land-office. He soon returned to Herkimer, N.Y., and was a member of the state assembly in 1841, 1842 and 1844, where he opposed the public improvement and financial policy of Governor Seward. He also opposed the annexation of Texas, but gave his support to James K. Polk in 1844. He was a delegate from Herkimer county to the New York state constitutional convention in 1846, and served as U.S. naval officer at the port of New York, 1845–48. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1848.

HOFFMAN, Ogden, representative, was born in New York city, Oct. 13, 1794; son of Josiah Ogden and Mary (Colden) Hoffman, and grandson of Nicholas and Sarah (Ogden) Hoffman and of David and Ann (Willet) Colden. He was graduated at Columbia in 1812, and was intended for the bar, but preferred to join the navy. He volunteered in the U.S. navy in 1812 and was warranted a midshipman in 1814, serving under Decatur on the *President*. He was a prisoner with his captain when the *President* was captured, Dec. 31, 1814, and in 1815 again served under him in the war with the Barbary states. He resigned from the navy in 1816, studied law with his father, and settled in Goshen, N.Y., where he practised. When he left the navy Captain Decatur expressed his regret that he should have "exchanged an honorable profession for that of a lawyer." He was district attorney of Orange county, 1823–25, a member of the state assembly, 1826–28, and a law partner with Hugh Maxwell in New York city, 1826–49. His career was notable in that he appeared in all the prominent capital trials in the city courts. He became a Whig in 1828 and was a member of the state assembly, 1829; New York district attorney, 1829–35; a representative in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41; U.S. district attorney for the southern district of New York, 1841–45, and attorney-general of the state, 1853–55. In congress he was a member of the committee on foreign affairs and a prominent debater. He was one of the founders of the Union club in 1836. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1833–56. He was twice married: first to Emily, daughter of Charles Burrall, and secondly to Virginia E., daughter of Samuel Lewis Southard, of New Jersey. He died in New York city, May 1, 1856.

HOFFMAN, Walter James, ethnologist, was born at Weidasville, Lehigh county, Pa., May 30, 1846; son of William F. and Elizabeth (Weida) Hoffman. His paternal ancestors for several generations were physicians, and descended from the Barons Hoffman, hereditary grand marshals of Styria, as early as 1460. His maternal ancestors were Huguenots, the head of that branch having settled in the state of New York before 1686. He acquired his preparatory education under private teachers and at the public schools, and studied medicine under the direction of his father. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical college in 1866, and practised his profession in Reading, Pa., until the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870, when he accepted the commission of staff-surgeon in the Prussian army and proceeded to the vicinity of Metz, serving with the 7th army corps. For this service he was decorated by the Emperor of Germany. Returning to the United States, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A., May 10, 1871, and detailed as naturalist and mineralogist to the expedition for the exploration of Nevada and Arizona, under Lieutenant Wheeler. During this service new geographic areas were traversed, particularly that portion of the public domain formerly designated as the "Great American Desert." The party was the first to cross and re-cross the "Death Valley," and to report upon its meagre resources. His duty also involved visiting and reporting upon all the mines of the western half of Nevada, northwestern California and northern Arizona. Returning to Washington for the completion of his reports, Dr. Hoffman for the third time declined the appointment of surgeon and naturalist to the Polar regions, but accepted the position of post surgeon at the military post at Grant River, Dak. During this time he studied the mythology and language of the Sioux Indians, the names of over thirteen thousand of whom were on the annuity roll of the agent. The following spring (1873) he was appointed medical office-assistant and naturalist to accompany the Yellowstone expedition of 1873; being specially detailed to the 7th U.S. cavalry, commanded by General Custer, and later to the 22d U.S. infantry, commanded by Gen. D. S. Stanley, commander of the expedition. In the

autumn of 1873 he resumed his practice in Reading, Pa., and was president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, 1876–77. In 1877 he was appointed to take charge of the collection of ethnology and mineralogy under Prof. F. V. Hayden, chief of the U.S. geographical and geological survey of the territories. At the organizatiou of the bureau of ethnology, Sept. 10, 1879, he was appointed assistant ethnologist in charge. Dr. Hoffman visited nearly all the Indian tribes within the United States, in the prosecution of researches relating to Indian gesture language aud pictographic writing. In 1887 he began a study of the cult society of the Ojibwa of Minnesota, known as the "Grand Medicine Society," into which body he was admitted, the first white man to become a member. This required five years, and enabled him to secure the traditions of the Indian cosmogony and genesis of man, the ritual of initiation, and the musical notation of songs used at the ceremonies. The result of this work is published in the reports of the bureau of ethnology. Similar service was rendered iu connection with the secret medico-religious or cult sociêties of the Menomoni Indians. Apart from numerous publications and papers relating to the Indians, Dr. Hoffman published, in various American and foreign periodicals, numerous monographs and reports on natural history, mineralogy, etc., and one on the ethnography and philology of the Pennsylvania Germans. He invented in 1870 an improved bullet extractor for use in military surgery, and was appointed by the Imperial Ottoman government to supervise their manufacture for use in the medical corps of the Turkish army. He was special agent at the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, in the department of ethnology. He was a member of the leading scientific and historical societies of the United States and Europe, more than forty in all. He was decorated by Emperor William of Germany, April 20, 1873; by Louis I. of Portugal, Jan. 5, 1887; by the President of Venezuela, S.A., Nov. 12, 1887; by Achille I. of Araucania and Patagonia, Nov. 7, 1887; by Marie, Princess de Lusignan, 1889; by Oscar II. of Norway and Sweden; by Francis Joseph I., May, 1890; by the Bey of Tunis, June 20, 1890; by Prince Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, Dec. 7, 1890; by William II. of Germany, 1892, aud by the Grand Duke of Baden, December, 1892. He also received various diplomas and medals from scientific societies and expositions. He died in Reading, Pa., Nov. 8, 1899.

HOFFMAN, Wickham, diplomatist, was born in New York city, April 2, 1821; son of Judge Murray and Frances Amelia (Burrall) Hoffman. He was graduated at Harvard in 1841, and practised law in New York city. He was married, May 14, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Baylies and granddaughter of Elijah Baylies, an officer in the Continental army and aide-de-camp to General Washington. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed aide-de-camp to Governor Morgan and was sent to inspect the New York troops stationed at Fort Monroe. In March, 1862, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Thomas Williams, and he was commissioned captain, March 6, 1862, and attached to the army of General Butler in the military operations of 1862 in Louisiana. General Williams commanded the troops sent to Baton Rouge and took possession of the city, May 12, 1862. Captain Hoffman demanded the surrender of Vicksburg, May 18, which was refused, and made the second attempt against Vicksburg iu connection with the naval force of Farragut and Porter, which was abandoned, July 26, 1862. On Aug. 5, 1862, in the battle of Batou Rouge, General Williams was killed aud Captain Hoffman was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. W. T. Sherman. He was promoted major, Aug. 26, 1863, and in 1864 General Butler appointed him assistaut adjutant-general of eastern Virginia and North Carolina. He was assigned to the staff of General Canby in 1865 as adjutant-general and chief of staff and served in Louisiana aud Texas, 1865-66. He resigned his commission in June, 1866, and was appointed assistant secretary of legatiou at Paris and was promoted first secretary of legation in 1867, which place he filled until 1875, when he was transferred to London as secretary of legation; and in May, 1877, he was sent to St. Petersburg in the same capacity, where, during the greater part of his six years' service, he acted as chargé d'affaires. In 1883 President Arthur made him minister resident and consul-general to Denmark. He resigned in 1884 and returned to private life. He lived for some years in Paris and finally returned to America, making his home in Washington, D.C. He died at Atlantic City, N.J., May 21, 1900.

HOFFMAN, William, soldier, was born iu New York city, Dec. 2, 1807; son of Lieut.-Col. William Hoffman, U.S.A. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1829 and served on the western frontier, being promoted 1st lieutenant in 1836 and captain in 1838. He served through the war with Mexico, being brevetted for services at Contreras and Churubusco and for bravery at Molino del Rey. He was promoted major in 1851 and lieutenant-colonel in 1860. In 1861 he was on frontier duty at San Antonio, Texas, where he was made prisoner by the state troops and exchanged in August, 1862. He was promoted colonel in 1862, served as commissary-general of prisoners at

Washington, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general. He retired from the army in 1870 at his own request and died in Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 12, 1884.

HOGAN, John, representative, was born in Mallow, county Cork, Ireland, Jan. 2, 1805; son of Thomas Hogan. In 1815–16 he was brought by his father and stepmother to America, landing in Baltimore, Md., where his father died. As a destitute orphan he was bound out by the city authorities to a shoemaker. James Armstrong took him into the old City Spring Sunday-school, the first Sunday-school in the United States, and this led to his being licensed as a preacher in 1826. He was horseback travelling companion and assistant to Bishop Roberts on a journey extending from Virginia to Belleville, Ill., and he subsequently preached at every Methodist station from Cairo to Chicago. He was married to Mary West in Belleville, Ill., and her health failing he left the ministry and engaged in merchandising, first in Edwardsville and then in Alton, Ill. In the panic of 1837 he lost $85,000, security debts. Paying what he could he went to St. Louis, where he engaged as partner with John H. Gay & Co., and continued preaching every Sunday. In the Whig campaigns he canvassed Massachusetts with Daniel Webster, Kentucky with Henry Clay and Illinois with Abraham Lincoln. In 1852 he was appointed by President Taylor U.S. land commissioner at Dixon, Ill. He joined the Democratic party in 1856, making a notable speech at Springfield, Ill., by which he carried large numbers of old-line Whigs to that party, and parted with his political friend, Abraham Lincoln, on the national issues, but maintained his personal friendship. In 1856 he canvassed Missouri for Governor Trusten Polk for U.S. senator. In 1857 President Buchanan made him postmaster of St. Louis. He represented a St. Louis district of Missouri in the 39th congress, 1865–67, the only Democratic representative in that congress from west of the Mississippi. He served on the committee on ways and means and refused to invest in the stock of the Crédit Mobilier on receiving an affirmative answer to the question, "Am I expected to vote on this question?" He was presented by the merchants of St. Louis with a silver service costing $2500 in gold on the occasion of the appearance of his book, "Thoughts on St. Louis" (1857). He was familiarly called "Honest John Hogan" and was widely known as an eloquent pulpit orator and stump speaker. He drove the last spike on the Pacific railroad west of Ogden, and on that occasion made a speech at the request of Olwin Garrison, brother of Commodore Cornelius K. Garrison. He also laid the corner-stone of the first Jewish temple erected west of the Mississippi river, being the first Gentile known to have performed such a ceremony. He contributed to newspapers various descriptive and historical articles, including *Resources of Mining in Missouri*, *Sketches of Western Pioneers*, and *History of Western Methodism*. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6, 1892.

HOGAN, John Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born in Bruff, county Limerick, Ireland, May 10, 1829. He was educated at the village school and under private tutors, and in 1847 emigrated to the United States and continued his studies at the Kenrick seminary, St. Louis, Mo., and was ordained a priest by Archbishop Kenrick, April 10, 1852. He was pastor of St. Joachim's church, Old Mines, and St. James's church, Potosi, 1852–54, and of the parish of St. Michael's, St. Louis, which he organized, and where he built a school. He then organized missions in northwest Missouri, and in 1860 began the foundation for a Roman Catholic settlement in southwest Missouri, which was interrupted by the civil war. When the new diocese of St. Joseph, Mo., was created, March 3, 1868, Father Hogan was elected as its bishop, and was consecrated in the Cathedral of St. Louis, Sept. 13, 1868. In his new jurisdiction he found nine priests and eleven churches, and he increased the number fourfold during his administration of twelve years. He founded the Benedictine Abbey of New Engelberg at Conception, Mo., afterward known as Conception Abbey, and introduced Sisters of Benedictine, St. Francis, St. Joseph, St. Mary, Precious Blood, Sacred Heart, Mercy and Charity in the diocese, to whom he gave the charge of parochial schools. When the new diocese of Kansas City was created, Sept. 10, 1880, Bishop Hogan was appointed diocesan, and was also made administrator of the diocese of St. Joseph, which office he held until the appointment of Bishop Burke, June 19, 1893. He made his residence in Kansas City, Mo., where he built the convent of the Redemptorist Fathers, and theological seminary of the St. Louis Province of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer; and in May, 1882, laid the corner-stone of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Bishop John J. Glennon was appointed coadjutor-bishop of Kansas City, June 29, 1896, and took charge of the services at the cathedral, thus relieving Bishop Hogan of part of his burden.

HOGE, James, clergyman, was born in Moorfield, Va., in 1784; son of the Rev. Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge. He was educated chiefly by his father, and was licensed to preach, April 17, 1805, by the Presbytery of Lexington, Va. The general assembly sent him to organize a church at Franklinton, Ohio, November, 1805, and it was in full organization, Feb. 18, 1806. Ill health compelled him to visit Virginia in the fall of 1806, and he was enabled to return to Ohio in September, 1807. He soon after crossed the river to Columbus, where he organized the First Presbyterian church of which he was pastor till Feb. 28, 1858, when feeble health incident to overwork and age compelled him to resign. He was the father of the presbytery of Columbus, and of the synod of Ohio, a pioneer in the temperance reform of the state, in the organization of the Bible society in the west, and in establishing the institutions for the care of the deaf, dumb and blind by the state, and the state lunatic asylum. He was a trustee of Ohio university, 1823–52. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Miami in 1827. He died in Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1863.

HOGE, John, representative, was born near Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 10, 1760; son of David Hoge, grandson of John Hoge, and great-grandson of William and Barbara (Hume) Hoge, who came to America from Scotland and settled in Virginia in 1754. He received the greater part of his education from a private tutor, and in 1776 joined the army in the Revolution, serving as ensign in the 9th Pennsylvania regiment. He removed to the western part of Pennsylvania in 1782, and with his brother William founded the town of Washington. He was a delegate to the first state constitutional convention in 1789; was a state senator, 1790–95; and a representative in the 8th congress to fill the unexpired term of his brother, William Hoge, 1804–05. He became a member of the American Philosophical society in 1799. He died in Washington, Pa., Aug. 4, 1824.

HOGE, John Blair, clergyman, was born in Shepherdstown, Va., in April, 1790; son of the Rev. Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney college in 1808, and was a tutor there and student of law, 1808–09, and a student of theology under his father, 1809–10. He was licensed to preach by the Hanover presbytery, April 20, 1810, ordained and installed, Oct. 12, 1811, and was pastor over churches in Tuscarora, Falling Waters, and Martinsburg, Va., 1811–28. He was married to Nancy, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Pendleton) Hoge. He visited Europe, 1814–16, and was pastor of Shockoe Hill church, Richmond, Va., 1822–26. He wrote a MS. life of his father, placed in the library of Union Theological seminary, Richmond, Va. He died in Richmond, Va., March 31, 1826.

HOGE, John Blair, jurist, was born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 2, 1825; son of John Blair and Nancy (Hunter) Hoge; grandson of Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge, and of David and Elizabeth (Pendleton) Hunter, and a lineal descendant of Philip Pendleton, who came from England to America at the close of the 17th century and settled in Caroline county, Va. He prepared for college at Martinsburg, Va., and Georgetown, D.C., and was graduated from Ohio university, Athens, A.B., 1843; A.M., 1845. He practised law with success in Martinsburg until the civil war, and was prominent in state politics, representing his county in the state legislature for several sessions. He was a member of the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession in 1861, and at the outbreak of the war organized a company of cavalry in which he served with distinction until its close. He was a member of the state constitutional convention at Charleston, W. Va., in 1872, and in that year was elected judge of the judicial circuit of West Virginia, composed of Morgan, Jefferson and Berkeley counties. He resigned this office in 1880 and was a representative in the 47th congress, 1881–83. He was appointed by President Cleveland U.S. district attorney for the District of Columbia, serving 1885–89, when he resumed the practice of law. He died in Georgetown, D.C., March 1, 1896.

HOGE, Moses, educator, was born in that section of Virginia afterward known as Frederick county, Feb. 15, 1752; son of James and Nancy (Griffiths) Hoge and grandson of William Hoge, a Scotch Presbyterian, who married Barbara Hume, whose grandfather was a brother of the historian. William and Barbara Hoge came to America to escape the persecutions of Charles II., and their son James settled in Virginia in 1734. Moses joined the Continental army and saw some service. Determined to enter the ministry, he became a pupil of the Rev. William Graham in November, 1778, at the log college at Timber Ridge, then known as Liberty Hall academy, afterward as Washington college, and finally as Washington and Lee university. He also received theological instruction from the Rev. James Waddel, the "Blind Preacher," made immortal by William Wirt. He was licensed in November, 1781, and ordained in December, 1782. He preached, and during a portion of his pastorate conducted schools in Hardy county, 1781–87, and Shepherdstown, 1787–1807. In 1794 the synod of Virginia met in Harrisonburg, and during the session an animated controversy between Moses Hoge and his former preceptor, William Graham, on the questions involved in the whisky insurrection resulted in the military taking possession of the church. He was elected the sixth president of Hampden-Sidney college in 1807, to suc-

ceed President William S. Reid, D.D., who had succeeded President Archibald Alexander, D.D., in 1806. He at once brought to the college the theological students studying under him at Shepherdstown. In 1809 the general assembly of the Presbyterian church founded the Theological seminary, Princeton, N.J., and in 1812 made Archibald Alexander its senior professor. This movement decided the Presbyterians of Virginia to have a synodical seminary at Hampden-Sidney, and they made President Hoge the senior professor of divinity and he filled both offices until his death. He was married, Aug. 23, 1783, to Elizabeth Poage. He was an active member of the American Bible society. He received the degree of S.T.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1810, and was a trustee of Washington college, 1791–1807. He was a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Philadelphia, Pa., in July, 1820, and died during its session. Two sons, James and Samuel Davies, and two grandsons, Moses Drury and William James Hoge, became noted Presbyterian divines and prominent educators. He published: *Strictures on a Pamphlet by the Rev. Jeremiah Walker, entitled Fourfold Foundation of Calvinism Examined and Shaken* (1793); *Christian Panoply: an Answer to Paine's Age of Reason* (1799), and *Sermons* (1820). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 5, 1820.

HOGE, Moses Drury, clergyman, was born at Hampden-Sidney, Va., Sept. 17, 1818; son of the Rev. Samuel Davies and Elizabeth (Lacy) Hoge; and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge, and of the Rev. Dr. Drury and Anna (Smith) Lacy. His father was professor of science and mathematics in the Ohio State university; his grandfather, Moses Hoge, was president of Hampden-Sidney college, 1807–20, as was also his grandfather, Drury Lacy, 1789–96. His paternal ancestors immigrated from Scotland and settled in Frederick county, Va., in 1736, on the domain of Thomas, Lord Fairfax; and the Lacys came from England in 1685, Thomas Lacy settling in Virginia. Moses Drury Hoge was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, Va., in 1839, and from the Union Theological seminary at Hampden-Sidney in 1842, and was assistant pastor to the Rev. Dr. William S. Plumer, of the First Presbyterian church at Richmond, Va., 1843–45.

Moses D. Hoge

He was married in 1844 to Susan Morton, daughter of James D. Wood, of Prince Edward county, Va. He was ordained by the presbytery of West Hanover, Va., Feb. 27, 1845, and was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Richmond, Va., a colony from the First church, 1845–99. He was a volunteer chaplain in the camp of instruction (Camp Lee), Richmond, Va., in 1861, and in 1862 ran the blockade from Charleston, S.C., and went to England for the purpose of obtaining Bibles and other religious reading for the use of the Confederate soldiers. He secured from the British Bible society, with the aid of the Earl of Shaftesbury, about 300,000 copies of Bibles and portions of Scripture valued at £4000, and remained in London during that winter to superintend the shipment of his books by blockade runners. He was associated in editing the *Central Presbyterian* with Dr. T. V. Moore, 1862–67. He was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1873; to the international meetings of the Evangelical Alliance in New York in 1873; to the general assembly, south, St. Louis, Mo., in 1875, when he presided as moderator, and to the general assembly in Savannah, Ga., in 1876, where he advocated and carried against great opposition the establishment of "fraternal relations" with the Presbyterian church, north. He was a delegate to the Pan Presbyterian council in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1877, and in London, England, in 1888, and was president of the American section of that council, 1884–96. He was also a delegate to the Alliance of the Reformed churches of the world, which met in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1884; and to the conference of the Evangelical Alliance in Boston, Mass., in 1889, and was a member of the International Sunday-school lesson committee. The Second Presbyterian church celebrated Dr. Hoge's forty-fifth anniversary as pastor, in the Academy of Music at Richmond, Va., Feb. 27, 1890, and on Feb. 27, 1895, the city, in connection with the church, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as pastor. He declined the presidency of Hampden-Sidney college, to which position he was elected in 1856, and also that of Davidson college, N.C., to which he was elected in 1860. He received the degree of D.D. from Hampden-Sidney college in 1854; that of LL.D. from Washington and Lee university in 1886, and that of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1894. On Feb. 5, 1899, a union memorial service was held, in which pastors of all Protestant denominations took part, also the Jewish rabbi, and to which there was a large attendance of the people of the city. He died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 6, 1899.

HOGE, Peyton Harrison, clergyman, was born at Hampden-Sidney, Va., Jan. 6, 1858; son of William James and Virginia (Harrison) Hoge;

grandson of Samuel Davies and Elizabeth (Lacy) Hoge, and of Peyton Harrison; and a descendant of Moses Hoge and Drury Lacy, presidents of Hampden-Sidney college, Va., and of the Harrisons, Randolphs, and Carrs of Virginia. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, A.B., 1876; A.M., 1878, and from the Union Theological seminary at Virginia in 1882. He was licensed to preach in April, 1882, and was ordained in October, 1882, by the Presbytery of East Hanover. He organized and was pastor of the Fourth church at Richmond, Va., 1882–85; pastor of the First church at Wilmington, N.C., 1885–99; and in September, 1899, he became pastor of the Warren Memorial church, Louisville, Ky. He was elected president of the board of trustees of the Union Theological seminary of Virginia in 1896. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hampden-Sidney college in 1889. He is the author of: *Moses Drury Hoge: Life and Letters* (1899).

HOGE, Samuel Davies, educator, was born in Shepherdstown, Va., April 16, 1792; son of Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney college, Va., in 1810; studied theology there under his father, and was tutor, professor and vice-president of the college, 1810–16. He was licensed to preach in 1813, and in 1817 was installed pastor over the churches in Madison and Culpeper counties. He was married in February, 1817, to Elizabeth, daughter of President Drury Lacy, of Hampden-Sidney college, Va., and their son, Moses Drury Hoge, was a prominent Presbyterian divine in Richmond, Va., 1845–99. In 1820 he removed to Ohio, where he filled pastorates at Hillsborough and Rock Springs, 1820–23; was professor of natural science in Ohio university, Athens, 1823–26; acting president, 1824, and pastor of both the village and college churches, 1823–26. He died at Athens, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1826.

HOGE, Solomon LaFayette, representative, was born in Logan county, Ohio, in July, 1836; son of Solomon Gore and Julia A. (Janney); grandson of Jesse and Elizabeth (Gregg) and a descendant of William Hoge, of Scotland, who married Barbara Hume, a grandneice of the historian; came to America in the 17th century, and whose son settled in Virginia in 1754. On his mother's side he descended from Thomas Janney, of Cheshire, England, a minister in the Society of Friends for twenty-eight years, who settled in Bucks county, Pa., in 1683, the family later removing to Loudoun county, Va. Solomon LaFayette Hoge was graduated from the Cincinnati Law college in 1859, and practised his profession at Bellefontaine, Ohio. In 1861 he entered the Federal army as first lieutenant in the 82d Ohio volunteer infantry and was promoted to the rank of captain. He received a severe gun-shot wound through the neck and shoulder at the second battle of Manassas. He was twice brevetted for bravery in action, and in 1866 was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 6th regiment, U.S.A. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in July, 1866, brevetted captain, and assigned to duty by General Sickles as judge advocate of the military commission and general court martial in the city of Charleston, S.C. He was later reassigned to the same duty by General Canby. He resigned his commission in 1868, removed to Columbia, S.C., and was elected associate justice of the supreme court of South Carolina. He was a representative in the 41st congress, and was again elected to the 44th congress, serving 1869–71 and 1875–77. He was comptroller-general of South Carolina in 1874–75.

HOGE, William, representative, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1762; son of David and —— (Walker) Hoge, and a brother of John Hoge (1760–1824). In 1782 he removed to western Pennsylvania, and with his brother John founded the town of Washington. He was a representative in the 7th and 8th congresses, 1801–04. He resigned in 1804, and was succeeded by his brother John. He was also a representative in the 10th congress, 1807–09. He died in Washington, Pa., Sept. 25, 1814.

HOGE, William James, clergyman, was born near Hampden-Sidney, Va., Aug. 14, 1825; son of Samuel Davies and Elizabeth (Lacy) Hoge, and grandson of Moses and Elizabeth (Poage) Hoge, and of the Rev. Drury and Anne (Smith) Lacy. He was prepared for college at Columbus and Grenville, Ohio, was graduated from Ohio university, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1845, was professor of rhetoric and assistant in mathematics at Ohio university, Athens, Ohio, 1848–51, during which time he studied theology under Dr. McGuffey, the president of the university, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Hocking, in 1850, and was ordained by the same presbytery in 1851. He was married in 1847 to Mary, daughter of John P. Ballard, of Athens, Ohio, who died in 1850. In 1855 he was married to Virginia, daughter of Peyton Harrison. He was pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Md., 1852–56; professor of Biblical (New Testament) literature in Union Theological seminary of Virginia, 1856–59; pastor of the Brick collegiate church, New York city, 1859–61; of the Presbyterian church, Charlottesville, Va., 1861–63, and of Tabb Street church, Petersburg, Va., 1863–64. He is the author of: *Blind Bartimeus* (1859). He died in Petersburg, Va., July 5, 1864.

HOGG, James Stephen, governor of Texas, was born near Rusk, Cherokee county, Texas, March 24, 1851; son of Joseph L. and Lucanda (McMath)

Hogg, and grandson of Thomas Hogg, of Newberry district. His father, a Confederate general, died at Corinth in 1862, and his mother died in 1864, leaving the son dependent upon his own resources. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native place. He became a practical printer and later the proprietor and editor of a weekly newspaper, conducting it successfully for several years. He was married in 1874 to Sallie, daughter of James A. Stinson of Speer, Wood county, Texas. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Quitman, Texas. He was justice of the peace in Wood county 1874–6; and county attorney of that county, 1878–80; district attorney of the 7th judicial district of Texas, 1880–84, and attorney-general of Texas two terms, 1887–91. In 1890 he was elected governor of Texas, by the unprecedented majority of 186,000 votes. He was re-elected governor and served until 1895, when he retired and was succeeded by Charles A. Culberson, who had served under him two terms as attorney-general, 1891–95.

HOGG, Wilson Thomas, educator, was born in Lyndon, N.Y., March 6, 1852; son of Thomas P. and Sarah A. (Carpenter) Hogg, and grandson of William and Margaret (Lumsden) Hogg, of Scotland. His father immigrated to America from Dalkeith, Scotland, in 1832, settling first in Philadelphia and removing subsequently to western New York. Wilson was a student at Ten Broeck free academy, Franklinville, N.Y., and at the Illinois Wesleyan university, Bloomington. He entered the ministry of the Free Methodist church in 1873 and preached in various parishes in the Genesee conference until 1892, when he was elected president of Greenville college, Illinois. The general conference of 1894 elected him editor of the *Free Methodist*, Chicago, Ill., and in 1898 he was re-elected for a term of four years and eight months, at the same time carrying on his duties as president of Greenville college. He is the author of: *Hand-Book of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology* (1887); *Revivals and Revival Work* (1890), and contributions to current periodical literature.

HOGUE, Addison, educator, was born at Athens, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1849; son of the Rev. William James and Mary (Ballard) Hoge, and grandson of Samuel Davies and Elizabeth (Lacy) Hoge. He prepared for college at Richmond, Va., and was graduated at Hampden-Sidney college in 1869. He was a student at the University of Virginia in languages and mathematics, 1869–72; professor of Greek at Hampden-Sidney, 1872–86; studied in Germany, 1883–85; was professor of Greek in the University of Mississippi, 1886–89; professor of Greek and Latin in the same institution, 1889–93. In 1889 he changed the spelling of his name to Hogue, to show the hard sound of "g" in Hoge. He became professor of Greek in Washington and Lee university in 1893. He was married in 1882 to Emily M., daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. M. Smith. He is the author of: *Irregular Verbs of Attic Prose* (1889).

HOKE, Robert Frederick, soldier, was born in Lincolnton, N.C., May 27, 1837; son of Michael and Frances (Burton) Hoke; grandson of John and Barbara Hoke and of the Hon. Robert and Mary Burton; great-grandson of Col. Robert Burton, delegate to the Continental congress, 1787–88, and a descendant of Judge Williams, one of the first judges of the supreme court of North Carolina, whose only child, a daughter, married Col. Robert Burton. He joined the Confederate army in 1861 as a private and was made 2d lieutenant of Co. K, 1st N.C. regiment, and was promoted major of this regiment. He was later transferred to the 33d infantry, in which organization he served. He subsequently became colonel of the 11th infantry, and when the regiment was reorganized as the 21st he was continued in command as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. On Jan. 17, 1863, he was promoted brigadier-general and on April 20, 1864, major-general on his capture of Plymouth, N.C. His promotion to major-general was directly from President Davis by telegram to the field of battle, being the only such promotion during the war. His brigade served in General Early's division, Jackson-Ewell's corps, 1863–64. In 1864 he commanded a division made up of the brigades of Generals Martin, Hagood, Clingman and Colquitt, which met the principal part of the battle at Cold Harbor, 1864, against General Grant. He commanded a district in North Carolina in 1865 and surrendered with Johnston at Durham station, April 26, 1865. He then engaged in business in North Carolina, was prominent in railroad and transportation interests and served as president of the Seaboard Air Line system.

HOLABIRD, Samuel Beckley, soldier, was born in Canaan, Conn., July 16, 1826. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, brevetted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 1st infantry, July 1, 1849; commissioned 2d lieutenant, June 10, 1850; 1st lieutenant, May 31, 1855; captain and assistant quartermaster, May

13, 1861; lieutenant-colonel and department quartermaster, July 29, 1866; colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, Jan. 22, 1881; brigadier-general and quartermaster-general, July 1, 1883, and retired, June 16, 1890. In the volunteer service he was made major and acting aide-de-camp, July 2, 1862; and colonel and acting aide-de-camp, July 11, 1862, and he was honorably mustered out, May 31, 1866. He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was on duty at the U.S. Military academy as adjutant, 1859–61; was assistant quartermaster in the army in northern Virginia, 1861–62; served in the Maryland campaign, 1862; was chief quartermaster in the Department of the Gulf, 1862–65; depot quartermaster at New Orleans, La., 1865; chief quartermaster in the Department of Louisiana, 1865–66; deputy quartermaster-general at Washington, D.C., 1866–81, and quartermaster-general, 1881–83. He translated General Jomini's *Treatise on Grand Military Operations* (1865).

S. B. Holabird

HOLBROOK, Alfred, educator, was born in Derby, Conn., Feb. 17, 1816; son of Josiah and Lucy (Swift) Holbrook; grandson of Deacon Daniel and Anne (Hitchcock) Holbrook; great-grandson of Deacon Daniel and Elizabeth (Riggs) Holbrook; great^2-grandson of Deacon Abel and Hannah (Meriam) Holbrook and great^3-grandson of John Holbrook, who emigrated from Derby, England, and settled at Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y., when his son Abel was born in 1653. On his mother's side his first ancestor in America was William Swift, of Sandwich, Mass., one of the party of English immigrants who settled in Boston in 1630–31. Alfred was educated at Groton academy, Mass., and under the direction of his father, an educator and inventor, both of which callings he followed. He founded a school for training teachers at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1855, which grew into the National Normal university, of which he was president until 1897, when he became chancellor of the Southern Normal university, Huntingdon, Tenn. This continuous labor in the education of teachers for nearly fifty years entitled Chancellor Holbrook to be classed as the dean of the profession in America. He is the author of: *The Normal Methods of Teaching; An English Grammar Conforming to Present Usage; School Management; Manual of Rhetoric and Letter Writing; Exponental System of Outlining*, and numerous contributions to educational journals.

HOLBROOK, Frederick, governor of Vermont, was born in East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 15, 1813; son of Dea. John and Sarah (Knowlton) Holbrook; grandson of John and Sybel (Lane) Holbrook, and of Judge Luke and Sarah (Holland) Knowlton, early settlers of Vermont, and a descendant through his grandmother, Sybel Lane, of Governor William Bradford. He was educated at the public school, at Berkshire gymnasium, Pittsfield, Mass., 1831–32, and in Europe, 1833. He was married, Jan. 13, 1835, to Harriet, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Edwards) Goodhue, of Brattleboro, and had three sons, Franklin F., William C., and John. He was register of probate, 1848–50; state senator, 1849–50; a founder and president of the Vermont State Agricultural society, 1850–58; governor of Vermont, 1861–63, and as war governor was the first to obtain permission to care for the sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals within the boundaries of the state. In confidential relations and frequent correspondence with President Lincoln, Governor Holbrook wrote the President, earnestly suggesting that more men were needed to conquer the rebellion, and that an immediate call should be made for at least 500,000 three years' volunteers, the issuance thereof to be accompanied by the recommendation appended thereto of the governors of the loyal states that such call be made, which endorsement was accordingly obtained by the government, either by wire from distant governors or personal interviews with those near by. In August, 1862, a call was made for 300,000 three years' volunteers, and very soon after another call for 300,000 nine-months' men. This large addition to the Union forces greatly strengthened them, and proved the beginning of the end of the war. He succeeded his father as a trustee of the Vermont asylum under the Marsh bequests in 1838, and was elected president of the board in 1854. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Norwich university in 1899.

Frederick Holbrook

HOLBROOK, John Edwards, naturalist, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Dec. 30, 1794; son of Silas and Mary (Edwards) Holbrook; grandson of Daniel Holbrook, and a descendant of Thomas Holbrook. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1815, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1818. He studied in England and Scotland, 1818–20, and on the European continent, principally in Paris, making a special study of natural history, 1820–22. He was a physician in Charleston, S.C., 1822–61; professor of anatomy, South Carolina Medical college, 1824–55; and head examiner, board of surgeons, C.S.A., 1861–65. He gained a high reputation as a naturalist, and was a friend of Louis Agassiz. He planned and commenced the serial publication *Southern Ichthyology* to include Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, but after two numbers changed the name and field to *Ichthyology of South Carolina*, of which ten numbers appeared, 1854–60. The civil war interrupted the publication, and after the war he spent his summers in Massachusetts. He was married, in May, 1827, to Harriott Pinckney Rutledge, a granddaughter of Governor Rutledge of South Carolina. She died at Columbia, S.C., in November, 1863, without children. Dr. Holbrook was a member of the American Philosophical society and an early member of the National Academy of Sciences. He published: *American Herpetology* (5 vols., 1842). He died in Norfolk, Mass., Sept. 8, 1871.

HOLBROOK, Silas Pinckney, author, was born in Beaufort, S.C., June 1, 1796; son of Silas and Mary (Edwards) Holbrook, and brother of Dr. John Edwards Holbrook, the naturalist. He was graduated from Brown in 1815, studied law in Boston, and practised in Medford, Mass., 1818–35. He travelled extensively in Europe and contributed to the *New England Galaxy* and the Boston *Courier*, under the pen name of "Jonathan Forbrick": "Letters from a Mariner," "Travels of a Tin Peddler," "Letters from a Boston Merchant," and "Recollections of Japan and China." He also conducted the Boston *Tribune* and *Spectacles*. He collected his contributions and issued them as: *Sketches by a Traveller* (1830). He was married to Esther Gourdin. He died at Pineville, S.C., May 26, 1835.

HOLCOMB, Silas Alexander, jurist, was born in Gibson county, Ind., Aug. 25, 1858; son of John C. and Lucinda Reavis (Skelton) Holcomb. He spent the early years of his life on a farm with his parents, receiving a common school education, and later continued his education at the academies of his native state. He began teaching school at the age of seventeen. His father having died in 1878, he became the head of the family, and as such, with his mother, younger brothers and sisters, removed to Nebraska, locating at Grand Island, where he was admitted to the bar in 1882. He was married, April 13, 1882, to Alice Brinson, of Cass county, Neb. In 1883 he settled at Broken Bow and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected district judge in 1891 for a term of four years, and in 1893 was the unsuccessful candidate for judge of the supreme court. He was twice elected governor of Nebraska, first, in 1894, and again in 1896, serving until 1898. He was the first Populist governor ever inaugurated in Nebraska. In 1898 he was elected judge of the supreme court for a term of six years.

HOLCOMBE, Amasa, scientist, was born in North Granby, Conn., June 18, 1787; son of Elijah 2d and Lucy (Holcombe), and descendant in the sixth generation from Thomas Holcombe, the immigrant, who settled in Boston in 1630, and in the fifth generation from Nathaniel and Mary (Bliss) Holcombe, of Springfield, Mass. He was both a student and teacher of civil engineering, surveying, mathematics and astronomy, and while conducting a private class in astronomy he constructed a telescope for its use. Prof. Benjamin Silliman, who saw the instrument, advised young Holcombe to manufacture similar ones for sale. This he did, and his reflecting telescopes were the only ones manufactured in the United States between 1828 and 1842. His skill as a maker of telescopes was recognized by the city of Philadelphia, which municipality presented him with the Scott medal in 1835, and the Franklin Institute silver medal in 1838. The American institute, New York city, presented him with a gold medal in 1839 and a diploma in 1840. He represented the Southwick, Mass., district in the state legislature for three years, and was a state senator in 1840. He constructed a camera, and with it took the first daguerreotype portraits produced in America, the instrument being one he made for a New York order. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Williams college in 1837. He was a licensed Methodist preacher for thirty years and a justice of the peace for thirty-two years. He died in Southwick, Mass., Feb. 27, 1873.

HOLCOMBE, Chester, diplomatist, was born at Winfield, Herkimer county, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1844; son of the Rev. Chester and Lucy (Tomp-

kins) Holcombe; grandson of Chester Holcombe and Gilbert Tompkins, and a descendant of Thomas Holcombe, who came to America in 1630, settling in Boston, Massachusetts Bay colony. He was graduated from Union college, New York, in 1861, and went to China as a teacher and missionary. He was connected with the U.S. legation at Peking, China, as interpreter and secretary, 1871–85, and acting minister, 1875–76, 1878–89, and 1881–82. He was also a member of the commission for the negotiation of new treaties with China in 1880; assisted in negotiating a treaty with Korea in 1882, and was offered but declined a decoration from the Emperor of China. He is the author of: *The Real Chinaman* (1895); several works in the Chinese language, and newspaper and magazine articles.

HOLCOMBE, Frederick, clergyman, was born in Granby, Conn., Oct. 13, 1786; son of Capt. Jesse and Louise (Pinney) Holcombe. He was graduated at Williams in 1809; took a course in theology, 1809–12; received deacon's orders in 1812, and was ordained a priest in 1813. He was rector of Christ church, Harwinton, Conn., 1812–14, and of Christ church, Watertown, Conn., 1814–72. He was a founder of Trinity college, Hartford, and of the Episcopal seminary, Cheshire, Conn., curator of Trinity, 1832–72, and received from that institution the degree of S.T.D. in 1838. He died at Watertown, Conn., May 26, 1872.

HOLCOMBE, George, representative, was born in West Amwell, now Lambertville, Hunterdon county, N.J., in March, 1786; son of Maj. George and Achsah (Knowles) Holcombe; grandson of Samuel and Eleanor (Barber), and of Joseph and Catharine (Grant) Knowles, and a great-grandson of John Holcombe, a member of the Society of Friends, who emigrated from Tiverton, England, under the auspices of William Penn, and settled in Abington, Pa., in 1700, removing to West Amwell (Lambertville), N.J., in 1705. Maj. George Holcombe entered the Colonial army as 1st lieutenant, and was promoted captain and then major. The son was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1805; A.M., 1808, and from the University of Maryland, M.D., in 1808. He practised medicine at Allentown, N.J., 1808–28; was a representative in the state legislature, 1815, and in the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1821–28. He was married in 1810 to Elizabeth Imley. He died in Allentown, N.J., Jan. 14, 1828.

HOLCOMBE, Henry, clergyman, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Sept. 22, 1762; son of Grimes and Elizabeth (Buzbee) Holcombe. He was a captain of cavalry in the American army during the Revolution, and was ordained a Baptist minister in 1785. He preached at Pipe Creek, 1785–91, Eutaw, 1791–95, and Beaufort, S.C., 1795–99, and founded Beaufort college. He was founder of the First Baptist church, Savannah, Ga., and pastor 1799–1811, and of the Second Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1811–24. He was a delegate to the South Carolina state convention that ratified the constitution of the United States; was a founder of the Savannah female orphan asylum; founder and editor of the *Analytical Repository;* helped to found the Baptist academy at Mount Enon, Burke county, Ga., in 1804; the Georgia Baptist Missionary society in 1806, and originated the penitentiary system which abolished sentence of death for ordinary crimes. He baptized the first white person ever immersed in the city of Savannah and was a pioneer in the establishing of the Baptist church and schools in the state. He received the degree of D.D. from South Carolina college, and that of A.M. from Brown university in 1800. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 22, 1824.

HOLCOMBE, Hosea, clergyman, was born in Union district, S.C., July 20, 1780; son of Hosea H. and Phœbe (Smith) Holcombe, and grandson of John Holcombe, who was born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1720. He was brought up a planter, was licensed as a Baptist in 1801, and preached in South Carolina, 1801–11, in North Carolina, 1811–19, and in Jonesboro, Ala., 1819–41. He was the first Baptist leader in the state and preached in every settled part of it. He established associations, presided over the state conventions, which he founded, and wrote a history of the Baptists in Alabama down to 1840. His son, William Hosea, a Baptist preacher in Mississippi, 1832–67, died in Ripley, Miss., in 1867. Hosea died at Jonesboro, Ala., July 20, 1841.

HOLCOMBE, James Philemon, educator, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 25, 1820; son of the Rev. William James and Eliza (Clopton) Holcombe, and a lineal descendant of John and —— (Grimes) Holcombe, who resided in King and Queen county, Va., about 1720. He studied at Yale, and at the University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar, and was professor of law and belles lettres at the latter institution, 1852–60. He was a member of the Virginia secession convention and voted for the measure. He was a representative in the 1st Confederate congress, 1861–63, and commissioner to Canada, 1863–65. After the war he returned to Virginia and was principal of Bellevue high school, 1868–73. He was a member of the Virginia Historical society. He is the author of: *Introduction to Equity Jurisprudence* (1846); *Leading Cases upon Commercial Law* (1847); *Digest of Decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court* (1848); *Merchants' Book of Reference* (1848); *Law of Debtor and Creditor* (1848); *Literature and Letters* (1868). He died at Capon Springs, Va., Aug. 25, 1873.

HOLCOMBE, Reuben, clergyman and educator, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Feb. 11, 1752; son of Reuben and Susannah (Hayes) Holcombe, of the fifth generation from Thomas Holcombe, the Puritan, who came to Boston in 1630. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1774; A.M., 1778, and studied divinity under the Rev. Dr. Joseph Strong, of Simsbury, Conn., whose daughter Jane he married. He was ordained, June 15, 1779, and was pastor of the First Congregational church in the West Parish of Lancaster (now Sterling) Mass., 1779-1814. With the Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft and six others, he founded the "Worcester Association," which compiled the Worcester catechism. He owned the best farm in Worcester county, raised hemp, cultivated the silk-worm, and his wife wove silk from the cocoons. He received from the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture a silver tankard valued at £13 sterling, for an essay on "The Best Method of Raising Wheat" (1790). He opposed war with Great Britain in 1812, and published two sermons on the subject. He educated over a score of young men for the ministry, prepared many for college, and advocated the higher education of women. He adopted Capt. Augustine Holcombe, son of his brother Nahum, and working together they were pioneers in improved methods of agriculture and horticulture in Massachusetts. He died in Sterling, Mass., Oct. 18, 1824.

HOLCOMBE, William Frederic, physician, was born in Sterling, Mass., April 2, 1827; son of Capt. Augustine and Lucy (Bush) Holcombe; grandson of Nahum and Rebecca (Moore) Holcombe, sixth in descent from Nathaniel and Mary Bliss) Holcombe of Springfield, Mass., and seventh in descent from Thomas and Elizabeth Holcombe, the immigrants who came to Boston in 1630, removing to Windsor, Conn., in 1635, and to Poquonnock, Conn., in 1639. This Thomas Holcombe was a delegate to Hartford to form the first constitution of the state of Connecticut. William Frederic was graduated at the Albany Medical college in 1850, and then studied several years in Europe. He was appointed professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the New York Medical college in 1862, the first in America to hold such a position, and he also held similar professorships in other New York medical schools.

Wm. Fred. Holcombe.

He was eye and ear surgeon to the Demilt dispensary for seventeen years. He accompanied Senator Charles Sumner when he went to Paris in 1858 to be treated by Dr. Brown-Sequard. He was a delegate to the International medical conventions in Paris, 1881 and 1888, and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of various medical societies in New York and Paris. In June, 1881, he delivered the Centennial address in his native town. He was one of the seven founders of the New York Genealogical and Biographical society in 1869, and prepared in manuscript: *The Genealogy and History of the Holcombes of America and England; The Bush Family of Watertown and Boylston, Mass.; The Value and Importance of Family Records; Our Record-Duties to Our Ancestors, to Ourselves and to Our Descendants*, and *The Advantages Derived from Genealogical Investigations.*

HOLCOMBE, William Henry, physician, was born in Lynchburg, Va., May 25, 1825; son of the Rev. William James and Eliza (Clopton) Holcombe. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1847, and was a practising physician in Lynchburg, Va., Cincinnati, Ohio, and New Orleans, La. He was president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, 1874–75, and a prominent disciple of Swedenborg. He published: *Scientific Basis of Homeopathy* (1852); *Poems* (1860); *Our Children in Heaven* (1868); *The Sexes Here and Hereafter* (1869); *In Both Worlds* (1870); *The Other Life* (1871); *Southern Voices* (1872); *The Lost Truths of Christianity* (1879); *The End of the World* (1881); *The New Life* (1884); *Letters on Spiritual Subjects* (1885). He died in New Orleans, La., Nov. 28, 1893.

HOLDEN, Edward Singleton, astronomer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5, 1846; son of Edward and Sarah F. (Singleton) Holden, grandson of Edward and Anne (Payson) Holden, and a descendant of Justinian Holden, of Watertown, who came to Boston in the ship *Frances* in the summer of 1634. He was graduated at Washington university, B.S., in 1866, and received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1875. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1870; was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 4th artillery, and 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers in 1871. He was on duty at Fort Johnston, N.C., 1870–71; was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the U.S. Military academy, 1871–72, and instructor of engineering there, 1872–73. He resigned his commission in the army in 1873 to become professor of mathematics in the U.S. naval service. He was an assistant in the work of the transit-circle at the observatory in Washington, D.C., and assisted Professor Simon Newcomb in charge of the 26-inch equatorial telescope. He went to London

in 1876 to examine the South Kensington loan collection of scientific instruments. He observed the transit of Mercury with Dr. Henry Draper at Hastings, N.Y., on May 6, 1878; had charge of an expedition to Colorado to observe the total solar eclipse, on July 29, 1878, and planned the erection and working of the time-ball on the Western Union Telegraph building in New York city, in 1879. He resigned his position in the U.S. navy in 1882; was professor of astronomy in the University of Wisconsin and director of Washburn observatory, 1881–85, and was in charge of the government expedition to the Caroline Islands in the South Pacific ocean to observe the total eclipse of the sun, May 6, 1883. He was president of the University of California, 1886–88, and director of Lick observatory from 1888 until 1898, when he resigned, and removed to New York city. He was appointed by the President a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy, West Point, in 1885, and to the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, in 1896. He received the following decorations from foreign governments: Knight-Commander of the Ernestine Order of Saxony (1894); Knight of the Danebrog Order of Denmark (1896), and Knight of the Order of Bolivar of Veuezuela. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1885; of the American Philosophical society in 1897; an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and an honorary member or foreign associate of many learned societies in Europe and America. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1886, and from Columbia college in 1887, and that of Sc.D. from the University of the Pacific in 1896. He assisted Dr. Benjamin A. Gould in preparing *Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers* (1866); translated and discovered keys to the presidential *Cipher Dispatches* (1878); prepared a *Monograph of the Central Parts of the Nebula of Orion* (1882); collaborated with Prof. Simon Newcomb in preparing textbooks of astronomy (1880); wrote: *Sir William Herschel: His Life and Works* (1881); *Hand-Book of Lick Observatory* (1889); *History of the Mogul Emperors of Hindustan* (1895); *Mountain Observatories* (1896); *Life of W. C. and G. P. Bond* (1897), and *Catalogue of Earthquakes on the Pacific Coast, 1769–1897* (1897); edited four volumes of astronomical observations at Madison and nine at the Lick observatory, and contributed many professional and miscellaneous papers to periodicals. He is also the author of: *A Primer of Heraldry for Americans* (1897); *The Earth and Sky* (1898); *Our Country's Flag and the Flags of Foreign Countries* (1898); *Elementary Astronomy* (1899); *The Family of the Sun* (1899); *Great Astronomers* (1899); *Stories from the Arabian Nights* (1899); *Stories from Froissart* (1899), and *Biographical Register of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy* (a supplement to General Cullum's "Register") (1901).

Edward S. Holden

HOLDEN, Fox, educator, was born at North Lansing, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1849; son of William and Sarah (Walker) Holden, and grandson of John and Betsey (Parmeter) Holden. He was prepared for college at the Ithaca academy, and was graduated from Cornell university in 1872. After leaving the university he was principal of the Trumansburg academy, 1872–73; of the Addison Union school, 1873–74, and in 1875 was elected the first principal of the Ithaca high school. Resigning this position, he took a course at the Albany law school, was admitted to the bar in 1881, and for a short time practised his profession in that city. In 1882 he was chosen superintendent of the Plattsburgh schools, and on Dec. 12, 1889, first principal of the Plattsburgh normal school. Resigning this position in 1892, he accepted the position of superintendent of the Olean, N.Y., city schools. Syracuse university conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1883.

Fox Holden

HOLDEN, Louis Edward, educator, was born in Rome, N.Y., April 30, 1863; son of William Rufus and Ann Elizabeth (Davis) Holden, and grandson of David and Sarah Holden and of Richard R. and Elizabeth (Morris) Davis. He attended the city schools of Utica, N.Y., and Beloit college academy, Wisconsin; was graduated from Beloit college, A.B., 1888; A.M., 1891, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1891. He married, Sept. 29, 1890, Hattie Eliza Simmons, a descendant of John Alden. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, May, 1891, by the Madison presbytery, Synod of Wisconsin. He was professor of oratory at Beloit college,

1891–99, and was elected president of the University of Wooster in July, 1899. He united with the presbytery of Wooster, synod of Ohio, April 10, 1900. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Beloit college, Nov. 3, 1899.

HOLDEN, Oliver, singer, was born in Shirley, Mass., Sept. 18, 1765; son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Stevens) Mitchell Holden. His mother was a niece of the Earl of Carberry. He was trained as a carpenter, removed to Charlestown and became a dealer in real estate in 1787. He was a pleasing singer and a member of the choir of the church of the Rev. Jedediah Morse, of Charlestown. When Washington visited Boston in 1789, Oliver Holden was selected to gather and train a choir for the occasion, and the "Independent Musical Society" sang with great effect the "Ode to Washington." He represented Charlestown in the general court of Massachusetts in 1818 and for several subsequent years, and was justice of the peace. He gathered his compositions, and in 1792 published *America's Harmony*. In 1793 he published *The Union Harmony or Universal Collection of Sacred Music*, in two volumes. He is the author of *Confidera*, *Paradise*, *Coronation*, and other popular psalm tunes. The masterpiece of his compositions is *Coronation*, which first appeared in the *Union Harmony*, and during the civil war it was frequently sung as a battle hymn. It was written as a pæau of praise on the birth of his first child, a daughter. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Boston, 1794–1844, and frequently conducted the music on public occasions. His tomb is in the old burying-ground, Charlestown, Mass., and is marked with a tablet placed by his granddaughter. A memorial tablet is placed in the Shirley church. He died in Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 4, 1844.

HOLDEN, William Woods, governor of North Carolina, was born in Orange county, N.C., Nov. 24, 1818. His school training was limited to the district school till he was sixteen years old, when he entered a printing office, where he served, 1834–36. He studied law in Raleigh, N.C., 1836–41, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He purchased the Raleigh *Standard* and published it, 1843–68. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1846–47; met with the governors of Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina, and prominent citizens of these states, at Raleigh, N.C., at the time of the state fair in the fall of 1856, to consider what action might be necessary on the part of the slaveholding states in the event of the election of John C. Frémont as President, which meeting was the first movement leading to secession in 1861. He was a member of the secession convention of May 20, 1861, and signed the ordinance of secession. He was a state commissioner for the establishment of the Deaf and Dumb institute and the State Insane asylum. He was appointed by President Johnson provisional governor of North Carolina in 1865, at the same time Jonathan Worth was elected by the people. A dual government resulted, which existed for a time, when Governor Worth was recognized and held the office till 1868, when Holden was elected by the people, and held the office until he was impeached by the state senate in 1870. The impeachment trial was the culmination of a period of great political excitement accompanied by riot and bloodshed. Governor Holden had placed several counties under martial law and called out the state militia to enforce the same. He had vainly applied to the President of the United States for Federal troops to maintain order and put down insurrection, and then, on Nov. 10, 1870, had withdrawn all show of martial force and proclaimed the restoration of civil authority. On the meeting of the state legislature, Dec. 20, 1870, the house of representatives presented eight articles of impeachment against the governor for high crimes and misdemeanors, to the senate, which body summoned the governor to appear and answer. The state was represented by its prosecuting officers and by former-Governor Thomas Bragg, and the defendant was represented by equally able counsel and the trial resulted in his being "removed from the office of governor and disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the state of North Carolina." He removed to Washington, D.C., where he was editor of the *National Republican*, 1871–73. He then returned to Raleigh, having been appointed by the President, postmaster of that city, and he held the office till 1884. He died in Raleigh, N.C., March 1, 1892.

Wm W. Holden

HOLDER, Charles Frederick, author and naturalist, was born in Lynn, Mass., Aug. 5, 1851; son of Dr. Joseph Bassett and Emily Augusta (Gove) Holder, and grandson of Dr. Aaron Lummus and Rachel (Bassett) Holder, and of John Chase and Hannah (Green) Gove, of Weare, N.H. His first paternal ancestor in America, Christopher Holder, of Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, England, a minister of the Society of Friends, author and missionary, landed at Providence, R.I., June 8, 1656, from the ship

Woodhouse, Capt. Robert Fowler, and settled in Sandwich, Mass., where he established the first society of Friends in America, and aided pecuniarily in the erection of the first Friends' meeting-house. His first aucestor in America on the maternal side was Edward Gove, sou of John Gove, of London, who settled in Charlestown, Mass., iu 1647, and in Hampton, N.H., in 1665, where he was leader of the famous assembly dissolved by Governor Cranfield, his estate seized by the Crown, and he imprisoned three years in the Tower of London. He was pardoned in 1686 and his estates restored by James II. Charles F. Holder attended the Friends' school, Providence, R.I., and Allen's English and Classical school, West Newton, Mass., and was appointed by President Grant midshipman iu the U.S. Naval academy, class of 1869, but resigued before graduation. He spent five years on the Florida Reef with his father, who was studying the growth of corals; was assistant curator at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, 1870–75; consulting naturalist of the New York aquarium, 1876–77; and finished the initial equipment of the institution by the aid of a large steamer, stocking it with thousands of fresh and salt water fishes in a single day. After retiring in 1877 he devoted himself to literature and especially to the popularization of natural history for young people. He removed to Pasadena, Cal., in 1885, for the benefit of his health, and there founded the Pasadena Academy of Sciences, 1888, and was elected president of the Pasadena board of education, a trustee of the free library and trustee of Throop university. He was also elected to the chair of zoölogy at Throop university, but did not accept the position. He served as trustee of the Los Angeles state normal college, 1890–94; founded the Valley Hunt club and was its president in 1889; founded the Tuna club for the protection of game fishes of the state of Califoruia, and was its president in 1898; edited, with ex-Governor Lionel A. Sheldon, the Los Angeles *Daily Tribune* in 1889; founded the *Californian Illustrated Magazine* in San Francisco in 1891; and edited it three years, then returned to Pasadena and devoted himself to the production of books. In 1899, acting upon his suggestion, the Banning Brothers of Los Angeles erected at Santa Catalina Island the first large aquarium and zoölogical station on the Pacific coast. Under his direction this was stocked with the remarkable semi-tropic fauna of the region, which was thus made available to students and teachers of zoölogy in the schools and colleges of California. He was elected a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Linnæan society and of the National Geographic society. He is the author of: *Elements of Zoölogy* (1885); *The Ivory King* (1886); *Natural History of the Elephant* (1887); *Living Lights* (1888); *Marvels of Animal Life* (1889); *Along the Florida Reef* (1890); *A Strange Company* (1891); *Southern California* (1892); *The Pasadena Highlands* (1893); *Economic Development of Southern California* (1893); *Life of Louis Agassiz* (1893); *Natural History Tales* (1894); *Life of Charles Darwin* (1895); *Louis Agassiz, His Life and Work* (1896); *Angling* (1897); *Santa Catalina, Its Sports and Antiquities* (1897); *Nature Stories* (1898); *Stories of Animal Life* (1899); *The Treasure Divers* (1899), and many contributions to magazines.

C. F. Holder.

HOLDER, Joseph Bassett, naturalist, author, and surgeon, was born at Lynn, Mass., Oct. 26, 1824; son of Aaron Lummus and Rachael (Bassett) Holder, and grandson of Richard and Mary (Breed) Holder. He was educated at the Friends school, Providence, R.I., and at Harvard medical school. While a student at Harvard he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy for Dr. Samuel Parkham, and with a company of distinguished surgeons and scientific men, among whom was Agassiz, observed the first application of Mortou's "Letheon," or ether. Dr. Holder was city physician of Lynn; founded the Lynn Natural History society and museum, and made the first list of birds and plants of Essex county, Mass. He was married, Dec. 4, 1849, to Emily Augusta Cove, of Lynn, Mass., and had one son, Charles F. Holder (q. v.). In 1859 his friends, Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, and Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, induced him to go to the Florida reef to observe the growth of corals, which resulted in his notable discovery that corals grew much more rapidly thau was generally supposed. At the breaking out of the civil war he entered the army and became surgeon of the military prison at the Dry Tortugas, and devoted seven years to official and philanthropic work at this post, successfully fighting yellow fever and saving hundreds of lives. In 1868 he was ordered to the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., and in 1870 resigned from the army and joined Prof. A. S. Bickmore in organizing the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York, and was its curator of invertebrate zoölogy at the time of his death. He was a

fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences; patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; member of the Ornithologists' Union, the Society of Eastern Naturalists, the Society for Psychical Research, the Harvard club and various other societies and clubs. He is the author of: *The Florida Reef* (1869); *The American Fauna* (1882); *History of the Atlantic Right Whale* (1883); *The Living World* (1884); *Stone Collars of Porto Rico* (1885), and articles in magazines. He died in New York city, Feb. 28, 1888.

HOLDICH, Joseph, educator, was born in Thorney, Cambridgeshire, England, April 20, 1804. He studied in a private classical school in England, and in 1818 immigrated to America, where he completed his education and studied law. He joined the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1822, and was appointed to Lancaster circuit, Pa. He was stationed at Smyrna, Del., 1823; Newcastle, Del., 1824; Philadelphia, Pa., 1825; Elizabethtown, N.J., 1827–28; Trenton, N.J., 1829–30; Union church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1831–32; New Brunswick, N.J., 1833, and Vestry street, N.Y., 1834. He was assistant professor of moral science and belles lettres in Wesleyan university, 1835–36, and full professor, 1836–49. He was made corresponding secretary of the American Bible society in 1849 and in 1859 visited Europe on behalf of that organization, travelling in England, France, Germany and Switzerland. In 1878, on account of loss of sight, he resigned his secretaryship. He was delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1840, 1848, 1852 and 1860. He was married, April 9, 1829, to Lydia Austin Kollock, of Elizabethtown, N.J. He received from the College of New Jersey the degree of A.M. in 1828, and from La Grange college, Alabama, that of D.D. in 1843. In 1848 he was a member of the committee to revise the cathechism of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is the author of: *Questions on the Historical Parts of the Old Testament* (1832); *The Wesleyan Student* (1839); *The Life of A. H. Hurd* (1839); *The Life of Wilbur Fisk, D.D.* (1842). He died in Morristown, N.J., April 10, 1893.

HOLLADAY, Alexander Quarles, educator, was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., May 8, 1839; son of the Hon. Alexander Richmond and Patsy Quarles (Poindexter) Holladay, and grandson of Waller and Huldah Fontaine (Lewis) Holladay, and of Judge William G. and Jane (Quarles) Poindexter. He prepared for college in the schools of Richmond, Va.; studied at the University of Virginia, 1857–59, and at the University of Berlin, 1859–61; served as a lieutenant in the Confederate army, 1861–65; was admitted to the bar in 1870 and practised in partnership with his father in Richmond, Va., 1870–77. He served in the Virginia senate, 1871–75; was a teacher in Richmond for some years; was president of the Stonewall Jackson institute, Abingdon, Va., 1881–84, and president of the Florida Agricultural college, 1885–88. He organized and formed the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1889, of which he was president until 1899, when he resigned and became professor emeritus. He was married, April 17, 1861, to Virginia Randolph Bolling, of Bolling Island, James River, Va., and had five children: Mary Stuart, who married the Rev. Peyton Harrison Hoge, D.D. (q.v.); William Waller, who became a civil engineer in Wilmington, N.C.; Julia Cabell, who married Dr. J. M. Pickell, professor of chemistry at Shaw university, Raleigh, N.C.; Alexander Randolph, a civil engineer of Richmond, Va., and Charles Bolling, a bank clerk, also of Richmond. Professor Holladay received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Davidson college in 1895. He is the author of occasional addresses on educational and literary subjects, and of frequent contributions to the editorial columns of leading southern newspapers.

HOLLADAY, Alexander Richmond, representative, was born at "Prospect Hill," Va., Sept. 18, 1811; son of Waller and Huldah Fontaine (Lewis) Holladay; grandson of Maj. Lewis and Elizabeth (Lewis) Littlepage Holladay, and of Col. Zachary and Ann Overton (Terrill) Lewis; great-grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lewis) Holladay, and great^2-grandson of Capt. John Holladay, who settled in Spottsylvania colony, Va., in 1702, a son of John Holladay, Esq., of Yard House, Middlesex county, England. He prepared for college under John Lewis, of Llangollen, and entered the University of Virginia in 1832. He was married in 1837 to Patsy Quarles, daughter of Judge William G. and Jane (Quarles) Poindexter. He practised law first in Spottsylvania county, which county he represented for several years in the general assembly of Virginia, from which body he declined an election to the U.S. senate in 1846. Later he practised in Richmond with his son, Alexander Quarles Holladay; was a representative in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53, serving as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the navy department during the 31st congress, and was president of the Virginia board of public works, 1857–65. He died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 29, 1877.

HOLLADAY, Waller, educator, was born in Oovoomiah, Persia, April 7, 1840; son of the Rev. Albert Lewis and Anne Young (Minor) Holladay, and grandson of Waller and Huldah Fontaine (Lewis) Holladay and of James O. and ——— (Tomkins) Minor. He was a lineal descendant of Zachary Lewis, who emigrated from

Wales to Virginia in 1692, and settled in King and Queen county, and of Col. John Waller, who came to Virginia about 1635. His maternal great-grandfather, Maj. Lewis Holladay, was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolution, and his great³-grandfather, John Holladay, removed from lower Virginia to Spottsylvania about 1702, and was captain of the Virginia Rangers. Waller Holladay attended private schools in Virginia, and entered the University of Virginia in 1857, but his studies were impeded by the outbreak of the civil war. He served through the war under Generals Lee and Jackson, first as private in the University Volunteers, a company of students of the University of Virginia; later as sergeant of artillery in Corrington's battery, which was also formed at the university; then as first lieutenant of artillery on the staff of General Jackson, and later on the staff of Gen. Robert D. Johnston. At the close of the war he resumed his studies at the University of Virginia, and was graduated, B.S., C.E., and M.E., in 1872. He was a teacher of mathematics and physical sciences for several years; conducted a boys' preparatory school in New York city, 1873–87; was instructor in mathematics at Cooper institute, New York city, 1873–84, professor of mathematics, 1884–87, and was elected mathematician of the Equitable Life Assurance society in 1887. He was a member of the American Mathematical society, the Society for Psychical Research, and the Social Science association. He was married, June 24, 1873, to Kate Minor Emerson.

HOLLAND, Edward Clifford, poet, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1794. He was famous as a satirist and controversial writer, and edited the *Times* newspaper in his native city. He was the author of a volume, *Odes, Naval Songs, and Other Poems*, published in Charleston (1814). He died Sept. 11, 1824.

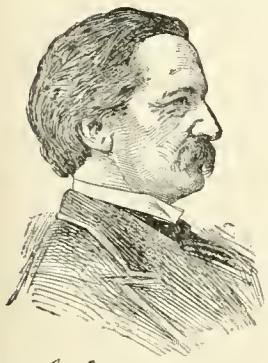
HOLLAND, Frederic May, clergyman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., May 2, 1836; son of the Rev. Frederick West and Harriet (Newcomb) Holland; grandson of John and Sarah (May) Holland, and of Judge Daniel and Hannah (Dawes) Newcomb, and a descendant of William Dawes, who rode out with Paul Revere on the night of April 18, 1775; of Francis Newcomb, and of William Dawes who settled in New England in 1635. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1859; S.T.B., 1862, and was pastor of Unitarian churches at Rockford, Ill., 1863–64; Marietta, Ohio, 1864–66, and Baraboo, Wis., 1868–73. He retired from the ministry in 1873 to devote his time to literature. He was married, Sept. 7, 1864, to Anna Maria Bicknell. He is the author of: *The Reign of the Stoics* (1879); *Stories from Robert Browning* (1882); *The Rise of Intellectual Liberty* (1885); *Frederick Douglass, the Colored Orator* (1891); *Liberty in the Nineteenth Century* (1899), and contributions to periodicals.

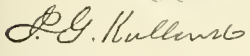
HOLLAND, Frederick West, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1811; son of John and Sarah (May) Holland, and a descendant of John May, who settled in New England in 1635. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1831; S.T.B., 1834. He was married in 1835 to Harriet, daughter of Judge Daniel and Hannah (Dawes) Newcomb. He was pastor of Unitarian churches at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1838–42; Rochester, N.Y., 1843–47 and 1865–68; Cambridge, Mass., 1851–59 and 1862–65, and Newburgh, N.Y., 1871–77, and secretary of the American Unitarian association, 1848–50. He made a tour of Europe and the east in 1850–51, and after his return delivered lectures about his travels. He was active in forming religious organizations. He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, 1859–83, and contributed to its *Register*. He is the author of: *Scenes in Palestine* (1851). He died in Concord, Mass., March 26, 1895.

HOLLAND, James, representative, was born in Tryon county, N.C., in 1754. He was married in 1780 to Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah (McCandless) Gilbert of Gilbert-Town, afterward Rutherfordton, N.C. He was a soldier in the militia during and after the Revolution; sheriff of Tryon county, 1777; was licensed to practise law, 1793; was state senator, 1783 and 1797; a representative in the house of commons, 1786 and 1789; trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1789–95; a member of the second state convention that adopted the Federal constitution, 1789, and a representative from North Carolina in the 4th, 7th-11th congresses, 1795–97 and 1801–11. During his fifth term in congress he sent his family, household goods, and slaves, under charge of his son, William Blount Holland, to take possession of his land grant of 5000 acres at Holland's Ferry, on Duck river, Maury county, Tenn., adjoining a similar grant of 5000 acres on Fountain creek, made to William Gilbert, his father-in-law. Here he settled on retiring from congress in 1811, and was justice of the peace, 1812–18, and an unsuccessful candidate for representative in congress. His father-in-law died at Gilbert-Town, N.C., in 1790. His son, William Blount, died June 16, 1810; his mother-in-law removed to Holland Ferry, and died there Dec. 22, 1822, and his wife survived him and died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Sept. 10, 1841. Major Holland died at Holland's Ferry, Tenn., May 19, 1823.

HOLLAND, Josiah Gilbert, author, was born at Belchertown, Mass., July 24, 1819; son of Harrison and Anna (Gilbert) Holland, and a descendant of John and Judith Holland, members

of the Puritan church that formed in Plymouth, England, and who immigrated with their pastor to New England, settling at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. Harrison Holland was the inventor of various devices used in carding and weaving, and ran a carding machine. The introduction of small factories in 1820 destroyed his business and after removing with his family from one town to another in Massachusetts, he settled in Northampton, where Josiah attended the high school, and to relieve the household of expense, became an inmate of Judge Dewey's home, working about the place for his board. Hard study and physical neglect prostrated him for many months. On his recovery in 1838, he instructed classes in penmanship in Northampton and the adjacent towns, was a daguerreotype artist, and also taught the district schools. He began to study medicine in the office of Drs. Barrett and Thompson in 1840, and was graduated from the Berkshire Medical college, Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 3, 1843. He practised at Springfield, Mass., with Dr. Charles Bailey, a classmate, until 1847, when he gave up the practice of medicine and started a literary journal, *The Bay State Weekly Courier*, which was discontinued at the end of six months for want of support. He then formed a partnership with Dr. Charles Robinson, afterward governor of Kansas, for the purpose of establishing a hospital for women, but at the end of six months the enterprise was discontinued. For three months of 1848 he taught a private school in Richmond, Va., and then accepted the position of superintendent of public schools in Vicksburg, Miss., where he labored earnestly and successfully for fifteen months, re-arranging and grading the schools of that city. He returned to Massachusetts in 1850, and was connected with Samuel Bowles on the Springfield *Republican* as assistant editor, and in 1853 became quarter-owner of the paper. He began his lecturing career in 1857, and filled engagements in all parts of the country, especially in the west. These lectures brought him in a large income. He declined an invitation from Charles Scribner to become editor of *Hours at Home*. He sold his interest in the *Republican* in 1867 and sailed for Europe, accompanied by his family, and remained abroad until 1869. In 1870, in company with Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., and Roswell Smith, he founded the *Scribner's Magazine* and edited it and its successor, the *Century Magazine*, until his death. He was president of the New York city board of education, and chairman of the board of trustees of the College of the City of New York. He was married in 1845 to Elizabeth Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., and had two daughters and a son. Many of his writings were first published in the columns of the *Springfield Republican* under the pen name "Timothy Titcomb," as the "Titcomb Letters." He contributed to the *Home Journal*, the *Knickerbocker Magazine* and other periodicals, and is the author of: *History of Western Massachusetts* (2 vols., 1855); *The Bay Path; a Colonial Tale* (1857); *Timothy Titcomb's Letters to Young People, Married and Single* (1858); *Bitter Sweet, a Poem in Dramatic Form* (1858); *Gold Foil, Hammered from Popular Proverbs* (1859); *Miss Gilbert's Career*, a novel (1860); *Lessons in Life* (1861); *Letters to the Joneses* (1863); *Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects* (1865); *Life of Abraham Lincoln* (1865); *Kathrina: Her Life and Mine* (1867); *The Marble Prophecy and Other Poems* (1872); *Arthur Bonnicastle*, a novel (1873); *Garnered Sheaves*, a complete collection of his poetical works (1873); *The Mistress of the Manse*, a poem (1874); *The Story of Seven Oaks* (1875); *Every Day Topics* (1876); *Nicholas Minturn* (1876). See *Josiah Gilbert Holland* (1894), by Mrs. H. M. Plunkett. He died at his home in New York city, Oct. 12, 1881.





HOLLAND, Robert Afton, clergyman, was born in Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1844; son of Robert Chapel and Elizabeth (Turner) Holland. He was educated at Louisville college, was chaplain of Buford's cavalry brigade in the Confederate army, 1862–65; pastor of Trinity Methodist church, Baltimore, Md., 1866–70, and in 1870 became editor of *The Christian Advocate*, which was published in that city. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1872, and was rector of St. George's church, St. Louis, Mo., 1872–80; Trinity church, Chicago, Ill., 1880–84; Trinity church, New Orleans, La., 1884–86, and St. George's church, St. Louis, Mo., from 1886. He was one of the faculty of the Concord Summer School of Philosophy at Concord, Mass., 1880–86, and vice-president of the American Social Science association and founder of the American Branch of the Christian Social Union. He is the author of: *The Philosophy of the Real Presence; The Relations of Philosophy to Agnosticism and to Religion; The Proof of Immortality; Midsummer Night's Dream, an Interpretation; Democracy in the Church; The Lily of Womanhood; Why Keep Lent? Masters of Mankind*, and contributions to periodicals.

HOLLAND, William Jacob, naturalist, was born on the Island of Jamaica, Aug. 16, 1848; son of the Rev. Francis Raymond and Eliza Augusta (Wolle) Holland; grandson of William Holland, of Salem, N.C., and of Jacob Wolle, of Bethlehem, Pa., and a descendant on the paternal side from John Holland, one of the first settlers of Salem, N.C., and on the maternal side from the Rev. Francis Doughty, the original grantee of a large tract of land now included in the borough of Brooklyn, N.Y., who, in 1643, preached the first sermon in the English language upon Manhattan Island.

W J Holland

Francis Raymond Holland was a Moravian missionary, and principal of a school in Jamaica for the training of native ministers. William Jacob acquired his preparatory education at Salem, N.C., and in the Moravian college to Bethlehem, Pa., and was graduated from Amherst in 1869. He taught school for a time at Amherst and Westborough, Mass., and was graduated from Princeton Theological seminary in 1874. He then became pastor of a Presbyterian church in Pittsburg, which grew under his care to be one of the largest and most influential churches of the city. He resigned the pastorate in 1891, to become the chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania. In connection with the duties of this position he filled the chair of zoölogy and comparative anatomy and devoted much time to palæontological investigations in Wyoming and other western states. He travelled extensively in Europe; was naturalist of the U.S. eclipse expedition to Japan in 1887, and in 1889 was appointed to a similar position in connection with the eclipse expedition sent out to West Africa by the U.S. navy department. He was one of the founders, and president from its inception, of the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburg, and in 1897 was made the director of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburg, from where he sent out several important exploring expeditions. He was elected a member of many of the leading scientific societies of the United States and Europe, and in 1892 president of the Entomological club of Cambridge, Mass. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1886; that of D.D. from Amherst in 1888, and that of LL.D. from Dickinson in 1896, and from New York university in 1898. He became especially well known as a lepidopterist, and is the author of: *The Butterfly Book* (1899), and numerous contributions upon this branch of entomology to various scientific journals.

HOLLANDER, Jacob Harry, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 23, 1871; son of Meyer Hollander. He attended the schools of Baltimore, Md.; was graduated from Johns Hopkins university, A.B., 1891; was a graduate student there, 1891–94, and received the degree of of Ph.D. in 1894. He remained there as assistant in economics, 1894–95; instructor in economics, 1895–96; associate in economics, 1896–99; and was elected associate professor of finance in 1899. He was sent to Europe in 1897 as secretary of the U.S. bimetallic commission; was chairman of the municipal lighting commission of Baltimore in 1900, and was appointed special commissioner to revise the laws relating to the taxation of Porto Rico in 1900, and upon the establishment of civil government in that island was appointed by President McKinley as the first treasurer of Porto Rico. He was elected a member of the American Economic association; the British Economic association; American Statistical association, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He discovered and edited valuable series of letters of David Ruardo, entitled: *Letters of David Ruardo to J. R. McCulloch* (1895); *Letters of David Ruardo to Hutches Trower* (1899). He is the author of: *History of Cincinnati Southern Railway* (1894); *Financial History of Baltimore* (1899); *Studies in State Taxation* (1900), and various magazine and newspaper articles.

HOLLENBACK, John Welles, philanthropist, was born in Wyalusing, Pa., March 15, 1827; son of Charles Fisher and Ellen (Hollenback) Welles; grandson of George and Prudence (Talcott) Welles, and of Col. Matthias Hollenback, a survivor of the battle of Wyoming; great-grandson of Col. Elizur Talcott, of Glastonbury, Conn., and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Welles, fourth colonial governor of Connecticut, 1655–58, and of William Pynchon, patentee of the charter of the Colony of Massachusetts, through his daughter Mary, who married Elizur Holyoke. John Roset Welles was educated at the Athens academy, and with his brother Edward had charge of the Welles estate at Wyalusing, 1848–63. He changed his name by suffixing his mother's maiden name, and dropping the second Christian name, Roset; and the change was authorized by the legislature of Pennsylvania. In 1863, at the request of his maternal uncle, George M. Hollenback, he removed his family to Wilkes-Barre, where he became prominent in local affairs and held many important offices.

He became a member of the city council; president of the Peoples bank, the Wilkes-Barre institute, the Hollenback Cemetery association, and the Harry Hillman academy; vice-president and director of the city hospital, and a director in numerous corporations. He was elected a trustee of Lafayette college in 1865, and president of the board in 1892. His benefactions to the college were frequent and large. He was married, Oct. 25, 1854, to Anna E., daughter of Eli Beard, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Their two sons died in infancy and their daughter, Emily B., married Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, of Wilkes-Barre. His first wife died in 1864, and he was married secondly, Dec. 13, 1866, to Josephine, daughter of John Woodward, of New York city, and their daughter, Eleanor J., married Murray Gibson, of Philadelphia. His second wife died while her three daughters were of a tender age and he was married thirdly to Amelia Beard, sister of his first wife, and they had three daughters.

HOLLEY, Alexander Hamilton, governor of Connecticut, was born at Lakeville (Salisbury), Conn., Aug. 12, 1804; son of John Milton and Sally (Porter) Holley; grandson of Luther and Sarah (Dakiu) Holley, and of Col. Joshua and Abigail (Buell) Porter and a descendant in the seventh generation of John Holly, a pioneer settler of Stamford, Conn., about 1644. He obtained his preparatory education at the Rev. Orville Dewey's school at Sheffield, Mass.; at the Rev. Mr. Parker's school at Ellsworth, Conn., and at the Hudson, N.Y., academy, and inteuded to enter Yale, but was prevented by ill health. In 1819 he engaged with his father, senior member of the firm of Holley & Coffing, in mercantile and iron manufacturing business, and continued with that firm and other combinations of it until his father's death in 1836. He thereafter continued in local trade, to which he added in 1844 a manufactory of pocket cutlery, known after 1854 as the Holley Manufacturing company, and in 1900 the oldest continuously operated concern of its kind in the United States. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated Henry Clay for President in 1844, and a delegate at large to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In May, 1854, he was elected lieutenant governor of Connecticut, and in 1857 was elected governor, serving 1857–58. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the state militia. He was interested in all public improvements, particularly the development of railroads, being instrumental in procuring the funds for building the Housatonic railroad, assisting in the extension of the Harlem railroad from Dover to Chatham, N.Y., and in 1869–71 taking an active part in the organization and management of the Connecticut Western railroad. He was president of the National Iron Bank of Falls Village, Conn., and of the Salisbury Savings society. He was thrice married: first, in 1831, to Jane M., daughter of Erastus Lyman, of Goshen, Conn., who died in September, 1832, leaving one son, Alexander Lyman Holley (q.v.); secondly, in 1835, to Marcia, daughter of John C. Coffing, who died in 1854; and thirdly, in 1856, to Sarah C., daughter of the Hon. Thomas Day. Mr. Holley retired from active business about 1860. He is the author of numerous addresses and contributions to newspapers. He was elected a life member of the New England Historic Genealogical society in 1869. He died at Lakeville, Conn., Oct. 2, 1887.

HOLLEY, Alexander Lyman, engineer, was born in Lakeville, Conn., July 20, 1832; son of Gov. Alexander Hamilton and Jane M. (Lyman) Holley, and grandson of John Milton and Sally (Porter) Holley, and of Erastus Lyman. He attended academies in Connecticut and Massachusetts and graduated at Brown, Ph.B., in 1853. In 1851, while an undergraduate, he invented a cut-off, entirely different and in many respects better than the device then in use. This was illustrated and described in *Appleton's Mechanical Magazine* in July, 1852. He was a draftsman and mechanic in the Corliss steam engine works, Providence, R.I., 1853–54, and was employed in the New Jersey locomotive works, Jersey City, 1854–55. He was co-editor with Zerah Colburn of the *Railroad Advocate*, 1855–56, purchasing the paper in April, 1856, and editing it alone. In August, 1856, its name was changed to *Holley's Railroad Advocate*, and in July, 1857, it became *Holley and Colburn's American Engineer*. It was suspended in September, 1857, and soon after Mr. Holley went with Mr. Colburn to Europe to study foreign railway practice. Their report appeared in 1858 under the title, "The Permanent Way

and Coal-Burning Locomotive Boilers of European Railways, with a Comparison of the Working Economy of European and American Lines, and the Principles upon which Improvement Must Proceed." He was scientific editor of the New York *Times*, 1858–63, and went to Europe as *Times* correspondent in 1859 and 1860, in the latter year corresponding also with the *American Railway Review*. In 1859 he took out two patents, one for a variable cut-off gear for steam engines, and the other for railway chairs, both largely used. In 1862 he was sent abroad by Edwin A. Stevens, who was then urging the acceptance of the Stevens battery by the government, to investigate foreign ordnance and armor, and his treatise on the subject, published in 1865, was translated into French, and became a recognized authority. In 1863 he again went to England, where he made a study of the Bessemer steel process, and effected with Corning, Winslow & Co. the purchase of the Bessemer patents, which were subsequently combined with Kelly's American patents. In 1865 the Bessemer works at Troy were built and started, and then followed works at Harrisburg, North Chicago, Joliet, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cambria, Bethlehem and Scranton. Mr. Holley was actively connected with the Bessemer manufacture during the rest of his life, devising numerous valuable improvements and machines which secured convenience in hauling material and reduced the time lost in repairs. The productiveness of the American Bessemer plant increased during Holley's management from a capacity of about 900 tons to more than 10,000 tons per month. Besides the two patents already mentioned, he obtained fourteen others, ten of which were for improvements in the Bessemer process and plant, two for rolltrains and their feed-tables, one for a water-cooled furnace-roof and one for a steam-boiler furnace, with gaseous fuel. During 1869 he edited Van Nostrand's *Electric Engineering Magazine*. In June, 1875, he was appointed a member of the U.S. board for testing structural materials, the formation of which board he had been active in promoting. He was a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, 1865–67 and 1870–82, and lecturer on the manufacture of iron and steel at the Columbia college school of mines, 1879–82. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1872, and its president, in 1875, and was also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a vice-president in 1876; a founder and member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a member of the British Iron and Steel institute and Institution of Civil Engineers. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1878. He is the author of: *American and European Railway Practice* (1860, new ed., 1867); *A Treatise on Ordnance and Armor* (1865), and numerous addresses and technical papers, including forty-one articles on "American Iron and Steel," contributed in conjunction with Lenox Smith to the London *Engineering*. By the joint action of the British Iron and Steel institute, of London, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a memorial bronze bust of Mr. Holley, modelled by J. Q. A. Ward, was unveiled in Washington square, New York city, Sept. 29, 1890. In 1884 a memorial volume was published by the American Institute of Mining Engineers. In October, 1900, his name was submitted to the board of electors as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, and received eight votes: Eads, Richardson and Corliss, in the class, with forty-two, thirty-one and twelve votes, respectively, only exceeding. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1882.

HOLLEY, Horace, educator, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Feb. 13, 1781; son of Luther and Sarah (Dakin) Holley, and brother of Myron Holley. He prepared for college at the Williamstown, Mass., academy, and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1803, A.M., 1806; studied law in New York, but abandoned it for theology, and was ordained in September, 1805. He was married, Jan. 1, 1805, to Mary Austin. He was stationed at Greenfield Hill, Conn., 1805–08; at the Hollis Street Unitarian church, Boston, 1809–18, and was president of Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., 1818–27. During his administration the university rose from a mere name to a flourishing institution. In the sixteen years immediately preceding his term only twenty-two persons received the collegiate honors of the institution, and during his presidency six hundred sixty-six young men were graduated. In 1827 he resigned, having by his liberal teachings incurred the bitter enmity of a certain element of the community, and removed to New Orleans, La. After his death his widow removed to Texas, under the protection of General Austin. She published a history of Texas (1883), and a memoir of her husband. See also *Discourse on the Genius and Character of the Rev. Horace Holley, LL.D.*, by Prof. Charles Caldwell, M.D., of Transylvania university. He received the degree of LL.D. from Cincinnati college. He died at sea, near New Orleans, La., July 31, 1827.

HOLLEY, Marietta, author was born at Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N.Y., in 1844; daughter of John Milton and Mary (Taber) Holley; granddaughter of David and Sarah (Southworth) Holley, and of Lemuel and Sarah (Brightman) Taber. She attended the district school and studied French and music under private teachers. Her early verses contributed to the local news-

papers, and later to other periodicals, attracted wide attention, and she soon began to write humorous prose under the pen-name "Josiah Alleu's Wife." Her books which followed attained a wide circulation and were translated into several languages. Her published works include: *My Opinions and Betsey Bobbet's* (1873); *Samantha at the Centennial* (1877); *My Wayward Pardner* (1880); *Miss Richards' Boy* (1882); *Sweet Cicely* (1885); *The Mormon Wife*, a poem (1887); *Poems* (1887); *Miss Jones's Quilting* (1887); *Samantha at Saratoga* (1887); *Samantha among the Brethren* (1891); *Samantha on the Race-Problem* (1892); *Samantha at the World's Fair* (1894); *Josiah's Alarm and Abel Perry's Funeral* (1895), and *Samantha in Europe* (1896).

HOLLEY, Myron, reformer, was born in Salisbury, Conn., April 29, 1779; son of Luther and Sarah (Dakin) Holley, and grandson of John and Sarah (Lord) Holley. His great-grandfather came from England and settled first at Stratford and then at Stamford, Conn. He was graduated at Williams college in 1799 and was admitted to the bar in 1802. In 1803 he settled in Canandaigua, N.Y., where he relinquished the practice of the law and established a book store. He was married in 1804 to Sally, daughter of Capt. John House, of Canandaigua. He was county clerk, 1810–14, and a member of the state assembly in 1816. He was a canal commissioner and treasurer of the board, 1816–24, and to him is chiefly due the success of the great enterprise of building the Erie canal. He distributed over two and a half million of dollars while in office, receiving no salary for his services, and at the close of his term a shortage of $30,000 was charged to him and was paid out of his slender fortune, although it was shown on investigation to have been a discrepancy in accounts in which he had no part or control. He was a delegate from New York to the National Anti-Masonic convention held at Philadelphia in 1830 and prepared the address adopted and signed by 112 delegates. He conducted the Lyons *Countryman* in the interest of the Anti-Masonic party, 1831–34 and the *Free Elector* at Hartford, Conn., in the same interest in 1835. He was a prominent delegate to the anti-slavery convention, Cleveland, Ohio, 1839, and joined in the call for a national convention to meet at Albany, N.Y., to form a Liberty party. He edited the Rochester *Freeman* and devoted its columns to the anti-slavery cause and ably supported the candidacy of James G. Birney for President in 1840. After his death a one-cent subscription was started by Gerrit Smith and from the proceeds an obelisk with medallion portrait was erected over his grave in Mount Hope cemetery, Rochester, N.Y. See: *Myron Holley and what he did for Liberty and True Religion*, by Elizur Wright (1882). He died in Rochester, N.Y., March 4, 1841.

HOLLEY, Orville Luther, editor, was born in Salisbury, Conn., May 19, 1791; son of Luther and Sarah (Dakin) Holley and brother of Myron Holley. He was graduated at Harvard in 1813 and practised law in Hudson, Canandaigua and New York city. He edited successively the *Anti-Masonic Magazine* in New York; the *Sentinel* in Troy; the *Repository* in Ontario; and the *Daily Advertiser* and the *State Register* in Albany. He was surveyor-general of the state under Governor Seward in 1838 and held an office in the state department at Albany, 1851–61. He arranged and indexed twenty-three folio volumes of the papers of Governor George Clinton, and published: *The Picturesque Tourist* (1844); *Description of the City of New York* (1847); *The Life of Franklin* (1856). He died in Albany, N.Y., March 25, 1861.

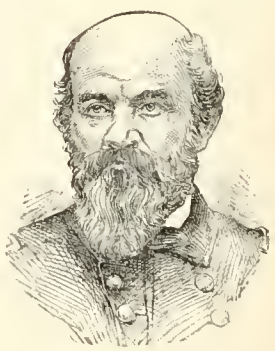
HOLLICK, Charles Arthur, geologist, was born in New Brighton, N.Y., Feb., 6, 1857; son of Frederick and Eleanor Eliza (Bailey) Hollick, and grandson of Joseph and Mary Abbey (Eaton) Hollick, and of George and Maria (Hinton) Bailey. His father, a physician, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1818, and came to America in 1842, settling on Staten Island, N.Y. The son attended public and private schools in New Brighton, New York, and Wiesbaden, Germany, and was graduated from the Columbia College School of Mines, Ph.B., 1879. He was superintendent of the Mexican mine at Mariposa, Cal., 1880–81; private assistant to Dr. J. S. Newberry (q.v.), at Columbia college, 1881–90; fellow in geology at Columbia, 1890–91; assistant in the department of geology, 1892–93, and was appointed tutor in geology there in 1893. He also engaged in geological field work for the U.S. geological survey and the state geological surveys of New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Louisiana, for all of which he prepared geological reports from time to time, mostly on the subject of fossil botany. He was married, Sept. 19, 1881, to Adeline Augusta, daughter of Frederick Wales and Sally Ann (De Voe) Talkington. He was assistant sanitary engineer and inspector and special inspector, of the New York city

Chas. Arthur Hollick.

health department, 1881–92; sanitary expert of the New York state board of health, 1881–95; member of the board of health of New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., 1886–92, and held other important local offices. He was made associate editor of the *Bulletin* of the Torrey Botanical club in 1888; was elected a member, fellow and curator of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1892; a member of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island, of which he was one of the founders; member and fellow of the Geological Society of America; member and fellow of the Botanical Society of America, which he helped to found, and member and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a commissioner and then chairman of the Port Richmond, N.Y., boulevard commission from 1897, also commissioner and vice-president of the Richmond county, N.Y., park commission. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in 1897. He is the author of frequent contributions to scientific periodicals; numerous works upon the geology and botany of Staten Island, Long Island, Block Island, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket; *The Flora of the Amboy Clays*; monographs of the United States geological survey, volume xxxvi., edited from the manuscript notes of Prof. John Strong Newberry; also *The Later Extinct Floras of North America*; monographs of the U.S. geological survey, volume xxxv., edited under the same circumstances. He is also joint author with Dr. N. L. Britton of *The Flora of Richmond County, N.Y.* (1879).

HOLLIDAY, Frederick William Mackey, governor of Virginia, was born in Winchester, Va., Feb. 22, 1828; son of Dr. Richard John McKim and Mary Catherine (Taylor) Holliday, and grandson of William and Margaret (Duncan) Holliday and of Samuel and Catherine (Mackey) Taylor. His paternal grandfather was a native of the north of Ireland, and his maternal great-grandfather emigrated from England. He prepared for college at Winchester academy, Virginia, and was graduated from Yale in 1847. He studied law for one year at Winchester, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1849. He settled in practice at Winchester, was elected prosecuting attorney for Winchester and Frederick county, Va., in 1852, and was a member of the Confederate States congress, 1862–65. He served in the Confederate army in the civil war as captain of the 33d Virginia infantry and was assigned to Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's brigade. He was promoted colonel in 1862, and in August of that year lost his right arm at the battle of Cedar Run. He resumed the practice of law in Winchester in 1865, and was governor of Virginia, 1878–82. He retired to private life, devoted himself to study, took an active interest in local affairs and travelled extensively. He was married in 1868 to Hannah Taylor, daughter of Dr. Thomas McCormick, and after her death to Caroline Calvert, daughter of Dr. Richard H. Stuart. He wrote several works of travel, printed for private circulation. He died in Winchester, Va., May 29, 1899.

HOLLINS, George Nicholas, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 20, 1799, son of John and Janet (Smith) Hollins. His uncle, Gen. Samuel Smith, was an officer in the American army during the war of 1812 and commanded the troops at the disastrous battle of North Point, Md., Sept. 12, 1814. George received a warrant as midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1814 and served on board the *Erie* in the operations in Chesapeake bay in 1814; was on the *President* under Decatur and was captured and imprisoned till the close of the war. He was again with Decatur in the Algerine war where he succeeded in capturing an Algerine frigate and was presented with a Turkish saber for his valor. He served successively on the *Guerrière*, the *Columbus*, the *Franklin*, the *Washington*, the *Ontario*, the *Peacock* and the *Cyane*. While he was on the *Ontario*, as second lieutenant, the vessel was caught in a violent gale eastward of the Barbadoes, and was in danger of being lost. Lieutenant Hollins was called from the mess table by the captain, who gave him charge of the deck. Such a tribute from the commander of a vessel to the nautical skill of an officer below the rank of first lieutenant was unprecedented in the records of the navy, and on the arrival of the vessel in the United States, a card commending his skill and seamanship was published by the crew. On another occasion while first lieutenant of the *Peacock* he displayed great skill in



floating the vessel, which had run aground in the Indian ocean, near Muscat. After the war, he was ordered by the secretary of the navy aboard one of the East Indian vessels engaged in the merchant marine service. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1825 and was attached to the West Indian squadron and in 1841 he was advanced to the rank of commander and stationed at the Pensacola navy yard. In 1852 he was ordered to Greytown, Nicaragua, in command of the *Cyane* to demand redress for the American residents who had been wronged by the authorities of that city, and failing to gain even the slightest amends, he proceeded to bombard the city, which act nearly brought about a war between Great Britain and the United States. His conduct in this matter was highly commended by the administration. He was at Sacket Harbor in 1858 and with the Mediterranean squadron at the outbreak of the civil war, when he resigned his commission in the U. S. navy. The department, however, refused to accept his resignation, and ordered his arrest, he having avowed his intention to serve the cause of the Confederate States. His name was struck from the navy list, but he eluded arrest and was commissioned a commodore in the Confederate navy. In June, 1861, he was in command of the party of disguised Confederate passengers who captured the *St. Nicholas* on her way up the Potomac and transformed her into a Confederate naval vessel with the intention of capturing the U. S. sloop-of-war *Pawnee*. This attempt was never made, as the *Pawnee* was unexpectedly ordered to Washington. He attacked the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi river with a small flotilla of converted river boats in October, 1861, and for his action was promoted C. S. flag-officer at New Orleans station. Here he fitted out a considerable navy, including the *Sumter*, *Manassas*, *Florida* and *Pamlico* and a large number of fire-ships, which were converted merchant vessels. Because he could not agree with the secretary of war, who thought his place was up the river instead of at its mouth confronting Farragut, he was superseded in 1862 by Com. W. C. Whittle, C.S.N. After the war his disabilities were removed by President Johnson, and he engaged as a court officer in Baltimore, Md. He died in Baltimore, Jan. 18, 1878.

HOLLISTER, Ovando James, editor, was born in Colrain, Mass., Oct. 7, 1834; son of Lorin and Sarah (Center) Hollister; grandson of Giles and Rhoda (May) Hollister, and a descendant of John Hollister, who came from England to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1642, and was a prominent member of the Connecticut colony. Ovando was brought up on a farm at Lebanon, N.Y., where he attended the public schools and was employed in a printing office. He served in the civil war in the first regiment of Colorado volunteers, 1861–63, attaining the rank of sergeant. He was discharged on account of disability and engaged in the newspaper business in Denver, Col., and subsequently at Black Hawk, Col., publishing the *Mining Journal* until 1867, and edited the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, Col., in 1868. He removed to Salt Lake, Utah, in December, 1868. He was correspondent to the New York *Tribune* and the Chicago *Tribune* under the pen name "Douglass;" was part owner and contributor to the Salt Lake *Tribune*, and was U.S. internal revenue collector, 1869–92, and superintendent of mines for the Netherlands Amsterdam company. He was married, Dec. 1, 1869, to Carrie Vroom Matthews, half-sister of Vice-President Colfax. He is the author of: *The Mines of Colorado* (1867); *Life of Schuyler Colfax* (1886). He died at Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 12, 1892.

HOLLS, George Frederick William, diplomatist, was born at Zelienople, Pa., July 1, 1857; son of the Rev. Dr. George Charles and Louise (Burx) Holls, and grandson of Ludwig and Sophia (Von Horn) Holls, and of Christian and Dorothea (Pfaff) Burx. His father came to America in 1850 and settled in Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1878; LL.B., 1880, and practised law in New York city. He was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for state senator in 1883, a delegate at large to the New York constitutional convention of 1894, where he was chairman of the committee on education, and later a commissioner on the government of cities of the third class. He was prominently connected with the work of the Legal Aid society and of the Charity Organization society of New York city. He was secretary and counsel of the American commission at the peace conference that met at The Hague in 1899, being the only American member of the sub-committee on arbitration, and the author of the article on "Special Mediation" in the arbitration project. He secured the assent of the German government to the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration. He received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Leipzig in 1898. He is the author of: *Franz Lieber* (1884); *Saneta Sophia and Troitza* (1888); *Compulsory Voting* (1891), and many contributions to periodicals. He died in Yonkers, N.Y., July 23, 1903.

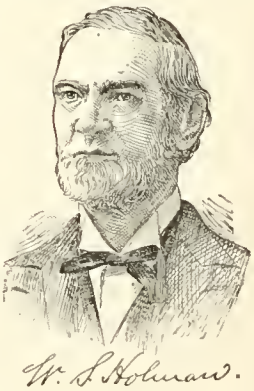
HOLLY, James Theodore, P.E. bishop of Haiti and the first consecrated in America for foreign churches, was born in Washington, D.C., Oct. 3, 1829. His parents were the descendants of negro slaves and were of the Roman Catholic faith, and the son was educated in that faith, living during his boyhood in Washington, New York city, Buffalo and Detroit. In 1851 he renounced the faith of his youth and entered the communion of

the Protestant Episcopal church. He was associate editor of *The Voice of the Fugitive*, a weekly paper published at Windsor, Canada, 1852–53, and principal of a public school in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1854. He then studied theology and was ordained deacon June 17, 1855, and priest Jan. 2, 1856. He was rector of St. Luke's church, New Haven, Conn., 1856–61; missionary to Haiti, 1861–74, and consul from Liberia at Port-au-Prince, 1864–74. He was consecrated bishop of Haiti, Nov. 8, 1874, by Bishops Smith, Lee, Potter, Stevens, Coxe, Kerfoot, and Courtenay of Kingston. He was a delegate to the Lambeth conference in 1878, and administered the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church in Haiti with success. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard university in 1874, and that of LL.D. from Liberia college, Monrovia, in 1882.

HOLMAN, Jesse Lynch, jurist, was born in Mercer county, Ky., Oct. 22, 1783. His father, a pioneer settler, was killed by the Indians while defending a blockhouse in which his family had

taken refuge. He was brought up by his mother, a devout Baptist, and when quite young displayed unusual literary skill. He studied law with Henry Clay and practised in Frankfort, 1805–11. He then removed with the family to the territory of Indiana and located at Veraestaŭ, upon a hill overlooking the Ohio river, below Aurora, to which city he gave its name. Governor Harrison commissioned him district attorney of the territory for Dearborn and Jefferson counties, and in 1814 he was a representive in the territorial legislature and was chosen presiding officer by a unanimous vote. He was appointed presiding judge of his district, serving 1814–16, and when the territory became a state in 1816 he was appointed presiding judge in the second and third districts. He was a presidential elector in 1817; judge of the supreme court of the state, 1816–30; unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator in 1831, being defeated by one vote; and judge of the U.S. district court of Indiana, 1835–42, having been appointed by President Jackson. He was ordained a Baptist clergyman in 1834; was vice-president of the American Sunday School union and president of the Western Baptist Publication and Sunday School society. He was president of the Baptist state convention; of the Indiana Baptist Education society, and one of the founders of the Indiana college and of Franklin college. He published: *Errors of Education*, a novel (1805), and left a large mass of manuscript. He died at Veraestaŭ, near Aurora, Ind., March 28, 1842.

HOLMAN, William Steele, representative, was born in Veraestaŭ, Ind., Sept. 6, 1822; son of Judge Jesse Lynch Holman. He was educated in the common school and for tow years at Franklin college, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was judge of the court of probate, 1843–46; prosecuting attorney, 1847–49; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1850; a representative in the state legislature, 1851; judge of the court of common pleas, 1852–56; a representative in the 36th, 37th and 38th congresses, 1859–65, and was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims. He was defeated for the 39th congress, but elected to the 40th and succeeding congresses, including the 44th, 1867–77; was defeated for the 45th and 46th congresses, but elected to the 47th–53d, inclusive, 1881–95; was defeated for the 54th, but was elected to the 55th congress in 1896. He became widely known as "The Watch Dog of the Treasury" and as "The Great Objector." He was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the civil war, and at its close advocated liberal pensions to the soldiers. He was a persistent and uncompromising enemy to all forms of class legislation, and Vice-President Hendricks estimated his services to the United States government while a representative in congress to be worth $25,000,000 a year. He favored the free coinage of silver and a heavy income tax and was opposed to the issue of bonds in order to keep up the treasury reserve. He was married in 1842 to Abigail Knapp, and their son, William Steele, Jr., became a lawyer in Aurora and a director of Franklin college. He died in Washington, D.C., April 22, 1897.



HOLMES, Abiel, clergyman, was born in Woodstock, Conn., Dec. 24, 1763; son of Capt. David and Temperance (Bishop) Holmes; grandson of Deacon David Holmes and of John and Temperance Bishop, and great-grandson of John Holmes, who came from England and settled at Woodstock, Conn., in 1686. He was graduated from Yale in 1783, was a tutor there, 1786–87, and in the meantime studied theology. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Midway, Ga., 1787–91, and of the first parish in Cambridge, Mass., 1792–1832. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Harvard in 1792, D.D. from Edinburgh university in 1805, and LL.D. from Allegheny college, Pa., in 1822. He was married, first in 1790, to Mary, daughter of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale college, and secondly, March 26, 1801, to Sarah, daughter of the Hon. Oliver Wendell, of Boston. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical and American Philosophical societies. He is the author of papers on *Stephen Pannenius*, and on the *Mohegan Indians;* biography of *John Lathrop; The Life of President Stiles* (1798); *Annals of America* (2 vols., 1805); standard edition of same brought down to 1826 (1829); a volume of poems, and contributions to the *Collections* of the Massachusetts Historical society. He died at Cambridge, Mass., June 4, 1837.

Abiel Holmes

HOLMES, David, governor of Mississippi, was born in York county, Pa., March 10, 1769; son of Col. Joseph Holmes, a native of the north of Ireland, who came to America at an early age, served in the Revolution as commissary, with the rank of colonel; married a daughter of Col. David Hunter, of Berkeley county, Va., and shortly after the birth of David removed to Winchester, Va. After some years in his father's store David was admitted to the bar, and practised law in Harrisburg, Pa. He later returned to Virginia, and was a representative from that state in the 5th–10th congresses, 1797–1809. He was then appointed governor of Mississippi Territory by President Madison, serving 1809–17, and on the admission of the territory as a state, he was elected its first governor, serving 1817–19. On the resignation of Walter Leake as U.S. senator in 1820, Mr. Holmes was elected to succeed him, and after serving out the term was re-elected for a full term, to expire March 3, 1827. He resigned in 1825 to accept the governorship for a second time, and held that office, 1825–27. In 1827, broken in health, he returned to Winchester, Va., where he died Aug. 20, 1832.

HOLMES, Elias Bellows, representative, was born in Fletcher, Vt., May 27, 1810; son of Joseph and Diantha (Bellows) Holmes; grandson of Zephaniah and Barbara (McLucas) Holmes; great-grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah (Whittington) Holmes, and a descendant of English ancestors, who settled in America in 1610. He was educated at the St. Albans, Vt., academy, taught school in his native state and in 1827 removed to Pittsford, Vt., where he engaged in the study of law with his uncle, Judge Ira Bellows. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, and practised law in Brockport, N.Y., 1831–44. He was a representative in the 29th and 30th congresses, 1845–49. He was married in 1835 to Maria, daughter of Hiel and Phebe Brockway, of Brockport, N.Y. Hiel Brockway was one of the founders of the village, and was engaged in the packet business on the canal. Elias and his brother, Joseph Holmes, succeeded to the entire packet business of the original firm, continuing it until the railroad was constructed between Rochester and Buffalo. He engaged in projecting and building the Rochester and Niagara Falls railroad, and the Toledo and Wabash railroad. He was one of the directors of the former until the consolidation of the railroads between Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Albany, as the New York Central railroad. He was also a director of the Toledo and Wabash railroad. He was a director in the Third National Bank of Chicago; president of the Brockport Union Agricultural society, and a trustee of the Collegiate institute. He died at Brockport, N.Y., July 31, 1866.

HOLMES, Elias Burton, lecturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8, 1870; son of Ira and Virginia (Burton) Holmes; grandson of Stiles and Ann W. Burton, of Chicago, and a descendant of Elias Bellows and Maria (Brockway) Holmes, of Brockport, N.Y., and of Stepheu and Hannah Germain, of Illinois. He was educated at Allen academy and the Harvard school, Chicago, Ill. He travelled in all the continental countries of Europe, and in Japan, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Corsica, Greece, Thessaly, made an expedition to Fez, travelled in the Hawaiian islands, and in August, 1898, made the ascent of Haleakala, the greatest volcano in the world, situated on the island of Maui, with his assistant, Oscar Bennett Depue, and his lecture manager, Louis Francis Brown. He also explored the Yellowstone Park, and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado river. He acquired a wide reputation as a lecturer, illustrating his lectures by motion pictures.

HOLMES, Gabriel, governor of North Carolina, was born in Sampson county, N.C., in 1769. He prepared for college in his native state and entered Harvard, but left before completing his course, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1790. He practised in Clinton, N.C., 1790–1826, and served as a member of the house of commons, 1793–1813. The house elected him governor of the state in 1821, and he served for three years. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1801–04, and 1817–29, and president of the board of trustees, 1821–24. He was a representative in the 19th and 20th congresses, 1825–29, and was elected to the 21st congress, but did not take his seat. He died in Montpelier, Richmond county, N.C., Sept. 26, 1829.

HOLMES, George Frederick, educator, was born in Demerara, British Guiana, in 1820. He was educated at Durham university, England, and came to the United States in 1838, making his home in the south and teaching in various states. He was admitted to the bar of South Carolina by special act of the legislature in 1842, he having neglected to become naturalized. He was professor in Richmond college, Va., 1845–48; the first president of the University of Mississippi, 1848–49; professor of history and political economy at William and Mary college, Va., 1849–57, and professor of historical science in the University of Virginia, 1857–97. Upon the founding of the Corcoran School of Historical Science, including political economy and science of society, Professor Holmes was given the chair and instituted inquiries and criticisms of the teachings of modern economists, American, English and German. In the science of society, having no textbook, he interpreted all systems and studied the necessary organic functions of society in their several forms. He received the degrees of LL.D. and D.C.L. and published a series of text-books. He died in Charlotteville, Va., Nov. 4, 1897.

HOLMES, Isaac Edward, representative, was born in Charleston, S.C., April 6, 1796; son of John Bee and Elizabeth (Edwards) Holmes, grandson of the Hon. Isaac Holmes, a member of council of South Carolina; and a descendant of Francis Holmes, who came to Charleston, S.C., from Boston, Mass., in 1702. He was a cousin of the Rt. Rev. Christopher Edwards Gadsden, bishop of South Carolina, who prepared him for college. He was graduated at Yale in 1815, studied law at Charleston, and was a practising lawyer there, 1818–28. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1826–38, a leader of the extreme state-rights party, a founder of the South Carolina association and originator of the proposition to nullify the tariff. He was a representative in the 26th–31st congresses, inclusive, 1839–51, and served as chairman of the committees on commerce, naval affairs and foreign relations. He removed to California and practised law there, 1851–61. The advent of the war between the states induced him to return to his native state, and in passing through Washington in April, 1861, he sought, through interviews with General Scott and Secretary Seward, to effect a settlement of sectional differences without appealing to arms. He remained in South Carolina throughout the war and in 1865 was appointed a commissioner from the state to confer with the Federal government on the subject of reconstruction. He was the author of: *Recreations of George Taletell* (1822), and, in collaboration with Robert T. Turubull, of a volume of essays on state rights, signed "Caroliniensis" (1826). He died in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 24, 1867.

I. E. Holmes.

HOLMES, John, senator, was born in Kingston, Mass., March 28, 1773: son of Melatiah and Elizabeth (Bradford) Holmes; grandson of Joseph and Rebecca (Waterman) Holmes and of Simon Bradford, and a descendant, in the sixth generation, of William Holmes, of Marshfield, Mass., who was born in 1592. He was early employed in his father's iron works at Kingston, leaving to enter Brown university, where he was graduated, A.B., 1796; A.M., 1799. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Alfred, Maine, 1799–1841. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1802–03, and 1812; a state senator, 1813–17; a northeastern bonndary commissioner, 1815; a representative from Massachusetts in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–20; a delegate to the constitutional conventiou of 1820, and chairman of the committee that drafted the constitution of the state of Maine; U.S. senator from the newly organized state, 1820–27, and was again elected to the seuate to fill the unexpired term of Judge Albion K. Parris, appointed to the bench of the supreme court of Maine, serving 1829–33. He was a commissioner to revise the criminal code and to organize a state prison system. He represented his district in the state legislature in 1829 and 1835–38. He removed to Thomaston, Maine, in 1838, and remained there until 1841, when having been appointed U.S. district attorney by President Harrison, he divided his time between Thomaston and Portland. He was twice married: first, Sept. 22, 1800, to Sally, daughter

of Noah and Hanna Rhodes; and secondly, July 31, 1837, to Caroline F. (Knox) Swan, widow of James Swan and daughter of Henry Knox, Washington's secretary of war. He published: *The Statesman, or Principles of Legislation and Law* (1840). He died at Portland, Maine, July 7, 1843.

HOLMES, Mary Jane (Hawes), author, was born in Brookfield, Mass.; daughter of Preston and Nancy (Olds) Hawes; granddaughter of Joel and Philadelphia (Thayer) Hawes and of Ezekiel and Lydia (Stevens) Olds. She was a precocious child, studying grammar at the age of six, teaching a district school at thirteen, and writing her first article for publication at fifteen. She was married to Daniel Holmes, a prominent lawyer of Brockport, N.Y., where she made her residence. Her books attained an unusual degree of popularity, and in 1900 it was estimated that over two million copies had been sold. The titles of her published works include: *Tempest and Sunshine* (1854); *The Englishman's Orphans* (1855); *The Homestead on the Hillside* (1855); *Lena Rivers* (1856); *Meadow Brook* (1857); *Dora Deane and Maggie Mitter* (1858); *Cousin Maude* (1860); *Marion Gray* (1863); *Hugh Worthington* (1863); *Darkness and Daylight* (1864); *The Cameron Pride* (1867); *Rose Mather* (1868); *Ethelyn's Mistake* (1869); *Mitt Bank* (1871); *Edna Browning* (1872); *West Lawn* (1874); *Mildred* (1877); *Daisy Thornton* (1878); *Forest House* (1879); *Chateau d'Or* (1880); *Red Bird* (1881); *Madeline* (1881); *Queenie Hatherton* (1883); *Christmas Stories* (1884); *Edith Lyle* (1885); *Gretchen* (1887); *Bessie's Fortune* (1888); *Marguerite* (1891); *Dr. Hathern's Daughter* (1895); *Paul Rolston* (1898); *The Tracy Diamonds* (1899), besides many articles written for syndicates and magazines.

HOLMES, Nathaniel, jurist, was born in Peterboro, N.H., Jan. 2, 1815; son of Samuel and Mary (Annan) Holmes; grandson of Deacon Nathaniel and Catherine (Allison) Holmes, and of David and Sarah (Smith) Annan; great-grandson of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Moore) Holmes, and a descendant of Nathaniel Holmes, who immigrated from Coleraine, Ireland, to Londonderry, N.H., with his family in 1740. He studied at Chester academy, Vt., and English at the academy in New Ipswich, N.H., and was a student at Phillips academy, Exeter, N.H., 1831–33. He was graduated from Harvard in 1837, tutored in a private family in Maryland, studied at the Harvard law school, 1838–39, and was admitted to the Boston bar in 1839. He settled in practice at St. Louis, Mo., and was circuit attorney for the city and county of St. Louis in 1846; was counsellor of the board of public schools, St. Louis 1853–54; counsellor of the North Missouri railroad company in 1862; and was one of the judges of the supreme court of the state of Missouri, 1865–68. He was Royall professor of law at Harvard university, 1868–72, and then returned to St. Louis, Mo., and resumed his law practice, retiring in 1883, and making his home in Cambridge, Mass. He was one of the organizers of the Academy of Science of St. Louis in 1856, and was corresponding secretary and an editor of its *Transactions*, 1857–83. He was elected a correspondent of the "K. K. Geologischen Reichsanstalt" of Vienna in 1857, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1870; corresponding member of the Academy of Science of New Orleans in 1875, and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian society of Philadelphia in 1881, and was an honorary member of the Bacon society, London. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1859. He wrote: *Authorship of Shakespeare*, advocating the Baconian theory (1866; enl. ed., 1886); *Realistic Idealism in Philosophy Itself* (1888). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 26, 1901.

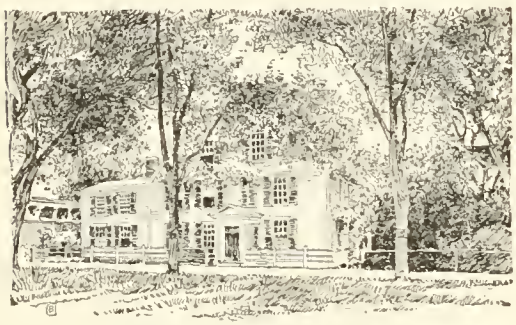
Nathaniel Holmes

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809; son of the Rev. Abiel and Sarah (Wendell) Holmes; grandson of Dr. David and Temperance (Bishop) Holmes, and of Oliver and Mary (Jackson) Wendell, and a descendant of John Holmes, who settled at Woodstock, Conn., in 1686, and of Evert Jansen Wendell, who emigrated from Emden, East Friesland, Holland, and settled in Albany, N.Y., about 1640. His paternal grandfather was a captain in the British colonial army in the French and Indian war, and later served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. His father, a graduate in theology from Yale, and an earnest Calvinist, was pastor for forty years over the First church, Cambridge, Mass. The religious training of Oliver's childhood made a deep impression upon his sensi-

Oliver Wendell Holmes

HOLMES

tive and poetic nature and from early manhood he was an aggressive Unitarian in direct opposition to the Calvinism of his father. He first attended a "dame school," kept by Mrs. Prentiss, and from his tenth until his fifteenth year he continued his education at a school in Cambridgeport, under Winslow Biglow, where he had as classmates Richard Henry Dana, Margaret Fuller, and Alfred Lee, afterward bishop of Delaware. From Cambridge he was sent to Phillips academy at Andover, Mass., with the hope that he might incline to the ministry. There he made his first attempt at rhyme in the translation of the first book of Vergil's "Æneid." He was graduated from Harvard in 1829 with William H. Channing, Prof. Benjamin Pierce, James Freeman Clarke, the Rev. S. F. Smith, and Benjamin R. Curtis. He roomed in Stoughton hall; was a frequent contributor to college publications; wrote and delivered the poem at commencement, and was one of sixteen of that class whose scholarship admitted them to the Phi Beta Kappa society. His cousin, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner and John Lothrop Motley were in attendance at Har-



HOLMES HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

vard, although not his classmates. He attended the Dane law school in 1829, remaining one year, and in that year devoted more time to verse writing than he did to Blackstone. In 1830, on reading a newspaper paragraph to the effect that the frigate *Constitution* was condemned by the navy department to be destroyed, he wrote on the impulse of the moment "Old Ironsides" which appeared first in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and quickly travelled through every newspaper in the United States, saving the vessel from destruction and bringing fame to the author. The following year he studied medicine at a private school under Dr. James Jackson, and in 1833 studied in the hospitals of Paris and London, spending his vacations in travel. He returned to Cambridge in December, 1835, received the M.D. degree from Harvard in 1836, and at once commenced his professional career. The same year he published his first volume of poems, which contained forty-five pieces. He received three of the Boylston prizes for medical dissertations and the three essays were published in 1838. He was professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth college, 1838–40. On June 15, 1840, he was married to Amelia Lee, third daughter of Charles Jackson, of Boston, associate justice of the supreme judicial court. The young pair settled in Boston, Mass., where Dr. Holmes engaged in general practice. He bought a house in Montgomery place, which afterward became Bosworth street, and there his three children were born: Oliver Wendell, March 8, 1841; Amelia Lee, who died in 1889, and Edward Jackson, who died in 1884. His wife died at their Beacon street home in 1888. In 1843 he published an essay on the "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," and on this rests his claim to having made an original and valuable discovery for medical science, which called forth at the time a most hostile argument from the two leading American professors of obstetrics, Professors H. L. Hodge and C. D. Meigs, of Philadelphia. He was appointed Parkman professor of anatomy and physiology at Harvard University Medical school in 1847, and occasionally overstepped the strict boundaries of these departments to give instruction in microscopy, psychology and kindred subjects. He relinquished his medical practice and was dean of the medical school, 1847–53. In 1849 he built a house at Pittsfield, Mass., upon the old family place on the road to Lenox, in a township which had belonged to one of his Dutch ancestors in 1735, and there spent his summers until 1856, having as neighbors and associates, Nathaniel Hawthorne, G. P. R. James, Herman Melville, Miss Sedgwick and Fanny Kemble. In 1852 he delivered in several cities a course of lectures on the "English Poets of the Nineteenth Century," twelve of which were given before the Lowell Institute. Dr. Holmes was a favorite with the lecture bureaus, and had no lack of engagements; and in his medical lectures at Harvard the last period was assigned to him, because he alone could hold the attention of his exhausted audience, listening to the fifth consecutive lecture. As a lecturer he was interesting, original and stimulating. He was wont to speak of occupying not a "chair," but a "settee" of medicine. He invented the arrangement of the stereoscope, afterward universally used, but obtained no patent for an article from which he might have made a fortune, "not caring," as he expressed it, "to be known as the patentee of a pill or of a peeping contrivance." He was one of the founders of the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1857, and gave the magazine its name, contributing to it a series of conversational papers entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" (1858), which contained some of his best poems. This was followed by a second

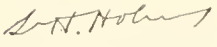
series, *The Professor at the Breakfast Table* (1859), and after a long interval, appeared *The Poet at the Breakfast Table* (1872). He contributed to the *Atlantic* the serial novels: *Elsie Venner* (1861); *The Guardian Angel* (1867); *A Mortal Antipathy* (1885); *Our Hundred Days in Europe* (1887); *Over the Teacups* (1890). He was identified with the magazine more closely than any other person, and for a longer period. On Dec. 3, 1879, the editors gave a breakfast in his honor, he having passed his seventieth birthday, and Dr. Holmes read the poem "The Iron Gate," written for the occasion. He removed from Montgomery place to a house on Charles street, on the riverside, in 1867, and in 1870 to Beacon street, where he lived the rest of his days, making Beverly Farms his summer home. He resigned his professorship at Harvard in 1882, and was immediately made professor emeritus, a rare distinction for Harvard to confer. From that time he lived a retired life in Boston, but continued his writings, "full of the same shrewd sense, wise comment and tender thought" that characterized them from the start. He made a second visit to Europe in 1886, with his daughter, and was everywhere warmly welcomed. He spent most of the time in England and Scotland, where he received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford university, and that of LL.D. from Edinburgh. He was often called "our poet of occasion," being always ready when called upon to contribute a poem or an essay, giving the best his genius afforded. His writing never wholly weaned him from the medical profession, which he loved strongly because he loved human nature. Besides the works already mentioned, he prepared with Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Marshall Hall's *Theory and Practice of Medicine* (1839); and is the author of: *Lectures on Homœopathy and its Kindred Delusions* (1842); *Report on Medical Literature* (1848); *Currents and Countercurrents in Medical Science* (1861); *Borderland in some Provinces of Medical Science* (1862); *Soundings from the Atlantic* (1864); *Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals* (1871); *Memoir of John Lothrop Motley* (1879); *Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1884); *Before the Curfew* (1888); poetry: *Urania* (1846); *Astrea* (1850); *Songs in Many Keys* (1861); *Songs of Many Seasons* (1875); *The Iron Gate and Other Poems* (1880). His poems were subsequently collected into three volumes under the title: *The Complete Poetical Works of Oliver Wendell Holmes.* See *Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes*, by John Torrey Morse, Jr. (1896), and *Life of Holmes*, by Emma E. Brown (rev. ed., 1895). He died at 296 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. Oct. 7, 1894. The burial service, held at King's Chapel, was conducted by the Rev. E. E. Hale and he was buried at Mount Auburn.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 8, 1841; son of Dr. Oliver Wendell and Amelia Lee (Jackson) Holmes. He was educated in the Boston schools and was graduated at Harvard (class poet) in 1861, while a volunteer soldier in the 4th battalion of infantry at Fort Independence. He was commissioned in the 20th Massachusetts volunteers as lieutenant; and was severely wounded at Ball's Bluff, Va., Oct. 21, 1861; at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, and at Marye's Heights, Va., May 3, 1863. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1863, but was not mustered in, as the regiment was too much reduced to permit it. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Horatio G. Wright from Jan. 29, 1864, until he was mustered out, July 17, 1864, with the rank of captain. He was graduated at Harvard law school, 1866, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar and began practice in Boston, Mass. He was instructor in constitutional law at Harvard law school, 1870–71; edited the *American Law Review*, 1870–73; lectured on common law before the Lowell Institute, 1880; was professor of law at Harvard law school, 1882–83; justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1882–99, and became chief justice in August, 1899. He became a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Dec. 4, 1902. He was married, June 17, 1872, to Fanny, daughter of Epes S. Dixwell, of Boston. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1886 and from Harvard in 1895; and was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He edited: *Kent's Commentaries* (12th ed., 1873), and is the author of *The Common Law* (1881); *Speeches* (1891, 1896), and various articles contributed to professional journals.

HOLMES, Theophilus Hunter, soldier, was born in Clinton, N.C., Nov. 13, 1804; son of Gabriel and Mary (Hunter) Holmes. His father was governor of North Carolina, 1821–24. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1829 and assigned to the 7th U. S. infantry. He was on frontier service, was a lieutenant in the Seminole war and in the occupation of Texas, was captain in the war with Mexico, and was brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey. He received promotion to the rank of major, March 3, 1855; served on the Navajo expedition of 1858–59, and in 1861 was on recruiting service at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York harbor. While there he resigned from the U.S. army, April 22, 1861, and went to North Carolina, where he assisted Governor Ellis in organizing the state militia and in selecting competent officers. When North Carolina seceded, May 20, 1861, he accepted a commission as brigadier-general in the Confederate army and joined the force in Vir-

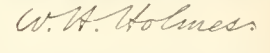
HOLMES

ginia, June, 1861, commanding a brigade of 2500 men and six guns at Aquia Creek and afterward forming the reserve brigade under Beauregard in the battle of Bull Run and in the campaign of northern Virginia. He gained promotion to the rank of major-general and in the seven days' battles before Richmond he commanded a division in Magruder's command. After the change of McClellan's base, General Holmes was transferred to the command of the trans-Mississippi army and established his headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 12, 1862. He was at the same time promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general and on Nov. 11, 1862, he was ordered to abandon his proposed Missouri expedition and send 10,000 men to Vicksburg to oppose the attack by General Grant. In February, 1863, acting on a suggestion made by General Holmes, President Davis placed Gen. E. Kirby Smith in command of the department to organize a government and open communication with Europe by way of Galveston, Texas, and thus provide for a confederacy beyond the Mississippi in case of defeat in the Atlantic states. General Holmes assumed active field service and by order of General Smith conducted the advance on Helena, where he behaved with great gallantry, July 3, 1863. He was defeated by Gen. B. M. Prentiss, commander of the post, and continued to serve under General Smith. He witnessed a general commercial prosperity in the district, with the re-establishment of factories and furnaces and a considerable trade with Europe in cotton and machinery. In 1864 he was placed in command of the North Carolina senior and junior reserves with headquarters at Raleigh. After the surrenders of Lee and Johnston, finding no support to come from the east, the western army was the last to capitulate. General Holmes returned to his home in North Carolina, and died near Fayetteville, N.C., June 21, 1880.



HOLMES, Uriel, representative, was born in East Haddam, Conn., Aug. 26, 1764 ; son of Uriel and Statira (Cone) Holmes ; grandson of Christopher and Sarah (Andrews) Holmes and of Jonah and Elizabeth (Gates) Cone ; great-grandson of John and Mary (Willey) Holmes, and great²-grandson of Thomas Holmes, who came to Virginia from London during the " great plague " in 1665 and later removed to New York state, where he married Lucretia, daughter of Thomas Dudley, of London, England. They settled in New London, Conn., and after her death he removed to East Haddam. Uriel was graduated from Yale in 1784 and settled in Litchfield, Conn., as a lawyer. He was married, Oct. 24, 1794, to Esther, daughter of the Hon. Aaron and Sarah (Kellogg) Austin. He was a representative in the Connecticut legislature nine terms ; was a judge of the Litchfield county court, 1814–17, and in 1817 he was elected a representative from Connecticut in the 15th congress. He resigned his seat in 1818. He died in Canton, Conn., May 18, 1827.

HOLMES, William Henry, anthropologist, was born near Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1846 ; son of Joseph and Mary (Heberling) Holmes ; grandson of Joseph and Sara (McNab) Holmes and of Mary and John Heberling. He was educated at the McNeely normal school in his native county, where upon his graduation in 1870 he was made instructor in zoölogy, physical geography and drawing. In 1870 he became associated with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., as draughtsman in the department of paleontology. In the spring of 1872 he was appointed artist to the Hayden exploring expedition and passed the summer in the Yellowstone country, devoting much time to the study and illustration of geologic phenomena and acquiring proficiency in the departments of structural and stratigraphic geology. In 1872, 1873 and 1874, he assisted Dr. Hayden in the geological survey of Colorado. In 1875 he was placed in charge of the San Juan division of the survey and made a report upon the geology of southwest Colorado and parts of the adjacent territories. While conducting this work he explored and reported upon the ancient cliff and pueblo ruins of that region. The field season of 1876 he occupied in making a geologic reconnaissance of western Colorado, and he devoted the following year to a study of the geology of Yellowstone national park. Pending the reorganization of the various government surveys in 1879, he visited Europe and in the following year joined Capt. C. E. Dutton in the survey of the Kaibab section of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. Having been placed at the head of the illustrations division of the geologic survey, he



then spent several years in Washington engaging in archæologic work and filling the position of curator of the department of aboriginal pottery in the National museum, 1882–93. In 1883 he visited Mexico for the purpose of making archæologic investigations, and in 1889 he resigned from the geologic survey and had charge of the archæological field work of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, 1889–93. His most important work in this connection was the investigation of the quarrying and mining industries of the aborigines and of the associated manufacture of stone implements. He was appointed non-resident professor of archæologic geology in the University of Chicago in 1893 and curator of anthropology in the Field Columbian museum, Chicago, in 1894. In 1897 he resigned the latter position to accept the head curatorship of anthropology in the National museum, Washington. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1882 and a member of the Anthropological society of Washington, D.C. His publications consist of numerous geological reports and papers upon archæologic subjects.

HOLT, Erastus Eugene, physician, was born in Peru, Maine, June 1, 1849; son of Erastus and Lucinda (Packard) Holt; grandson of Abel and ——— (Pratt) Holt, and of Ephraim and Lydia (Stiles) Packard, and a descendant of Scotch and English ancestors. He attended the public schools, Hebron academy and Westbrook and Gorham seminaries; engaged in mercantile pursuits for five years, and then applied himself to study and teaching. He was graduated from Bowdoin, M.D. in 1874, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, with the same degree in 1875. He was demonstrator of anatomy at Bowdoin, 1875–77. He was married in October, 1876, to Mary Brooks Dyer. In 1881 he went to Europe to make a special study of ophthalmology and otology and while in London was a member of the Seventh International Medical congress, held in August, 1881. He founded, in 1886, the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary in Portland, and was appointed executive surgeon of that institution. He obtained the passage of an act for the prevention of blindness, passed by the Maine legislature in 1891, and was instrumental in obtaining the act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in Maine, which went into effect in 1896. He founded the Portland Medical club in 1876; was the originator of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science in 1894, and the founder and editor of the *Journal of Medicine and Science*. He was also one of the founders of the New England Ophthalmological society. He was elected a member of the Maine Medical association; the American Ophthalmological and Otological societies; the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; and the American Medical association. Colby university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1897. His published writings consist chiefly of medical and surgical treatises, reports and papers published in various scientific periodicals, principally on the subjects of ophthalmology and otology.

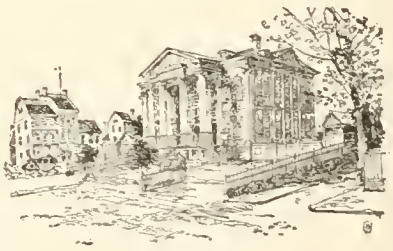
HOLT, Henry, publisher, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 3, 1840; son of Dan and Ann Eve (Siebold) Holt; grandson of Philemon and Desire (Smith) Holt, and a descendant of William Holt, who settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1644. He was graduated from Yale in 1862 as class poet and with the Yale literary medal; and from Columbia law school in 1864. He engaged in publishing with G. P. Putnam in 1863, and in 1866 the firm of Leypoldt & Holt was formed, which subsequently became the firm of Henry Holt & Co. He was treasurer of the association for the promotion of international copyright, formed by Bryant, Prime, Bristed, Putnam, Holt and others about 1867. He was elected a member of the American Geographical society, of which he was a trustee; of the America Association for the Advancement of Science; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; first chairman of the American University Settlement society, and of the University Club library; and a member of the Century association, and of the University and Yale clubs of New York city. He was a charter member of the Author's National Copyright League and in 1886, when the league presented its case to the committee of the senate, Mr. Holt was chosen to present the argument from the publishers' point of view. He afterward lectured and wrote to some extent on the subject of international copyright.

HOLT, Joseph, cabinet officer, was born in Breckenridge county, Ky., Jan. 6, 1807; son of John W. and Eleanor K. (Stephens) Holt; grandson of Joseph Holt, and a descendant of John, who was a son of Roland Holt. He attended St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, and Centre college, Danville; studied law with Robert Wickliffe, and practised in 1831, in partnership with Ben Hardin. He removed to Louisville in 1832, and practised law, meantime assisting Shadrach Penn in editing the *Advertiser*. He was commonwealth's attorney for the Louisville district, 1833–35; a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1836, and practised law in Port Gibson and Vicksburg, Miss., 1836–42. He was counsel for the city of Vicksburg in the claim of the heirs of Newit Vick, founder of the city, to land on the river front devoted by Vick to public use. He returned to Louisville, Ky., in 1842, having abandoned his profession on account of impaired

health. He made extended tours in Europe and the east, 1848–49 and 1850–51. He supported the candidacy of Franklin Pierce in 1852, of James Buchanan in 1856, and of Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1857; was commissioner of patents, 1857–59; postmaster-general, as successor to Aaron V. Brown, deceased, 1859–60; and secretary of war, as successor to John B. Floyd, resigned, 1860–61. He provided against hostile demonstrations during the inauguration of President Lincoln, and ably supported the government in providing for the defence of the national capitol, and in putting down insurrection in every instance. He denied the right of secession and published extensively a letter written to Joshua F. Speed, of Louisville, Ky., logically proving his position by the utterances of southern statesmen and journalists. On Sept. 3, 1862, President Lincoln appointed him judge advocate of the army, and, in 1864, judge-advocate-general of the newly created bureau of military justice with the rank of brigadier-general. He approved of the emancipation proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, and of the acceptance of former slaves as volunteers in the Federal army. He declined the cabinet position of attorney-general, made vacant by the resignation of Edward Bates in November, 1864. He also declined the cabinet position of secretary of war, tendered him by President Grant. He conducted the trials of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, charged with disobedience of orders, and of the assassins of President Lincoln. He was brevetted major-general in the U.S. army, March 13, 1865, "for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the bureau of military justice during the war" and was placed on the retired list at his own request, Dec. 1, 1875, being over sixty-two years old. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 1, 1894.

HOLT, Thomas Michael, governor of North Carolina, was born in Alamance county, N.C., July 15, 1831; son of Edwin M. (1807–84), and Emily (Farish) Holt, and grandson of Michael Holt and of Thomas and Fannie (Banks) Farish. He was prepared for college at Caldwell institute, Hillsboro, N.C., and entered the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina in June, 1849, but was not graduated. As he had decided to devote his life to mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, he was sent to Philadelphia to learn mercantile business, and afterward became associated with his father in cotton manufacturing, which grew to be one of the most important enterprises of the state. He was married in 1855, to Louise, daughter of Samuel and Mary A. B. Moore. He was elected a county commissioner in 1872 and 1874; a state senator in 1876; and a member of the state house of representatives in 1882, 1884 and 1886, being speaker in 1884. He became a director in the North Carolina railroad company in 1869, and was president of the company, 1876–96. In 1888 he was elected lieutenant governor of North Carolina, presiding over the state senate in the sessions of 1889–91, and on the death of Governor Fowle, April 8, 1891, he became acting governor, serving until 1893, when he was succeeded by Elias Carr. He was a trustee of Davidson college and of the University of North Carolina, 1883–96, and president and chief financial supporter of the State Agricultural society, 1872–96. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1895. He died at Haw River, N.C., April 11, 1896.

HOLTON, Samuel, representative, was born in Salem Village (Danvers), Mass., June 9, 1738; son of Samuel and Hannah (Gardner) Holton; grandson of Henry Holton, and great-grandson of Joseph Houlton, of Salem Village, who was born about 1621, and died May 30, 1705. He became a physician and practised in his native place. He was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, 1768–76; a delegate to the Essex County convention of 1774; a member of the Provincial congresses of 1774 and 1775; a member of the committee of safety in 1776, and of the superior executive council. He was a delegate to the convention to frame the Confederation of 1777; a delegate to the Continental


1785–1788.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW YORK.

congress, 1778–80, 1782–83, 1784–85, and 1786–87; a representative in the 3d U.S. congress, 1793–95; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1789, and a judge of probate, 1796–1815. He was a member of the governor's council for twenty-seven years, and a councillor and vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical society for many years. He was married to Mary, daughter of Philemon and Mary (Prince) Warner, of Gloucester, Mass. He died in Danvers, Mass., Jan. 2, 1816.

HOLYOKE, Edward, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., June 25, 1689; son of Elizur and Mary (Elliot) Holyoke, grandson of the Rev. Elizur Holyoke, representative in the general court; and a descendant of Edward Holyoke, who came from Tamworth, Warwickshire, England, and was an original grantee of the town of Lynn, where he settled at Sagamore Hill in 1638. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1705; A.M., 1708; was librarian at Harvard, 1709–12; tutor, 1712–16; and fellow, 1713–16. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry and was settled as pastor of a new Congregational church at Marblehead, Mass., April 25, 1716. He resigned in 1737 on being elected eleventh president of Harvard college. During his term the college was visited by Whitefield, the revivalist, who preached the conversion sermon in 1741, and President Holyoke commended him for the effort, but when *Whitefield's Journal* appeared in 1742, in which he reflected on the morals of the students of the college and even of the faculty, Dr. Holyoke published: *The Testimony of the President, Professors and Tutors, and Hebrew Instructor of Harvard against the Rev. George Whitefield and His Conduct.* In this pamphlet he characterized Whitefield as "an enthusiast, an uncharitable person and deluder of the people" and as "an itinerant and extempore preacher." He also published three occasional sermons, 1736, 1737, and 1741, and the first poem in *Pietas et Gratulatio* (1761). He was three times married: first to Elizabeth Browne, of Marblehead; secondly to Margaret, daughter of Col. John Appleton, of Ipswich, and thirdly to the widow of Major Epes, of Ipswich Hamlet. He died in Cambridge, Mass., June 1, 1769.

HOLYOKE, Edward Augustus, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1728; son of the Rev. Edward and Margaret (Appleton) Holyoke. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1746; A.M., 1749; studied medicine with Dr. Berry, of Ipswich, and began practice in Salem in 1749. He was married in 1755 to Judith, daughter of Col. B. Pickman, of Salem. She died in 1756, and in 1759 he married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Viall, of Boston, and had twelve children. He founded and was first president of the Massachusetts Medical society, and bequeathed to the society his voluminous diaries and other books. He was also president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a founder of the Essex Medical society. He trained many young men for the medical profession and won distinction as a surgeon. He was deeply interested in the science of astronomy, in which he made some research. He received from Harvard the honorary degree of M.D. in 1783, and that of LL.D. in 1815. After his ninety-second birthday he performed a difficult surgical operation successfully, and after his one hundreth year he began a manuscript on "Changes in the Manners, Dress, Dwellings and Employments of the Inhabitants of Salem." His one hundredth birthday was celebrated by a public dinner given by fifty physicians of Boston and Salem, at which he smoked his pipe and gave an appropriate toast. He died in Salem, Mass., March 21, 1829.

HOMER, Winslow, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1836. He studied art with a lithographer, 1854–56; drew on blocks for wood-engravers; removed to New York, and was employed by a publishing house there. He attended the night school of the National Academy of Design, 1860–61, and received a month's instruction in landscape painting. He exhibited for the first time, in 1863, two pictures on war subjects: "Home Sweet Home" and "The Lost Goose at Yuletown." He exhibited "Prisoners at the Front" in 1865, and at the Paris salon in 1867. He studied in Paris in 1867 without a master; exhibited "Snap the Whip," and "The American Type" at the Centennial exhibition in 1876, and "Snap the Whip" and the "County Schoolroom" at the Paris salon in 1877. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1864, and an academician in 1865. He stood pre-eminent as a landscape painter, although figure pieces, particularly negro studies and marine subjects, also received his attention. Among the more noted of the latter are: *Eating Watermelon; Cotton-Pickers; In the Fields; Dad's Coming; Eight Bells; Canoes in The Rapids; The Fishing Ground; St. John's Gate; Indian Girls; The Life Line; Undertow.*

HOMES, Henry Augustus, author and librarian, was born in Boston, Mass., March 10, 1812. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy; was graduated at Amherst, A.B. 1830, A.M. 1834; studied for one year at Andover Theological seminary; spent two years at Yale in the study of theology and medicine, then lived for a year in Paris, where he engaged in the study of

Arabic ; and in 1838 went as missionary to Constantinople. He served as a missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. at Constantinople, 1838–51, and as an interpreter and chargé d'affaires in the U.S. legation at Constantinople, 1851–53. He was assistant librarian of the New York State library, 1854–68, and senior librarian and chief of the library staff from 1868 until his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia college in 1873. He is the author of : *The Need of the Yezeedees of Mesopotamia* (1842); *Observations on the Design and Import of Medals* (1864) ; *Our Knowledge of California and the Northwest* (1870) ; *The Palatine Emigration to England in 1709* (1872) ; *The Water Supply of Constantinople* (1876) ; *The Future Development of the New York State Library* (1878) ; *The Pompey* (1881) ; *The Correct Arms of the State of New York* (1883); and translated *The Alchemy of Mohammed Ghazzali* (1873). He died in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 3, 1887.

HOOD, James Walker, A.M.E. Zion bishop, was born in Kennett township, Chester county, Pa., May 30, 1831 ; son of Levi and Harriett (Walker) Hood, and grandson of Charles Hood. He was verbally bound to a farmer, Ephraim Jackson, on whose place his father worked. The family as early as 1813 had taken part in founding a separate colored Methodist church in Wilmington, Del., and James Walker Hood educated himself for the ministry. He was made a deacon in 1860, and an elder in 1862, serving in Nova Scotia as a missionary. He was pastor of a church in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1863, and was sent to North Carolina as the first colored missionary to the freedmen of the south. He was a delegate to the North Carolina reconstruction conventions of 1867 and 1868 and assistant superintendent of public instruction for the state, 1868–71. He was consecrated bishop of the African M.E. Zion church in 1872 and made his home in Fayetteville, N. C. He was a charter trustee of Livingstone college and chairman of the board of trustees from the beginning. He presided at one session of the Centennial conference in Baltimore, Md., in 1885. From 1865 to 1901 he superintended the establishment of nearly eight hundred churches, erecting a place of worship for each. Lincoln university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1887 and Livingstone college that of LL.D. He is the author of : *The Negro in the Christian Pulpit* (sermons, 1884) ; *One Hundred Years of the A.M.E. Zion Church* (1896); *The Plan of the Apocalypse* (MS. 1900), and contributions to periodicals.

HOOD, John Bell, soldier, was born in Owingsville, Ky., June 29, 1831. His mother was a sister of Judge Richard French, representative from Kentucky in the 24th, 28th and 30th congresses. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1853 with the brevet rank of 2d lieutenant of infantry. He was promoted to the rank of 2d lieutenant in 1855 and assigned to the 2d U.S. cavalry, and was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1858. He was instructor in cavalry tactics at the Academy, 1859–60, and resigned from the U.S. army in 1861 to take service in the Confederate army organizing in Virginia. He served on the lower peninsula and was promoted from captain to colonel and ordered to Texas, where he recruited a brigade of Texan volunteers, returning with them to the peninsula. He was commissioned brigadier-general and his command was assigned to Gen. G. W. Smith's division of Gen. J. E. Johnston's army. He took a prominent part in the battle of West Point, May 7, 1862, which battle was brought on by his excessive impatience for a fight. At the battle of Seven Pines, May 31– June 1, 1862, he again distinguished himself, and in the seven days' battles before Richmond his brigade was the first in Whiting's division and formed the right of "Stonewall" Jackson's command. At Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, his brigade, with that of Law, came to the relief of Gen. A. P. Hill and broke through Gen. F. J. Porter's corps, forming the left of the Federal line of battle. In this charge General Hood led the 4th Texas regiment in person and his prompt action resulted in the victory won by the Confederates and gained for him promotion to the rank of major-general. At the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862, he commanded a division of Longstreet's corps, made up of his old brigade and that of Whiting, with four batteries of artillery under Maj. B. W. Frobel. In this battle he forced the passage of Thoroughfare Gap which brought the army of Longstreet to the relief of Jackson, who had accomplished his raid around Pope, and this junction of the two wings of the Confederate army determined the success at Groveton and the rout of Pope's army. At South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, his division reinforced that of D. H. Hill near Turner's Gap, where he checked the advance of the Federal force and saved Lee's army from being cut in two. On the 17th at Dunker Church he drove the Federals under Sedgwick back, and was in turn forced to retire, his ammunition being exhausted. On receiving a new supply he came to the support of Longstreet, holding the advanc-

ing Federal force in check, and afterward crossed the Potomac into Virginia. At Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1864, his division held the right of the line of Longstreet's corps, and at Gettysburg his division was the third in Longstreet's corps which was the right of Lee's army, and on July 2, in endeavoring to turn the enemy's left, he directed Robinson's and Law's brigades upon Round Top and he was repulsed, but reinforced by McLaws's division, and this brought on the battle of the Peach Orchard, when the angle was finally broken in, after a great loss on both sides. General Hood was wounded early in the engagement, resulting in the loss of his right arm, and was succeeded in command by Gen. E. M. Law. On Sept. 9, 1863, he was ordered to reinforce Bragg at Chattanooga, Tenn., going by rail via Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta. His division, made up of Jenkius's, Law's, Robertson's, Auderson's and Benning's brigades, and a corps of artillery commauded by Col. E. P. Alexander, formed the second division of Longstreet's corps, the first being commanded by Gen. Lafayette McLaws. On Sept. 19, 1863, he took part in the battle of Chickamauga, his division being stationed at Tedford's Ford. He moved with his own and Bushrod Johnson's divisions in column of brigades at half distance on the right center of the Federal army, and for a time gained a brilliant success, driving everything before him, capturing artillery and seizing the Chattanooga road, but when the Federal force was reiuforced by the fresh divisions of Wood, Davis, Sheridan and Negley, he was driven back to the east of the road. When his division wavered he rallied his men by seizing the colors, and as he bore them to the front he was shot in the leg. He was succeeded in command by General Law, who had also succeeded him at Gettysburg. His leg was amputated near the hip joint, but in the spriug of 1864 he was able to rejoin the army. Although he had but one leg and one arm he could ride his horse and command his division with the same effective spirit as of old. He was commissioned lieutenant-general and given command of a corps of Johnston's army, opposing Sherman's advauce on Atlanta, Ga. At Resaca, May 9, 1864, the enemy retired when he advanced with three divisions, and on the 14th he successfully opposed a Federal advance ou the place. Hood's corps then retired to Calhoun, and on the morning of May 17, to Adairsville. On the 24th the corps encamped four miles from New Hope Church, and on the 25th was attacked by Hooker's corps and the battle of New Hope Church followed. On June 22 two of his divisions attacked the Federal breastworks, and after taking them were driven out by the Federal artillery with a loss of 1000 men. He took part in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, and continued to fall back on Atlanta. On July 17, 1864, he received notice of his promotion to the temporary rank of general and he succeeded General Johnston in command of the Army and Department of Tennessee. He took command of the army on July 18, and at once opened the Atlanta campaign. Stewart had command of the corps of Polk and Cheatham of that of Hood. The battle of Peach Tree Creek was fought July 20, 1863, and Hood, after dark, withdrew his two corps inside the outer works of Atlanta, and at midnight with four divisions he made his flank movement toward Decatur. He formed a line of battle facing the north at the extreme left of Sherman's army, and on the morning of July 24 the battle of Atlanta opened and the next day Sherman drew his half-circle closer to the city. On July 28 Hood again charged and passed Logan's extreme right, and shortly after, meeting so strong opposition, he with drew within his fortified lines and lost the battle of Ezra Church. On July 31 Hood abandoned Atlanta and joiued Hardee at Lovejoy's Station, and on Sept. 1 fought the battle of Jonesboro. On Oct. 2 he fell back beyond the Chattahoochee, and stopped at Dallas, when he seut a division under French to take the garrison and stores at Allatoona, which plan was successfully defended by Gen. J. M. Corse. French then rejoined Hood at New Hope Church, from where he marched through Resaca toward Chattanooga, followed by Sherman as far as Gaylersville, Ala., Oct. 16, 1863, when the Federal army retired and took up its march to the sea. Hood compelled the evacuation of Dalton, but was defeated by Schofield at Frankliu, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, and by Thomas at Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864, and he was relieved of his command at his own request, Jan. 23, 1865, and was succeeded by Gen. Richard Taylor. At the close of the war he settled in New Orleans, La., where he was a commission merchant and presideut of the New Orleans branch of the Life Association of America. During the yellowfever epidemic of 1879 his wife and their eldest child died, and shortly after he succumbed to the disease. He wrote: *Advance and Retreat: Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies* (1880), and contributed to *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (Vol. IV., 1888), *The Defence of Atlanta* (p. 336, *et seq.*), and *The Invasion of Tennessee* (p. 425, *et seq.*) He died in New Orleans, La., Aug. 30, 1879.

HOOKER, Charles, physician, was born in Berliu, Conn., March 22, 1799; son of William and Hannah (Jones) Hooker; grandson of Seth and Sarah (Burnham) Hooker, and a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, a founder of Hartford, Conn., and pastor of the first church there. He was graduated from Yale with honor in 1820;

studied medicine under Dr. Eli Ives, and attended lectures at Yale Medical college, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1823. He settled in practice in New Haven and rose to eminence both as physician and surgeon. He was married in 1823 to Eliza, daughter of Nathan Beers. He was professor of anatomy and physiology at Yale, 1838–63, and also served as dean of the faculty of the medical school. He was a member of the American Medical association, of the Connecticut Medical society, of the New Haven City Medical association and of the Connecticut Hospital society, of which last he was elected a director and physician and surgeon in 1832. Among his noteworthy essays are : *Intestinal Auscultation* (1849); *Diet for the Sick* (1855). He died in New Haven, Conn., March 19, 1863.

HOOKER, Charles Edward, representative, was born at Union, S.C., in 1825 ; son of Zadock and Emelia (Allen) Hooker ; grandson of Edward Hooker, and of Charles and Susan Allen, and a descendant of Edward Hooker, a native of England, who settled in Hagerstown, Md., and afterward removed to South Carolina. Charles Allen was a soldier in the American army during the Revolution. Charles Edward Hooker was graduated at Harvard, LL.B., in 1846, and practised at Jackson, Miss. He was district attorney in 1856, and a representative in the Mississippi legislature, 1860, from which he resigned in 1861 to enter the Confederate army. He was wounded in the defence of Vicksburg, losing his left arm, was promoted colonel of cavalry and assigned to duty on the military court attached to General Polk's command. He was elected attorney-general of the state in 1865, and re-elected in 1868, but in common with other civil officers was not allowed to serve by decree of the military government. He was one of the three lawyers appointed by the state of Mississippi to defend Jefferson Davis, indicted in the U.S. court for treason, and visited Charles O'Conor in New York to prepare for the trial. He was a representative in the 44th–48th congresses, 1875–83 ; in the 50th–53d congresses, 1887–95, and was elected to the 57th congress, 1901–03. He is the author of : *Confederate Military History of Mississippi* (1900).

HOOKER, Edward, naval officer, was born in Farmington, Conn., Dec. 25, 1822 ; son of Edward and Elisabeth (Daggett) Hooker ; grandson of Col. Noadiah Hooker, of Revolutionary service ; great-grandson of Capt. Joseph Hooker (1705–1764), and great⁴-grandson of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Chelmsford, England, who landed in Boston, Mass., in 1633, and in Hartford, Conn., in 1636 ; and also a descendant of Capt. Thomas Willett, first mayor of New York city, 1665. He attended Farmington academy 1833–36 ; entered the merchant marine service in 1836, transferring his services to the U.S. navy as acting master, July 19, 1861. He was navigator on the gunboat *Louisiana*, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and was severely wounded, Oct. 5, 1861, the first officer of his grade wounded in the war. This gunboat accompanied the Burnside expedition, and in the absence of the commanding officer, he commanded the vessel in the engagement at Washington, N.C., Sept. 5, 1862, and was promoted acting volunteer lieutenant for gallant conduct in this action, his commission dating from Sept. 5, 1862. In 1863 he commanded the steamer *Victoria*, and with her captured the brig *Minna* and the steamer *Nicholai I.* of Wilmington, N.C. ; was in command of a division of the Potomac flotilla, on Rappahannock river, Va., 1863–65, and during the advance of Grant's army he commanded the boats that cleared the river of torpedoes planted by the Confederates, and opened it for the transportation of supplies to the army, and was then promoted acting volunteer lieutenant-commander. He was naval store keeper at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1865–67. He commanded the store-ship *Idaho*, 1867–69, upon the Asiatic station, and when on that station he was transferred to the regular navy and appointed lieutenant, March 12, 1868, and lieutenant-commander, Dec. 18, 1868. He was inspector of yards and docks, U.S. navy-yard, Brooklyn, 1870–73 ; senior line officer, naval station, League Island, 1873–75 ; assistant lighthouse inspector, 3d district, 1875–77, and second line officer at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, 1877–84 ; was promoted commander, Feb. 9, 1884, and was placed on the retired list, Dec. 25, 1884. He then made his home in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Edward Hooker

HOOKER, Edward William, clergyman, was born in Goshen, Conn., Nov. 24, 1794 ; son of the Rev. Asahel and Phebe (Edwards) Hooker ; grandson of Asahel and Anne (Parmalee) Hooker, of Bristol, Conn., and a descendant from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, and from Capt. Thomas Willett, first mayor of the city of New York, 1665. He was graduated at Middlebury, A.B., 1814 ; A.M., 1817, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1817. He was pastor of the Congregational church, Green's Farms, Conn., 1821–29 ; editor of the *Journal of Humanity*, Andover, and general agent of the American Temperance

society, 1829–32; pastor at Bennington, Vt., 1832–44; professor of rhetoric and ecclesiastical history at the East Windsor Theological seminary, 1844–48, and pastor at South Windsor, Conn., 1849–56, and Fair Haven, Vt., 1856–62. He was trustee of Middlebury college, 1834–44; and received the degree of D.D. from Williams in 1840. He is the author of: *A Plea for Sacred Music*; *A Memoir of Mrs. S. L. H. Smith* (1845); *The Life of Thomas Hooker* (1849). He died in Fort Atkinson, Wis., March 31, 1875.

HOOKER, Ellen Kelley, educator, was born at Shoreham, Vt., May 23, 1833; daughter of George Wing and Sibbel Dow (Sweat) Kelley; granddaughter of Eliphalet and Prudence (Mathewsou) Kelley, aud of Theophilus and Lydia (Dow) Sweat, and great-granddaughter of Joseph Kelley, a justice of the peace in Smithfield, R.I. Her grandmother, Prudeuce (Mathewson) Kelly, was a preacher of the Society of Friends. Her father, George Wing Kelley, was a leading Abolitionist, and his house was an open station for the underground railroad. She was graduated from Troy Conference academy, Poultney, Vt., in 1852; taught school in Vermont, 1848–52, and became assistant principal of a girls' school at Chatham, N.Y., in 1853. She was married at Pittsford, Vt., to Dr. Samuel L. Hooker, a lineal descendaut of Thomas Hooker, and in 1855 removed with him to Dane county, Wis., where they conducted a large private school, 1855–60. She became connected with leading educators in furthering advanced educational plans; was teacher of French and English in Le Roy collegiate institute, 1867–76; taught English in Iugham university, Le Roy, N.Y., 1876–78; was principal of that university, 1878–84, and received the degrce of A.E. from there in 1882. She opened and conducted Park Place school for young ladies at Batavia, N.Y., 1884-88; was principal of Sage college, the woman's branch of Cornell university, 1888–97, after which she conducted private classes in English and gave Browning readings. She was elected a member of the College Woman's club of New York; and of the Saginaw Woman's club of Michigan in 1898; and is the author of occasonal contributions to periodicals.

HOOKER, Frank Arthur, jurist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 16, 1844; son of James Sedgwick and Camilla (Porter) Hooker; grandson of Dr. Nathaniel and Abigail (Eggleston) Hooker, of Hartford, Conn., and of Reuben, Jr., and Lucy (Field) Porter, and a descendant in the eighth generation of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the immigrant. He removed with his parents to Maumee city, Ohio, in 1856, and later to Defiance, Ohio. He received his early education in the public schools of Ohio, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, in 1865. He was admitted to the bar and practised at Byran, Ohio, and subsequently at Charlotte, Mich. He was superintendent of schools of Eaton county; prosecuting attorney for two terms; was appointed judge of the fifth judicial court in 1878; was elected circuit judge, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court in 1892, and elected, April 3, 1893, for a full term of ten years.

HOOKER, Herman, author, was born in Poultney, Vt., in 1806; son of Col. James and Lucina (Christy) Hooker; grandson of James and Dorothy (Parmalee) Hooker, and a descendaut of Thomas Hooker, of Mayerfield, Leicestershire, England, who immigrated to America, settled in Boston, Mass., in 1633, and became one of the first proprietors of the town of Cambridge, Mass. Col. James Hooker served in the Revolutionary war. Herman Hooker was graduated at Middlebury college in 1825; attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1825–27; was licensed by the presbytery of Newark, April 23, 1828; studied theology in the Protestant Episcopal Theological seminary, and took orders in the P. E. church, but failing health prevented his taking a parish, and he became an author, publisher and bookseller in Philadelphia, Pa. He left to Nashotah House about $10,000. Union conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1848. His published works include: *The Child's Book on the Sabbath* (1835); *The Portion of the Soul* (1835); *Popular Infidelity* (1836); *The Family Book of Devotion* (1836); *The Farmer's Own Book* (1839); *The Uses of Adversity* (1846); *Thoughts and Maxims* (1847); *The Christian Life a Fight of Faith* (1848); *The Philosophy of Unbelief in Morals and Religion*, and contributions to periodicals. He also edited Coleridge's poetical works (1843). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1865.

HOOKER, Isabella Beecher, philanthropist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 22, 1822; daughter of Lyman and Harriet (Porter) Beecher. She was educated at the schools of her sister Catharine in Hartford, Conn., and in Cincinnati, Ohio. She was married in 1841 to John Hooker, a lawyer of Hartford, and became a student of social, political and religious questions. When she reached middle life she became, on a careful study of its phenomena, a believer in spiritualism. In later life she gave in different cities and towns throughout the New England and Middle states "Conversations" on current topics, which became popular, especially in women's clubs and for parlor entertainment. She is the author of: *Womanhood, its Sanctities and Fidelities* (1873); *The Constitutional Rights of the Women of the United States* (1888), an address before the International Council of Woman, Washington, D.C., March 30, 1888, and magazine articles.

HOOKER, Joseph, soldier, was born in Hadley, Mass., Nov. 13, 1814; son of Joseph and ——— (Seymour) Hooker. He was taken by his father from Hadley to Watertown, N.Y., was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1837, number twenty-nine in a class of forty-nine, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the first artillery. His first service was as subaltern in the Seminole war in Florida. He was then stationed with his regiment in Maine pending the settlement of the disputed boundary question. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1838; adjutant of the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1841; and adjutant of the 1st U. S. artillery, which latter position he held till May 11, 1846, when he was assigned to the army of occupation in Mexico. He was attached to the staff of Gen. Persifor F. Smith and was afterward transferred to the staff of General Hamar. In 1847 he was aide-de-camp to General Butler and in 1847–48 served as assistaut adjutant-general to General Fellow and distinguished himself in the operations of General Taylor in the siege, assault and conquest of Monterey, which gained for him the brevet of captain. His subsequent action in the march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, including the National Bridge incident, won for him the brevet of major, while for Chapultepec he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, thus gaining three brevets during the war with Mexico. He was also mentioned in the despatches announcing the victories at Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and the capture of Mexico city. He was promoted captain, Oct. 29, 1848, but vacated the position to hold the office of assistant adjutant-general to the sixth military department of the division of the Pacific, which he held, 1849–51. He was ou leave of absence, 1851–53. He resigned from the army, Feb. 21, 1853, and engaged in farming in Sonora county, Cal., and in superiutending military roads in Oregon, 1858–59. He was colonel of California militia, 1859–61, and when the civil war broke out he hastened to Washington to offer his services to the government. He received little encouragement from General Scott and was about to leave the city when he called upon President Lincoln, to whom he spoke of his want of success in obtaining a place in the army in which he had held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Speaking to the President of his having witnessed the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he remarked: "It is neither vanity nor boasting in me to declare that I am a better general than you, sir, had ou that field." Mr. Lincoln says: "I was impressed with him, and rising out of my chair I walked up to him and putting my hand on his shoulder, said: 'Colonel, not Lieutenant-Colonel Hooker, stay, I have use for you aud a regiment for you to command.'" Hooker found the regiment to be a brigade of New England troops at Camp Union, Bladensburg, Md., where his discipline soon converted raw recruits into trained soldiers. His commission as brigadier-general was antedated to May 17, 1861. In the fall of 1861 he commanded the approaches to Washington and his brigade was enlarged to a division and he was stationed at Indian Head, Md., opposite Dumfries, Va., until ordered to the peninsula, April, 1862. He led the second division, third corps, in the siege of Yorktown, where Gen. Philip Kearny commanded the first division. After a battle in which the divisions became somewhat intermingled, to distinguish his men thereby, Kearny ordered them to wear diamond-shaped badges cut from red flannel cloth, while Hooker used a similar badge cut from white flannel. In this was originated the corps badges afterward so generally used. Hooker's division, with that of W. F. Smith of the 4th corps, opened the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, in front of Fort Magruder, and held back repeated onslaughts of the combined Confederate force until reinforced by Kearny and Hancock. The loss in his division was heavy, being 1575 out of an entire Federal loss of 2228 men, the balance being sustained chiefly by Kearny's division. Hooker's report of this battle says: "History will not be believed when it is told that the noble officers and men of my division were permitted to carry on this unequal struggle from morning until night unaided, in the presence of more than thirty thousand of their comrades with arms in their hands; nevertheless it is true." His commission as major-general of U.S. volunteers dates from May 5, 1862. His division regained the ground lost by the advance Federal line, and on May 25, reached Oak Grove, about four miles from Richmond, and the nearest point reached by McClellan's army. He took part in the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, May 31 and June 1, 1862, and as McClellan's army fell back on Harrison's Landing participated in the engagements at Malvern Hill, and Frayser's Farm or Charles City Cross-roads, and then withdrew from the peninsula and reached Alexandria, Aug. 26, 1862. He was ordered to report to Gen. John Pope, commanding the Army of Virginia, and his prompt arrival and successful engagement at

Bristoe Station, August 27, where he resisted the attack of Ewell's division, restored communication with the National capital. He fought in the second battle of Manassas, August 29, and at Chantilly, September 1, turning Lee's victorious army from the direction of Washington to the Upper Potomac. In reorganizing the army after the disastrous campaign of Pope he was assigned to the command of the first corps, and at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, his timely arrival secured a victory for the U.S. troops. At Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, he led the right wing in the flank movement against "Stonewall" Jackson's old division at the Dunker church, Sharpsburg, which was the feature of that battle. He was severely wounded in the foot during the engagement, and while his corps was pursuing the fleeing Confederates, he was carried from the field. On Nov. 5, 1862, McClellan was removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac and General Burnside assumed command, Nov. 9, 1862. General Hooker was assigned to the command of the center grand division, his command including the 3d corps under Stoneman and the 25th corps under Butterfield, and after the army was encamped about Warrenton, Va., he took possession of Falmouth on the Rappahannock river preparatory to an attack on Fredericksburg. In the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, Butterfield's corps covered the withdrawal of the Union army in the face of the guns of the victorious Confederates. On Jan. 23, 1863, General Burnside prepared an order, dishonorably dismissing General Hooker from the service and at the same time dishonorably dismissing three other general officers, and relieving five others from duty. He submitted these orders known as No. 8 to the President, and asked that they be approved or his own resignation accepted. The President relieved General Burnside of the command, Jan. 26, 1863, and placed the Army of the Potomac under the command of General Hooker, accompanying the order with a letter of advice, which that officer received with due consideration and at once acted on. He set about to reorganize the army and to overcome the spirit of insubordination among the officers, and that of disregard to discipline apparent everywhere among the men; and abolished grand divisions, making each corps commander personally responsible to the commanding general. He also consolidated the scattered cavalry regiments into a corps composed of three divisions, all under command of Gen. George Stoneman. He completed and instituted a system of corps, division and brigade badges, and in the spring of 1863, had an army that was beyond question the best that had ever been marshalled under an American soldier. He forced the enemy to attack him at Chancellorsville, which was done with unexpected vigor, and Jackson's flank movement, May 1, 1863, turned Hooker's right, throwing it in confusion on the center, General Hooker, while directing the battle from the portico of the Chancellor house, was leaning against a pillar, which was struck by a cannon ball and he was so stunned as to be for a considerable time senseless. He did not recover his judgment sufficiently to transfer his command, the while General Meade commanding the 5th corps was awaiting the arrival of Gen. Darius M. Couch, his ranking officer and commander of the 2d corps, then in a distant part of the field, the army was virtually without a commander. The Confederates took full advantage of the situation to strengthen their position and push the retreating columns of the Union army, which, nevertheless, held their position for two days. Upon the arrival of General Couch to assume command, he withdrew the Federal forces to the north bank of the river and the two armies marched in parallel lines northward. Hooker, who had recovered and resumed command, provided for the safety of Washington and Baltimore while Lee directed his march toward Chambersburg, Pa. General Hooker prepared to evacuate Harper's Ferry, in order to render available the force of General French, who had 11,000 men at that place. When this was refused by General Halleck, General Hooker asked to be relieved if he could not command his own army in the face of the enemy, and the President accepted the alternative, and placed Gen. George G. Meade in command, June 27, 1863. In a few days Harper's Ferry was evacuated and shortly afterward the army under General Meade fought and won the battle of Gettysburg. Congress recognized General Hooker's services in a resolution thanking him for "the skill, energy, and endurance, which first covered Washington and Baltimore from the meditated blow of the advancing and powerful army of rebels led by General Robert E. Lee." He retired to Baltimore, Md., and on Sept. 24, 1863, was assigned to the command of the 11th and 12th army corps, subsequently consolidated as the 20th corps, which troops he transported by railroad to relieve General Rosecrans at Chattanooga. He met and defeated the enemy at Wauhatchie, where their best troops made a night attack hoping to turn the Federal reinforcements back at the last defile by which Rosecrans' army of the Cumberland could be reached. He marched into Lookout valley, Oct. 27–28, and thus reopened a line of communication with the provision steamers on the river. On November 24, he was directed to make a demonstration with Geary's division against the fortified heights on Lookout mountain, while the main army,

including the remainder of his corps, operated against the Confederates at Missionary Ridge. This demonstration General Thomas turned into a victory. With his little army reinforced by Osterhaus's and Cruft's divisions, Hooker scaled the heights and fought "the battle above the clouds," after which Sherman and Thomas drove Bragg's army back in confusion from Missionary Ridge. General Hooker then joined Sherman's army in the pursuit of the Confederates into Georgia and fought the stubborn battle of Ringgold on Nov. 27, 1863. When the expedition against Atlanta was planned, General Hooker was retained as commander of the 20th corps, and he fought at Snake Creek Gap, May 8, 1864, Rocky-face Mountain, May 9, 1864, Resaca, May 13, 1864, Dallas, May 27–28, and Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864. At Snake Creek Gap the 20th corps, under the personal direction of General Hooker, carried by storm the two Confederate redoubts. Howard was appointed to succeed McPherson as commander of the Army of the Tennessee, by order of General Sherman and against the wishes of President Lincoln, who telegraphed Sherman to appoint General Hooker. Thereupon Hooker, at his own request, was relieved of the command of the 20th corps, and President Lincoln made him commander of the Northern department with headquarters at Detroit. General Hooker was married, Oct. 3, 1865, to Olivia Augustus Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was known in the army as "Fighting Joe." He died at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., and his remains found sepulture at Cincinnati, Ohio, after an imposing funeral in New York city. The date of his death is Nov. 2, 1879.

HOOKER, Thomas, clergyman, was born in England, in 1585, or 1586; son of Thomas Hooker.

THOMAS HOOKER.

He studied theology in Cambridge and was a fellow of Emmanuel college. He was made an assistant to a clergyman at Chelmsford, and was silenced for nonconformity in 1626, as he objected to the ceremonies of the church while adhering to its doctrines. He taught a school in Little Baddow, where John Eliot, afterward the apostle to the Indians, was his assistant. Persecution still following him he fled to Holland in 1630, and preached at Delft and Rotterdam. With John Cotton, Samuel Stone and others he secretly immigrated to America on the ship *Griffin* in 1633. He landed in Boston, Sept. 3, 1633, and located at Newtown, Mass., the site of the present city of Cambridge. On Oct. 11, 1633, Hooker was chosen pastor of the eighth church that was formed in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. In June, 1636, he removed with his whole congregation to the banks of the Connecticut river and founded the town of Hartford. He was a moderator of the first New England synod held in Cambridge to act upon the case of Anne Marbury Hutchinson. He is the author of: *The Survey of the Sum of Church Discipline* (1648); *The Application of Redemption by the Effectual Work of the Word and Spirit of Christ for the Bringing Home of Lost Sinners to God* (1657); *Poor Doubting Sinner drawn to Christ* (7th ed., 1743). See *Selection of his Works and Memoir* by the Rev. Edward W. Hooker (1849). He died in Hartford, Conn., July 7, 1647.

HOOKER, Warren Brewster, representative, was born at Perrysburg, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1856; son of John and Philena (Waterman) Hooker, and a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Hooker the immigrant, 1633. He was educated at Forestville academy, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, practising in Fredonia, N.Y. He was special surrogate of Chautauqua county, 1878–80; supervisor of Fredonia for several years; and a Republican representative from the thirty-fourth district in the 52d, 53d, 54th, and 55th congresses, 1891–99. He was re-elected to the 56th congress, but resigned his seat Nov. 11, 1899, and was succeeded by Edward B. Vreeland.

HOOKS, Charles, representative, was born in Bertie county, N.C. He was a representative from Duplin county, N.C., in the state legislature, 1802–04; and a state senator, 1810–11. He was a representative in the 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1815–17 and 1819–25. His sister Mary married Ezekiel Slocumb (q.v.), and became famous for her daring adventure to reach her husband on the battle-field of Moore's Creek, N.C., Feb. 27, 1776. Mr. Hooks subsequently removed to Alabama, where he died in 1851.

HOOPER, Archibald Maclaine, writer and lawyer, was born in Wilmington, N.C., Dec. 7, 1775; son of George and Catharine (Maclaine) Hooper; and grandson of Archibald Maclaine, a Revolutionary patriot of Wilmington, N.C., and of the Rev. William Hooper, second rector of Trinity church, Boston, Mass. He was educated as a lawyer and was editor of the *Cape Fear Recorder*, 1826–32. He was married to Charlotte, daughter of Lieut.-Col. John A. De Berniere of the 60th regiment of the British army; and had three sons: George D., John De Berniere and Johnson J. (q.v.); and a daughter Louisa who married, first, the Rev. Daniel Cobia, and secondly the Rev. J. J. Roberts, D.D. He is the author

of a memoir of his uncle, William Hooper the signer, in "Wheeler's History of North Carolina;" memoirs of Generals Howe and Ashe (MS. 1900); sketches of William Hill, Harnett, Abner Nash, Caswell, Davie, Iredell, Johnston, Moore and other notable citizens of North Carolina of the Revolutionary period, and of a pamphlet containing sketches of prominent men from the Cape Fear district, from its settlement to the Mexican war, signed "Caius Victor." He died at the home of his son George, at Crawford, Ala., Sept. 25, 1853.

HOOPER, Franklin William, educationist, was born at Walpole, N.H., Feb. 11, 1851; son of William and Elvira (Pulsifer) Hooper; grandson of James Hooper. He was prepared for college at Antioch, Yellow Springs, Ohio, graduated from Harvard in 1875, made a scientific expedition to the Florida Keys in 1875–76 for Prof. W. G. Farlow and the Smithsonian Institution: was principal of the Keene, N.H., high school, 1877–80, and became professor of chemistry and geology at Adelphi college, Brooklyn, in 1880. He was elected a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute in May, 1887; was made chairman of the committee on scientfic work in October of the same year; proposed a plan for the reorganization of the institute and its incorporation as the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in 1889, and was made director of the corporation in May, 1890. He was elected a member of the Brooklyn board of education in 1892; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1896; a trustee of Antioch college in 1898; a member of the board of directors of the Brooklyn public library in 1894; a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the New England Society in the City of Brooklyn in 1893; a member of the New York Academy of Sciences; a member of the Hamilton, Montauk and Union League clubs of Brooklyn; and was a member of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Civil Service Reform association, 1890–98. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard university in 1897. He is the author of frequent contributions to current periodicals.

HOOPER, George De Berniere, lawyer, was born in or near Wilmington, N.C., in 1809; eldest son of Archibald Maclaine and Charlotte (De Berniere) Hooper. He was brought up on the plantation of his grandfather, George Hooper, and was appointed a cadet to the U.S. Military academy, West Point, but left there on account of ill health. He completed his school training in North Carolina and was admitted to the bar in Charleston, S.C. He settled in practice in La Fayette, Ala., in 1833, where he was a major in the volunteer army against the Indians, continuing in the service till peace was declared. He removed successively to Crawford, Ala.; Columbus, Ga., and Opelika, Ala., and was for a time chancellor of the eastern division of Alabama and one of the best known supreme court and chancery lawyers in the state. He was a supporter of Bell and Everett in 1860, and, although not an advocate of secession, gave the new government his hearty support, sent two of his sons to the front and was a member of the home guard present at Columbus, Ga., in the stand made there against the Federal troops in 1865. He was married in 1836 to Caroline, daughter of Charles P. Mallett, of Fayetteville, N.C., and their oldest son, George William, a soldier in the Confederate States army, was crippled from wounds received at Seven Pines,—married his cousin, Charlotte Isabella Waddell; was prosecuting attorney for Russell county, and died in Opelika, Ala., in 1883; Charles, the second son, also joined the Confederate army, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel on the field at second Manassas for gallantry. George D. Hooper died at the home of his son John in Birmingham, Ala., March 19, 1892.

HOOPER, John De Berniere, educator, was born in Smithville (Southport), near Wilmington, N.C., Sept. 6, 1811; second son of Archibald Maclaine and Charlotte (De Berniere) Hooper. He attended school at Wilmington, N.C., and was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1831 with highest honors, being assigned the Latin salutatory. He taught in the Episcopal school for boys near Raleigh, N.C., 1831–35; was tutor at the University of North Carolina, 1835–38, and professor of Latin and French, 1838–48. He removed to Warren county, N.C., in 1849, and opened a private school for boys. He was in charge of the Fayetteville Female academy, 1860–66; principal of the Collegiate institute for young ladies, Wilson, N.C., 1866–75, and upon the reorganization of the University of North Carolina he was professor of Greek and French languages, 1875–85, and a trustee of the university, 1875–81. He was married, Dec. 30, 1837, to his fourth cousin, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. William Hooper, of North Carolina. Of their children, Helen became the wife of James Wills, of Chapel Hill; Fanny, the wife of Spier Whitaker of Raleigh, afterward judge of the superior court of North Carolina; Julia, the wife of Professor Graves, of the University of North Carolina; and Henry resided in Edenton, N.C., and was married to Jessie Wright of that town. The data used in preparing the sketches of the Hooper family which appear in this work were furnished by Mrs. Spier Whitaker, a careful student of the annals of the family. Professor Hooper died at Chapel Hill, N.C., Jan. 23, 1886, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery, Raleigh.

HOOPER, Johnson J., editor, was born in North Carolina in June, 1815; son of Archibald and Charlotte (De Berniere) Hooper. He

removed early in life to Alabama, where he participated in the Indian wars, and was editor, successively, of the *Chambers County Times*, the *Alabama Journal* and the Montgomery *Mail*. He was elected state solicitor, and was private secretary to Leroy P. Walker, C.S. secretary of war, 1861–62, serving as secretary of the Confederate provisional congress both at Montgomery, Ala., and Richmond, Va. He was married in 1842 to Mary Mildred Brantley, who died in May, 1899. They had two children: William, a captain in the C.S. army and subsequently law partner of Gen. Samuel Gholson, of Aberdeen, Miss., was assassinated in July, 1875; and Adolphus, a business man in New York city and New Orleans, died in New Orleans about 1894 from the result of a railroad accident. Secretary Hooper was custodian of the proceedings of the Confederate States congress, and at the time of his death was engaged in preparing the same for permanent record. He was author of *Simon Suggs*, and was commended by Thackeray as one of the best humorous writers of America. He died in Richmond, Va., June 7, 1862.

HOOPER, Lucy Hamilton (Jones), author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20, 1835; daughter of Bataile Muse Jones, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia. She was educated in her native city, and while attending school contributed verses to *Godey's Lady's Book*. She was married in 1854 to Robert M. Hooper, a native of Philadelphia, where they resided until 1874. Soon after her marriage a commercial crisis ruined her husband's business and she was compelled to adopt literary pursuits as a profession. She contributed regularly to newspapers and magazines, and was associate editor of *Our Daily Fare*, issued in connection with the fair held by the U.S. Sanitary Commission in Philadelphia in 1864, and to which she presented the first hundred copies of a small collection of her poems published in that year. She was associate editor of *Lippincott's Magazine* from its establishment in 1868 until 1870, when she made her first trip to Europe. Her husband was appointed vice-consul general in Paris in 1874, and she became Paris correspondent for the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, the Baltimore *Gazette*, the American issue of the *Art Journal*, *Appleton's Journal*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* and the *Paris American Register*. She is the author of: *Poems with Translations from the German of Geibel and Others* (1864); *Poems* (1871); *The Nabob*, translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet by special agreement with Daudet (1878); *Under the Tricolor; or the American Colony in Paris*, novel (1880); *The Tsar's Widow*, novel (1881); two plays: *Helen's Inheritance*, which was produced at the Theatre d'Application, Paris, in 1888, at the Madison Square theatre, New York, in 1889, and toured the United States for several seasons under the title *Inherited*; and *Her Living Image*, in collaboration with a French dramatist. She died in Paris, France, Aug. 31, 1893.

HOOPER, Samuel, representative, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Feb. 3, 1808. His father and grandfather were both merchants, and his father was president of the old Marblehead bank. In early life Samuel went as supercargo in his father's vessels to Cuba, Russia and Spain. He was married in 1832 to a daughter of William Sturgis, and thereupon became a junior partner in the firm of Bryant, Sturgis & Co., in Boston, where he remained ten years. As a member of the firm of William Appleton & Co. he engaged in the China trade, 1842–75. He was interested in the manufacture of iron and in iron mines. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1852–55; state senator, 1857, and a Republican representative from Boston in the 37th–43d congresses inclusive, 1861–75. He served on the committees on ways and means, banking and commerce, and on the war debts of the loyal states. He was credited by Secretary Chase with being largely responsible for the success in floating the national loan of April, 1861, and in establishing the national banking system. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866. He founded the Sturgis-Hooper professorship of geology in connection with the school of mining and practical geology in Harvard university in 1865, which was made a separate chair in 1875. His contribution to Harvard to sustain the professorship was $50,000. Harvard conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1866. He is the author of: *Currency or Money; its Nature and Uses* (1855); *A Defence of the Merchants of Boston* (1866); *An Examination of the Theory and the Effect of the Laws Regulating the Amount of Specie in Banks* (1860); and pamphlets and speeches. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 13, 1875.

HOOPER, William, clergyman, was born in Edenmouth, a farm at the junction of the Eden with the Tweed near Kelso, Scotland, in 1704; son of Robert and Mary (Jaffray) Hooper, who were married, Aug. 2, 1692. William was graduated at Edinburgh university (which was also the alma mater of his father), M.A., in 1723; immigrated to Boston, Mass., where he became well known as an orator, and was pastor of the West Congregational church in that place, from its foundation in 1737 until his change to the Episcopal faith in 1746. "He changed," says Bishop Phillips Brooks, "partly because of the argument for Episcopacy, but mainly because of the more liberal theology." He went to England in 1746, where he received orders and returned to Boston

in 1747, to take charge of Trinity parish, to which he had been called as rector, in which capacity he remained till his death. During the twenty years of his pastorate he enjoyed the utmost affection and reverence of his congregation. He married Mary, daughter of John Dennie, an eminent merchant of Boston. Of their five children, William "the signer." John, George, Mary and Thomas,—John died unmarried, Mary married a Mr. Spence, and William, George and Thomas removed to the south, George marrying Catherine, daughter of Archibald Maclaine, of Wilmington, N.C., a fiery Revolutionary patriot, prominent in the provincial conventions; and Thomas marrying Mary Heron, daughter of Capt. Ben Heron, of Windsor, Bertie county, N.C. The Rev. William Hooper died suddenly while walking in his garden in Boston, Mass., April 14, 1767.

HOOPER, William, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Boston, Mass., June 28, 1742 (n. s.); son of the Rev. William and Mary (Dennie) Hooper, and grandson of Robert and Mary (Jaffray) Hooper of Edenmouth, parish of Ednam, near Kelso, Scotland. William studied under the celebrated John Lovell, who prepared him for college. He was graduated at Harvard in 1760 and studied law under James Otis. In 1767 he settled in practice at Wilmington, N. C. He took an active part with the government against the "Regulators," who were defeated at Alamance, May 16, 1771; represented the Wilmington district in the house of commons in 1773; was one of the five projectors of a provisional congress which met in New Bern, Aug. 25, 1774; and represented the state of North Carolina in the Continental congress, 1774–77. He was speaker of the Hillsborough and Halifax, N.C., conventions in 1776, and wrote an eloquent address to the British parliament. He signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776; served on important committees, and resigned his seat in congress in 1777 in order to earn money to support his family. He was forced to leave Wilmington upon the occupation of the city by the British, but returned in 1781 after the evacuation and removed the following year to Hillsborough. He was a Federal judge in the New York and Massachusetts boundary commission dispute in 1786, and retired from public life in 1787. In the fall of 1767 he married Anne, daughter of High-Sheriff Thomas and Barbara (Murray) Clark, of Wilmington, N.C., and sister of Col. and Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Thomas Clark, of the American army, who is mentioned in the war records at Washington, D.C., "in the list of officers of the late war who continued to the end thereof." They had three children: William, who married Helen Hogg; Thomas, unmarried; and Elizabeth, who married Henry Hyrne Watters and left no children. William "the signer" died in Hillsborough, N.C., Oct. 14, 1790.

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HOOPER, William, educator, was born in Hillsborough, N.C., Aug. 31, 1792; son of William and Helen (Hogg) Hooper; grandson of William "the signer" and Ann (Clark) Hooper, and great-grandson of William and Mary (Dennie) Hooper. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1809; A.M., 1812; was tutor there, 1810–17, and professor of ancient languages, 1817–22. He studied at Princeton Theological seminary, 1812–13, one session. He was made a deacon in the P.E. church in 1819, ordained priest, April 24, 1822, and was rector of St. John's church, Fayetteville, N.C., 1822–24. He was connected with the University of North Carolina as professor of logic and rhetoric, 1825–28, and of ancient languages, 1828–37. He became an adherent of the Baptist denomination in 1831, and was theological professor in the Furman institution, near Winnsboro, S.C., 1838–40; professor of Roman literature in South Carolina college, Columbia, S.C., 1840–46, and president *pro tempore* for a time; president of Wake Forest college, N.C., 1846–49; teacher of a boys' school, Littleton, 1849–51; pastor of the Baptist church at New Bern, 1852–54; president of the Chowan collegiate institute, Murfreesboro, 1855–61; teacher in the Female seminary, Fayetteville, 1861–65; and associate principal with his son-in-law, J. De Berniere Hooper, of Wilson collegiate seminary for young ladies, 1866–75. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1818, that of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1857, and that of LL.D. elsewhere. After his father's death his mother was married to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, president of the University of North Carolina. He married in December, 1814, Fanny P., daughter of Edward Jones, solicitor-general of North Carolina. Of

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their children: William, Edward, Mary, Joseph, Thomas, Du Ponceau—the only descendants of William Hooper the signer,—the first, second and youngest sons were physicians; Thomas was assistant and principal of a number of schools in North Carolina; and Joseph was also a well-known teacher. Du Ponceau and Joseph both entered the Confederate army at the outbreak of the civil war in 1861; Du Ponceau was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and Joseph was in 1900 the sole survivor of the family, and resided in Jacksonville, Fla. President Hooper died at Chapel Hill, N.C., Aug. 19, 1876.

HOOPER, William Henry, delegate, was born at "Warwick Manor," Dorchester county, Eastern Shore, Md., Dec. 25, 1813; son of Henry (1789–1817) and Mary Noel (Price) Hooper; grandson of William Ennalls and Sarah (Ridgeway) Hooper; great-grandson of Brig.-Gen. Henry and Anna (Ennalls) Hooper; great[2]-grandson of Col. Henry and ——— (Orricke) Hooper and of William Ennalls, great[3]-grandson of Chief-Justice Henry and Mary (Ennalls) Hooper and great[4]-grandson of Capt. Henry Hooper of the English army, who settled in Dorchester county, Md., prior to 1670 on land granted by Lord Baltimore, and was a member of the provincial legislature in 1694. William Henry Hooper attended the county school for a short time; was a clerk in a store, 1827–32; merchant at Eastern Shore, 1832–35; went to Galena, Ill., in 1835, where he kept a store three years, failed in business and in 1843 engaged as clerk on a Mississippi steamboat. In 1844 he began the business of building steamboats, and his last boat, the *Alexander Hamilton*, built in 1847, was burned in 1849, and the loss ruined his business. He was then engaged as clerk in a mercantile house in Salt Lake City, Utah, 1850–53; visited California on business in 1854 and established himself in business in Salt Lake City in 1855. He was a member of the convention that met to frame a constitution for the proposed state of Deseret in 1855; was appointed by Brigham Young secretary *pro tempore* of the territory of Utah, which appointment was recognized by the government at Washington, and he served, 1857–58. He was elected delegate from Utah Territory to the 36th congress, 1859–61, and in 1862 he was elected U.S. senator from the proposed state of Deseret. He was again a delegate from Utah Territory to the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d congress, 1865–73, and in 1872 was again elected U.S. senator from the proposed state of Deseret. He was a director of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile institution, 1868–77; superintendent, 1873–75, and president, 1877–82. He was an organizer in 1871, a director and for many years president of the Deseret national bank. He died in Salt Lake City, Dec. 29, 1882.

HOOPES, Josiah, horticulturist and botanist, was born in West Chester, Pa., Nov. 9, 1832; son of Pierce and Sarah (Andrews) Hoopes; and grandson of Abner and Hannah (Pierce) Hoopes and of James and Martha (Bunting) Andrews. His first ancestor in America, Joshua Hoopes, emigrated from Cleveland, Yorkshire, England, in 1683, and settled in Bucks county, Pa. Josiah was educated in the schools of Philadelphia and established a nursery at West Chester in 1853 which became noted for its production of rare trees, shrubs and fruits. Mr. Hoopes made frequent visits to the old world in search of new species and introduced many of the popular specimens of useful and ornamental trees. He helped to found in 1859 the Horticultural association of Pennsylvania, and was its president, 1869–75. He was elected a member of the Ornithologists' union and of various scientific societies; and was a trustee of the West Chester state normal school from its commencement in 1871, serving about fifteen years. He published: *Book of Evergreens* (1868) and was a regular correspondent on horticultural subjects for the New York *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Press*, and leading magazines.

HOPE, James, painter, was born at Drygrange, Scotland, Nov. 29, 1818; son of Henry and Helen (Haag) Hope. He was taken by his father to Canada in 1827 and lived on a farm until his father's death in 1834, when he removed to Vermont, and served a five years' apprenticeship to a wagon-maker in Fairhaven. He attended Castleton seminary, 1839–40; taught school in West Rutland, Vt., 1840–41, and was married, Sept. 20, 1841, to Julia M. Smith, of West Rutland. Shortly after this he received a serious axe-wound and during the long confinement that followed he won quite a local reputation as a portrait painter and earned by this means about $100 with which he purchased books and artists' materials and began the study of art. Soon after he opened a studio in Montreal, where he worked successfully for two years. Returning to Vermont, he devoted his attention to landscape painting and for three years taught drawing and painting in Castleton seminary. In 1851 he built a residence in Castleton, Vt., where for many years he spent his summers, and which he continued to own until his death. In 1852 he opened a studio in New York city. He was mustered with the 2d Vermont volunteers, June 20, 1861, as captain of Co. B.; took part in both battles of Bull Run, all the engagements on the peninsula, and the battles of Fredericksburg and Antietam. In the Maryland campaign he was second in command of his regiment. He was honorably discharged, Dec. 20, 1862, on account of impaired health. In 1872 he removed to Watkins Glen, N.Y., and from the scenery of that place he painted some of his more

successful works. He was elected an associate National Academician in 1865. Among his paintings are: *The Army of the Potomac* (1864); *The Forest Glen* (1865); *The Gem of the Forest* (1867); *Rainbow Falls, Watkins Glen* (1872). The last work of his life comprises five large canvases illustrative of the battle of Antietam, from sketches made at the battle: (1) *Looking South* (1889), (2) *Looking West* (1889), (3) *Looking North* (1890), (4) *The Burnside Bridge* (1890), (5) *After the Battle, Bloody Lane* (1891). He died in Watkins, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1892.

HOPE, James Barron, poet, was born in the Gosport navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 23, 1829, at the residence of Commodore James Barron, the younger; son of Wilton and Jane (Barron) Hope; grandson of George and Rebecca (Meredith) Hope, and of Commodore James and Elizabeth (Armistead) Barron and nephew of Commodore Samuel Barron, U.S.N. His father, Wilton Hope, of "Bethel," Elizabeth City county, was a gifted man and a landed proprietor. James Barron Hope began his education in Germantown, Pa., and later studied under John B. Cary at the academy at Hampton, Va. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary, A.B., in 1847, and settled as a lawyer at Hampton, Elizabeth City county, Va. He served as secretary to his uncle, Commodore Samuel Barron, on the *Pennsylvania* in 1851, and was transferred to the *Cyane*, in which he made a cruise to the West Indies, 1852. He became commonwealth's attorney to Elizabeth City county in 1856. Already as "Henry Ellen" he had contributed to various southern publications, notably the *Literary Messenger*. In 1857 "Leoni di Monota and Other Poems" was published, and in the same year he wrote and recited the ode which celebrated the 250th anniversary at Jamestown. In 1858 he recited and published the Washington Memorial poem. At the outbreak of the civil war he was among the first in his state to take up arms, and he served as quartermaster in the Confederate army with the rank of captain throughout the war, 1861–65. After the war he settled in Norfolk, Va., as journalist and as editor of the *Day Book*, 1866. He also edited the Norfolk *Virginian*, 1869–73, and in October, 1873, founded the Norfolk *Landmark*, which he edited until his death. He delivered the poem at the unveiling of the monument raised to Annie Lee by the ladies of Warren county, N.C., in 1866, and one at the centennial celebration of the founding of Lynchburg, Va., in 1886. He also read memorial odes in Warrenton, Va., about 1874, Norfolk, 1884, and Portsmouth, 1886, and at the Virginia Military institute, 1871, and delivered important addresses on "Virginia—her Past, Present and Future" in Washington, Richmond and other cities, 1880–81, and "The Press and the Printer's Devil" in several cities, 1879–80. By invitation of the joint committee of congress he delivered an ode entitled "Arms and the Man" at the Centennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1881. This he also delivered in 1881–82 in Richmond, Washington and Philadelphia. The "Lee Memorial Ode," called by many his masterpiece, was recited at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to Robert E. Lee in Richmond, Va., in October, 1887, after the death of the poet. He was married in Hampton, Va., in 1857, to Annie Beverly Whiting, daughter of Kennon and Anne (Wythe) Whiting. His published volumes comprise the following: *Leoni di Monota and Other Poems* (1857); *Little Stories for Little People* (1874); *Elegiac Ode and Other Poems* (1875); *Madelon: Under the Empire*, a novel (1878); *Arms and the Man and Other Poems* (1882); and *Virginia Bay Leaves* (1895), containing the "Lee Memorial Ode" and other poems, selected and edited by his eldest daughter, Mrs. Janey Hope Marr (q.v.) He died in Norfolk, Va., Sept. 15, 1887.

HOPE, Matthew Boyd, educator, was born in Mifflin county, Pa., July 31, 1812; son of Richard and Mary (Boyd) Hope. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1830, and at Princeton Theological seminary, in 1834, and for two years studied medicine, having decided to become a missionary in India, receiving his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. He was ordained an evangelist by the presbytery of Huntingdon, April 7, 1836, and was a missionary, A.B.C.F.M., at Singapore, Asia, 1836–38. He was obliged to return to America by reason of illness caused by a sunstroke, and was corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization society, 1838–39; financial secretary of the board of education, 1839–42, and its corresponding secretary, 1842–46. He was professor of belles-lettres and political economy in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, 1846–59; an editor of the *Biblical Repository and Princeton Review*, 1840–48, and in charge of the financial affairs of the publication, 1840–56. He was married to Agues C., daughter of Matthew L. Bevan. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Washington college, Pa., in 1849. He is the author of: *Plan for the Endowment*

of the College of New Jersey: Discourse designed to show that Physiological Inquiries are not unfriendly to Religious Sentiment (1845); *Discourse delivered on Occasion of Death of D. G. Aikin* (1849); *Considerations on a Call to the Ministry* (1853); *Christianity the only Basis of Free Institutions* (1855); *Princeton Text Book on Rhetoric* (1859). He died at Princeton, N.J., Dec. 17, 1859.

HOPKINS, Abel Grosvenor, educator, was born at Avon Springs, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1844; son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miles and Mary Jane Hanson (Heacock) Hopkins; and grandson of Judge Samuel Miles Hopkins. He was graduated from Hamilton college, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869, and at Auburn Theological seminary in 1869. He was elected professor of Latin language and literature in Hamilton college as successor to Prof. William Neil McHarg in 1869. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Lafayette college in 1887, and that of D.D. from Hamilton college in 1899. He was married July 24, 1872, to Sophie, daughter of Judge O. S. Williams, of Clinton, N.Y. He is the author of: *Memorial Volume of O. S. Williams* (1881); *Early Protestant Missions Among the Iroquois* (1886); *A Memorial of Judge Theodore Dwight* (1893); an edition of the *Germania and Agricola* of Tacitus (1893). He died in Clinton, N.Y., July 27, 1899.

HOPKINS, Albert, educator, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., July 14, 1807; son of Archibald and Mary (Curtis) Hopkins, and grandson of Col. Mark and Electa (Williams) Hopkins. He entered Williams college in the junior class, and was graduated A.B. 1826, A.M. 1829, and in a post-graduate course in agriculture and engineering in 1829. He was tutor at the college, 1827–29; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1829–38, and of natural philosophy and astronomy, 1838–68, and professor of astronomy under the provisions of the David Dudley Field memorial, 1868–72. He selected the philosophical and chemical apparatus for the college in Europe in 1834, and in 1835 began the erection of an astronomical observatory at Williamstown, the first erected in connection with an American college. He was ordained a Congregational minister, and was stated supply in churches at Williamstown, South Williamstown, White Oaks, and in the college chapel throughout his lifetime. He was among the first of college professors to organize scientific expeditions in classes, and he founded a natural history society and the Alpine club at Williams. He was corresponding fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain, and received the degree of LL.D. from Jefferson college in 1859. He was married, in 1842, to Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Edward Payson, and the author of several popular books for children. He died in Williamstown, Mass., May 24, 1872.

HOPKINS, Albert Cole, representative, was born in Villenova, Chautauqua county, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1837; son of Joseph Gilbert and Abigail (Webb) Hopkins; grandson of Daniel and Hannah (Demming) Hopkins of Hartford, Conn., and of Judah and Abigail Swift, of Austerlitz, New York; and a descendant of John Hopkins, who came to America in 1634, and first settled in Cambridge, Mass., where he was made a freeman in 1635. Albert received a good education; taught school in Troy, Pa., 1856, and returned to Chautauqua county, where he acquired a commercial education, and resided at Jamestown, Westfield and Forestville. He engaged in mercantile business at Troy, Pa., 1862–67, and removed to Lock Haven in 1867, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was a Republican representative from the sixteenth district of Pennsylvania in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95. He was married first to Julia, daughter of B. H. Taylor, of Williamsport, Pa., and granddaughter of Samuel McKean, U.S. senator; and secondly to Matilda Givens, daughter of David McDonald, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

HOPKINS, Albert J., representative, was born in DeKalb county, Ill., Aug. 15, 1846. He was graduated at Hillsdale college, Mich., in June, 1870, and was admitted to the bar, practising at Aurora, Ill. He was state's attorney of Kane county, 1872–76; a member of the Republican state central committee, 1878–80; presidential elector on the Blaine and Logan ticket in 1884, and a Republican representative in the 49th–57th congresses inclusive, 1885–1903. In the 56th congress he served as chairman of the select committee on the census and as a member of the committees on merchant marine and fisheries and ways and means.

HOPKINS, Alphonso Alva, author, was born at Burlington Flats, N.Y., March 27, 1843; son of Alvah and Mercy (Hale) Hopkins; grandson of Daniel Dewey and Harmonia (Babcock) Hopkins; great-grandson of Stephen and Rhoda (Dewey) Hopkins, and a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island. He received his education at Hamilton, N.Y., academy, engaged in newspaper work, and was editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, *American Rural Home* and *American Reformer* successively, 1867–85. He lectured on literary, temperance and economic topics from 1868; was vice-chancellor and professor of political economy at the American Temperance university, Tennessee, 1893–95, and received the degree of Ph.D. from there in 1895. He was prohibition candidate for governor of New York in 1882, and editor of the *Defender*, 1898–99; and is the author of: *Asleep in the Sanctum and Other Poems* (1876); *His Prison Bars* (1878); *Our Sabbath Evening* (1878); *Waifs*

and Their Authors (1879); *Geraldine* (a novel in verse, published anonymously) (1882); *Sinner and Saint* (1883); *Life of General Clinton B. Fisk* (1888); *Wealth and Waste* (1895), and numerous prohibition pamphlets.

HOPKINS, Caspar Thomas, pioneer, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., May 18, 1826; third son of the Rt. Rev. John Henry and Melusina (Muller) Hopkins. His father was the first P.E. bishop of Vermont and a native of Ireland, and his mother, of German birth, was the daughter of a shipping merchant impoverished by the Napoleonic wars, who settled in Zelienople, Pa., in 1812. Caspar was one of a family of thirteen children and was brought up under severe discipline. When he was thirteen years old the school conducted by his father closed and the bishop was bankrupted. The succeeding four years he and his brothers were the working force of a rocky farm of one hundred acres, and when he was ready in 1843 to enter the University of Vermont, he was without means to pay his way. To meet the expenses he acted as organist in the church, tuned pianos and lectured on music. He thus, within four years, earned $500, which liquidated his debt to the college, and he was graduated in 1847, the second in the class. He then established and edited the *Vermont State Agriculturist*, 1847–49. He joined the United Pacific Gold company in 1849, and with the expedition made the journey *via* Mexico City, and while en route he was elected captain of the company. He started with five dollars capital and reached California, June 10, 1849, with a debt of $600 to the company. He was an organizer of the Samuel Roberts expedition, which explored the Rogue and Umpqua rivers, Oregon, in 1850, and opened the region to settlers. He was employed in the U.S. custom house, 1851–54; by an English insurance company at their Sacramento agency 1854–56; represented Hartford, Conn., companies at San Francisco, 1856–61; organized the California Mutual Marine Insurance company in 1861, and was its secretary, 1861–64. The company was then reincorporated as the California Insurance company, added fire risks to its business, and he was president of this company, 1866–85. He organized the board of marine underwriters in 1864; was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, 1868–69; and drafted the law creating the office of insurance commissioner in 1866. He was president of the California Immigrant union, 1870–71. He was a leading spirit in organizing the compact among the underwriters of the Pacific coast in 1884. He promoted and was president of the Pacific Social Science association and was a member of the committee of one hundred organized to check the power of the Southern Pacific railroad. He was prominent in religious circles, and devoted to church music. For many years he was a church organist, and director of music, serving without pay for years at a time. In 1885 he removed to Pasadena, where he engaged in fruit raising and in building operations. He was married in 1853 to Almira, daughter of Daniel Burnett, of New York. She died in 1875, leaving six children. Mr. Hopkins was married in 1877 to Mrs. Jane E. Taylor, of Glastonbury, Conn. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1855. He is the author of: *Suggestions to Masters of Vessels in Distress* (1869); *Manual of American Ideas* (1872); and articles in the *Overland Monthly*. He died in Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 4, 1893.

HOPKINS, Charles Jerome, musician, was born in Burlington, Vt., April 4, 1836; son of the Rt. Rev. John Henry and Melusina (Muller) Hopkins. He was educated at home and studied one year at the University of Vermont. He gave his time largely to the cultivation of his musical talent, which was early manifested, and while he was self-taught, save the instruction received in his own home and in his father's church, he gained a thorough knowledge of the art, serving as organist and choir-leader in his father's church at Burlington, Vt., and in various churches in New York city. He took a course in chemistry in the New York Medical college, but devoted himself to music, giving concerts and concert-lectures in over one hundred cities in the United States. His compositions were not only popular in America but were introduced in England and Germany. He founded the Orphion free classes of choir-boys in New York city in 1866; originated piano lecture-concerts for lyceums in 1867, and trained the first choir of child voices to sing Händel's "Hallelujah Chorus." His orchestral music was played at the Crystal Palace, London, 1874, and his chamber music at Liszt's house at Weimar, Germany, in 1885. His compositions included operettas, cantatas, church music, secular songs and pianoforte pieces. He also published: *First Book of Church Music* (1860); *Class-Book of Notation Study* (1865); *Second Book of Church Music* (1867). He died at his home, the Hermitage, near Passaic, N.J., Nov. 4, 1898.

HOPKINS, Edward Washburn, educator, was born at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 8, 1857; son of Lewis Spring and Frances (Washburn) Hopkins; grandson of John Hopkins, of Boston, and a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, of Waterbury, Conn. (1633). He was graduated from Columbia college in 1878, and was a fellow in letters there, 1878–81, and tutor in Latin and Zend, 1881–85; associate professor of Greek and Sanskrit at Bryn Mawr college, Pa., 1885–92, and professor of the same, 1892–95. He was elected professor of Sans-

krit language and literature and of comparative philology at Yale university in 1895. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Leipzig in 1881. He became editor of the *Journal of the Oriental Society* in 1900, and is the author of: *Mutual Relations of the Four Castes in Manu* (1881); *Translations of Laws of Manu* in Trübner's Oriental series (1884); *Essays on the Social and Military Position of the Ruling Caste in Ancient India* (1889); *Religions of India* (1896), and numerous articles in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* and other journals.

HOPKINS, Esek, naval officer, was born in Chapumiscook, R.I., April 26, 1718; son of William and Ruth (Wilkinson) Hopkins. He was a descendant in the fourth generation from Thomas Hopkins, who came from Chesselbourne, England, settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1636; became one of the proprietors of the Providence Plantations in 1638, and married the daughof Benedict Arnold, the first governor of Rhode Island. Esek was a younger brother of Capt. William Hopkins, and of Judge Stephen Hopkins, the signer. He received a fair education, went to sea with his brother William, and subsequently, in 1738, shipped as a "raw hand" on a vessel bound for Surinam, and in an incredibly short time was made master of the vessel. He became an extensive trader and was interested in privateering during the seven years' war with France and Spain. He was commodore of a fleet of seventeen vessels owned by the Hopkins family and while subject to the vicissitudes of trade and war, which several times impoverished him, he left the sea a comparatively rich man. He was married on Nov. 28, 1741, to Desire, daughter of Ezekiel Burroughs, a leading merchant of Newport, R.I. He removed to Providence, R.I., in 1752, and purchased a farm in the north part of the town and made it his residence during the remainder of his life. He was a representative in the general assembly, 1762–64. He espoused the cause of the colonists, and when the defence of Providence against the British, who occupied Newport, became necessary, the citizens selected him as their leader, and on Aug. 29, 1775, he was commander of the battery on Fox Point and proceeded to put the town and harbor in a condition of defence. He built a floating battery, and placed

fire ships and a boom and chain to shut up the mouth of the harbor. The recess committee of the general assembly in October, 1775, commissioned him commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and at the head of 600 men he marched to Middletown, near Newport, and secured from the British commander terms favorable to the colonists, the British commander agreeing not to burn Newport or land his troops in the town. On Aug. 26, 1775, the general assembly of Rhode Island directed the colonial delegates in congress to use their influence to secure a navy for the protection of commerce, and for aggressive warfare upon the sea against British transports and merchantmen. On Dec. 13, 1775, congress appropriated $866,666.66 to build thirteen vessels, and Esek Hopkins was the unanimous choice of congress for the head of the new navy. He was commissioned commander-in-chief Dec. 22, 1775. He was known as "admiral" and as "commodore" but his official title appears as "commander-in-chief of the navy." He carried one hundred hardy seamen under Capt. Abraham Whipple on the sloop *Katy* to Philadelphia, where they enlisted in the naval service, and early in January, 1776, he had organized a fleet of eight "warships" hastily converted from merchantmen with an armament of 110 guns. He selected the *Black Prince*, renamed *Alfred*, as flagship, and from the masthead of this vessel he floated the admiral's flag, composed of thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, with a rattlesnake undulating upon it. The other vessels comprising the fleet were the *Columbus*, *Andrea Doria*, *Cabot*, *Providence*, *Fly*, *Hornet* and *Wasp*. With this fleet he set sail, Feb. 17, 1776, and visited the port of New Providence, captured the forts, seized the guns and ammunition, and on his way to his home port captured two British war-sloops, and had an all-night encounter with the British frigate *Glasgow*, which, however, escaped into Newport harbor under protection of the British fleet. He then continued the operations of the infant navy, but did not plan any further expeditions involving the united action of the entire fleet, as sickness had deprived him of 200 seamen. He could not recruit his force, as able seamen were paid better wages by privateers and were given larger shares of prize money. He sent out individual vessels, however, and Captains Whipple and Biddle and Lieutenants Hinman and Jones, with the *Columbus*, *Andrea Doria*, *Cabot* and *Providence*, respectively, secured a large number of prizes which they brought into Boston, Providence, Newport and New York. When

COM. HOPKINS' FLAG, 1776.

congress directed Admiral Hopkins, after his acquittal of charges of "disobedience of orders" by the marine committee, to fit out a fleet to sail to Newfoundland and another to the South Atlantic coast, owing to the absence of these ships he could not carry out the orders, and on their return he could not recruit additional sailors to man the fleet owing to the demand from privateers. "For not paying due regard to the tenor of his instructions," and without being charged with any specific offence or being asked to answer, he was suspended, March 25, 1777, and dismissed from the service, Jan. 2, 1778, at which time he refused to obey the citation of congress to appear. He was repeatedly elected a representative in the general assembly of Rhode Island, and was employed in recruiting and drilling soldiers for the American army. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1782–1802, and nominated James Manning, the first president of the College of Rhode Island (Brown university), a delegate to the Continental congress, and secured his election. He died in North Providence, R.I., Feb. 26, 1802.

HOPKINS, George Washington, representative, was born in Goochland county, Va., Feb. 22, 1804. His father was first a Methodist and later a Protestant Episcopal clergyman. The son was educated in the "old field" schools and studied law, teaching school in order to pay his law tuition. He became a lawyer in Lebanon, Va., and was a delegate to the state legislature, 1833–34; and a representative in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39, and again in the 27th, 28th and 29th congress, 1841–47, serving as speaker *pro tempore* of the house during the second session of the 28th congress. In 1847 he was appointed by President Polk chargé d'affaires of the United States to Portugal, and remained at the post for two years. He was elected a delegate in the Virginia legislature in 1849 and served as speaker. He was subsequently for a time judge of the circuit court and was returned to the U.S. congress as a representative in the 35th congress, 1857–59, from the Abingdon district, serving in that congress as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. He was again a representative in the Virginia legislature, 1859–61, and died, at Abingdon, Washington county, Va., March 2, 1861.

HOPKINS, Herbert Müller, educator, was born in Hannibal, Mo., Oct. 15, 1870; son of the Rev. William C. and Cornelia (Stevens) Hopkins and grandson of the Rt. Rev. John Henry and Melusina (Müller) Hopkins. He prepared for college at the Toledo, Ohio, high school, and at the Columbia grammar school, New York city, and was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1893, and from Harvard, A.M., 1896, and Ph.D., 1898. He was instructor in Cheltenham academy, Ogontz, Pa., 1894–95, and became instructor in Latin at the University of California in 1898. He was elected a member of the American Philological association in 1898. He was married, Aug. 2, 1899, to Pauline Bradford Mackie, author of *Mademoiselle de Berny* (1897); *Ye Lyttle Salem Maide* (1898); *A Georgian Actress* (1900). Dr. Hopkins is the author of various poems contributed to periodicals.

HOPKINS, Isaac Stiles, educator, was born in Augusta, Ga., June 20, 1841; son of Thomas and Rebecca (Lambuth) Hopkins, and a descendant of an Irish family. He was graduated from Emory college, Oxford, Ga., in 1859, and from the Medical College of Georgia in 1861. He was professor of Latin at Emory college, 1884; president of the college, 1883–87; professor of chemistry at Southern university, Greensboro, Ala., 1881–83, and in 1887 organized the Georgia School of Technology, a branch of the state university, of which he was president, 1887–95. He studied theology in the Georgia Conference and was pastor of First Trinity and Merritt's Avenue churches, Atlanta, Ga., successively, 1887–95, and in 1899 became pastor of St. John's church, St. Louis, Mo. He received the degree of D.D. from Central college, Fayette, Mo., in 1882 and that of Ph.D. from Emory college in 1883. He lectured on educational subjects and contributed articles on philosophical and literary subjects to magazines.

HOPKINS, John Henry, first bishop of Vermont, and 26th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 30, 1792; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fitzakerly) Hopkins, and a descendant of the old Hopkins family of central England, who represented Coventry in the House of Commons as far back as the reign of Richard II. His father was a merchant, and his mother was the highly accomplished daughter of a fellow of Trinity college, Dublin. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1801, settled in western Pennsylvania, and was educated principally by his mother. He engaged in the iron business with James O'Hara in the Ligonier valley. The business failed to be profitable after the close of the war of 1812, and Mr. Hopkins was left in debt, which he subsequently paid. He studied law, was admitted to the bar at Pittsburg in

1818, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He joined Trinity Protestant Episcopal church and was chosen a vestryman of the parish. During a vacancy in the rectorship he was elected rector of the church, although he was ignorant of the contemplated purpose of the parish. He accepted the wishes of the parish, considering it to be a call from God, and became a candidate for holy orders in October, 1823. He was ordained a deacon, Dec. 24, 1823, and priest in May, 1824. In taking this step he gave up an income of over $5000 per year derived from his law practice and accepted one of $500 from the parish. He designed and built a new church edifice for Trinity parish, and on the visitation of Bishop White in 1825 presented 137 candidates for confirmation. In 1826 his own vote would have elected him assistant to Bishop White, but he positively refused to cast it. During seven years as rector of Trinity church, Pittsburg, he founded seven other churches and brought seven young men into the ministry. His scheme to found a theological seminary in Pittsburg was not approved by Bishop White, and he thereupon accepted the place as assistant rector of Trinity church, Boston, Mass., as that diocese wished his assistance in founding a theological seminary there. He was assistant rector of Trinity, 1831–32, and in 1832 was elected bishop of the newly-created diocese of Vermont. He was consecrated by Bishops Provoost, Griswold and Bowen, Oct. 31, 1832. He founded the Vermont Episcopal institute at Burlington, which experiment ended in disaster in 1839, owing to the financial panic of the previous years which deprived the school of patronage. The school was very successful at the start, but just before the panic it was extensively enlarged, and the bishop borrowed heavily to make the necessary improvements. He allowed no vacations and no play or relaxation from study and manual labor except on Saturday afternoons, and church attendance was obligatory. The teachers were the theological students studying under the bishop, the principal object of the school being to train up clergymen for the church. The misfortunes of the panic and the resultant failure left him penniless, and he borrowed from a Pennsylvania friend sufficient money to secure a farm of 100 acres at Rock Point, Vt., where he removed his family and found employment for his boys in building the house and barns, in clearing the fields and in cultivating the scanty soil. He combined with his duties as bishop those of rector of St. Paul's church, Burlington, and held the rectorship for twenty-seven years. In 1854 he revived the Vermont Episcopal institute, raising the money by personal solicitation, and placing it under his son, the Rev. Theodore Austin Hopkins, under whose able leadership it became a strong and permanent church school for boys. In 1867, as seventh presiding bishop of the American church, he attended the first Lambeth conference, an assembly he had suggested as early as 1851. While aiding the bishop of New York in visiting parishes in the northern part of the state he contracted a cold, and died after two days' illness. He was an architect, and one of the first to introduce Gothic architecture in the United States. He was also an excellent painter in oils and water colors, a musician and composer, and a powerful extemporaneous speaker. He was married in 1820 to Melusina Müller, a native of Germany, who had come to the United States with her father, an impoverished shipping merchant, in 1812. They had thirteen children, and their sons, John Henry, Jr., Edward Augustus, Caspar Thomas, Theodore Austin, William Cyprian, Charles Jerome and Frederick Vincent, became prominent in various callings and professions, three of them entering the priesthood of the Episcopal church. Caspar Thomas (q.v.) went to California in 1849; and Charles Jerome (q.v.), a musician and composer, died in 1898. Bishop Hopkins received the degree of D.D. from the University of Vermont in 1832, and that of J.C.D. from Oxford in 1867. His published works include: *Christianity Vindicated* (1833); *The Primitive Creed* (1834); *Essay on Gothic Architecture* (1836); *The Church of Rome* (1837); *Twelve Songs* (1839); *Letters to Bishop Kenrick* (1843); *The Novelties which disturb our Peace* (1844); *The History of the Confessional* (1850); *The End of Controversy Controverted* (3 vols., 1854); *The American Citizen* (1857); *A Scriptural, Historical and Ecclesiastical View of Slavery* (1864); *The Law of Ritualism* (1866); *The History of the Church in Verse* (1867); *The Pope not the Anti-Christ* (1868). He died at the Episcopal residence, near Burlington, Vt., Jan. 9, 1868.

OLD TRINITY CHURCH — BOSTON

HOPKINS, John Henry, clergyman, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 28, 1820; son of the Rt. Rev. John Henry and Melusina (Müller) Hopkins. He was graduated at the University of Vermont, A.B., 1839; A.M., 1845. He was a tutor in the family of Bishop Elliott, of Savannah, Ga., 1842–41; was graduated at the General Theological seminary in 1850; and was ordained deacon the same year. He was founder of the *Church Journal* in February, 1853, and its editor and proprietor, 1853–68. He was ordained a priest in

1872; was rector of Trinity church, Plattsburgh, N.Y., 1872–76, and of Christ church, Williamsport, Pa., 1876–87. He was a high churchman. He assisted in the organization of the diocese of Pittsburg in 1865, and of those of Albany and Long Island in 1868. He attended the Lambeth conference in 1867 with his father. Racine college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1872. He is the author of: *Life of Bishop Hopkins* (1868); *The Canticles Noted* (1866); *Poems by the Wayside* (1883); *Carols, Hymns and Songs* (4th ed., 1887); and edited *The Pope not the Anti-Christ* (1863), originally written by his father; *The Collected Works of Milo Mahan* (3 vols., 1875); *Great Hymns of the Church* (1887). See his life and writings by the Rev. Charles F. Sweet, under the title, *A Champion of the Cross* (1894). He died near Hudson, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1891.

HOPKINS, Johns, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., May 19, 1795; son of Samuel and Hannah (Janney) Hopkins; grandson of Johns and Elizabeth (Thomas) Hopkins, and of Joseph and Hannah (Jones) Janney, and a descendant of the Maryland family of Johns. His first maternal ancestor in America was Thomas Janney, born in 1633 in Cheshire, England. The name of his first paternal ancestor in America is not definitely known, but it is believed that he was Gerard Hopkins, who purchased land in Anne Arundel county in 1685, and who died in 1692. Until 1812 he attended a private school near his home, taught by a superior English teacher, and his father examined him in his studies, especially in history. This may have developed his noteworthy powers of conversation. He was fond of books to the end of his life, and kept up with the day in literary and scientific studies. He was a constant student of the Bible, and was much interested in the history of the Jews. His city and country homes were ever open to his friends, where many evenings were spent in delightful intercourse with a number of able men and women whom he brought together. His career in Baltimore began in 1812, when he became a clerk in the wholesale grocery store of his uncle, Gerard T. Hopkins. In 1813 he was given charge of the store, and by 1818 he had saved $800, with which he opened a store on his own account, aided by his uncle's endorsement. In 1819 the firm of Hopkins & Moore was formed, and in 1822 that of Hopkins & Brothers, which continued the business 1822-47. Mr. Hopkins retired in 1847, leaving the business to his brothers and their clerks. He became president of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, as successor to James Swan, and remained at the head of the institution till his death. He was financially connected with various other banks and industrial enterprises. He was a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 1847–73, and chairman of the finance committee, 1855 to 1873. He staked his fortune in carrying the road over several financial crises. On Aug. 24, 1867, he obtained, under the general statute, the charter for a corporation under the direction of a board of trustees "for the promotion of education in the state of Maryland." This was the nucleus of the Johns Hopkins university. He also instituted another foundation to be allied with the university, viz., the Johns Hopkins hospital. On the death of Mr. Hopkins it became known that he had divided his property, after paying certain personal legacies, between the university and the hospital, the amount being estimated as $7,000,000. The university was opened in 1876, and the hospital in 1889. Both establishments acquired a world-wide reputation, and are enduring monuments to the liberality, far-sightedness, and broad-mindedness of their founder. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university, in October, 1900, Johns Hopkins was one of the nine names in "Class F, Philanthropists," and received eleven votes, only George Peabody and Peter Cooper receiving places. The best sketch of his life is in *Baltimore, Past and Present, with Biographical Sketches of its Representative Men* (1871). He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 24, 1873.

JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, Maryland.

HOPKINS, Lemuel, poet, was born in Waterbury, Conn., June 19, 1750; grandson of Stephen, great-grandson of John, great ^{2}-grandson of Stephen and Dorcas (Bronson) and great ^{3}-grandson of John Hopkins, of Hartford (1636). He was liberally educated, practised medicine in Litchfield, Conn., and for a time served in the Continental army. He was projector and associate editor of *The Anarchiad*, conducted by the "Hartford wits," and contributed to *The Guillotine*. He wrote satirical verses on

political subjects ; was first an infidel and afterward a student of the Bible, writing in defence of Christian theology. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Yale in 1784. Among his poems are : *The Hypocrite's Hope*, and an elegy on *The Victims of a Caneer Quack*. He died in Hartford, Conn., April 14, 1801.

HOPKINS, Mark, educator, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Feb. 4, 1802 ; son of Archibald and Mary (Curtis) Hopkins, and grandson of Col. Mark and Electa (Williams) Hopkins. His father was a farmer : his grandfather was graduated at Yale in 1758, was a lawyer in Great Barrington and was killed in battle at White Plains, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1776. His grandmother Hopkins was a half-sister of Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams college, opened in 1793. He was graduated at Williams, A.B., in 1824, A.M., in 1827 ; was a tutor at Williams, 1825–27 ; studied medicine in New York, and received the degree of M.D. from Berkshire Medical school in 1829 ; was professor of moral philosophy and rhetoric in Williams college, 1830–36 ; president of the college, 1836–72 ; professor of moral and intellectual philosophy there, 1836–87 ; of Christian theology, 1858–87, and pastor of the college church, 1836–83. He was president of the A.B.C. F.M., 1857–87. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1837 and from Harvard in 1841 ; that of LL.D. from the University of the State of New York in 1857 and from Harvard in 1886. He was a trustee of Williams college, 1836–87 ; a member and president of the American Antiquarian society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In October, 1900, his name in "Class C, Educators" received forty-seven votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, Horace Mann alone in the class receiving a place, Mark Hopkins standing second. He is the author of : *Lectures on Evidences of Christianity* (1846 ; new ed., 1864) ; *Miscellaneous Essays and Discourses* (1847) ; *Lectures on Moral Science* (1862) ; *Baccalaureate Sermons and Occasional Discourses* (1863) ; *The Law of Love, and Love as a Law ; or Christian Ethics* (1869) ; *An Outline Study of Man* (1873) ; *Strength and Beauty* (1874) ; *Scriptural Idea of Man* (1883). He died in Williamstown, Mass., June 17, 1887.

Mark Hopkins

HOPKINS, Moses Aaron, diplomat, was born in Dublin, Pulaski county, Va., Dec. 25, 1846. He was a child of slave parents and in 1862 took refuge in the lines of the Federal army. He learned the alphabet after 1866, studied at Avery college and was graduated from Lincoln university in 1874, and from Auburn Theological seminary in 1877, where he was the first colored man to graduate. He was ordained by the presbytery of Baltimore in 1877 and was pastor and teacher at Franklinton, N.C., 1877–85. He was married, Oct. 14, 1875, to Carrie Elizabeth Payne, of Utica, N.Y., and in 1885 was appointed by president Cleveland U.S. minister resident and consul-general to Liberia. He died in Monrovia, Liberia, Aug. 3, 1886.

HOPKINS, Samuel, theologian, was born in Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 17, 1721 ; son of Timothy and Mary (Judd) Hopkins ; grandson of John Hopkins ; great-grandson of Stephen and Dorcas (Bronson) Hopkins, and great^2-grandson of John Hopkins, who settled at Cambridge in 1634 and removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1636. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1741 ; A.M., 1744. He studied theology under Jonathan Edwards, and was pastor at Housatonic, Mass., 1743–69 ; at Newport, R.I., 1770–76 ; and during the occupation of Newport by the British he preached at Newburyport, Mass., and at Canterbury and Stamford, Conn. He could not rebuild his congregation in Newport after the war, and depended for his subsistence on weekly contributions and the help of friends. He was deprived of the use of his limbs by an attack of paralysis in 1799. He freed his own slaves and advocated universal emancipation and colonization in Africa. His particular theory of sin and its punishment became known as Hopkinsianism and his theological belief marked an epoch in religious thought in New England. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown university in 1790. He published, besides various sermons : *A System of Doctrines Contained in Divine Revelation* (1793) ; *Life of President Edwards ; Life of Susannah Anthony ; Life of Mrs. Osborne*. Dr. Stephen West published his works in 1805 and Dr. Edward A. Parks his collected writings and a memoir in 1852. See also *Memoir* containing complete bibliography by John Ferguson (1830). He died in Newport, R.I., Dec. 20, 1803.

HOPKINS, Samuel, soldier, was born in Albemarle county, Va., about 1750. He was an officer under Washington in the American Revolution and was conspicuous in the battles at Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth and Brandywine. He was a hero of the battle of Germantown, where he was commander of a battalion of light infantry which was nearly annihilated, and where, while leading his men, he was severely wounded. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Virginia at the

siege of Charleston, S.C., and when Col. Richard Parker was killed, he commanded the regiment and was made prisoner with the other officers on the surrender of the city, May 20, 1780. His bold threat to raise a mutiny while on board a vessel *en route* for Virginia as a prisoner of war, secured for the prisoners proper food and treatment, hitherto denied them. He settled in the Green River country, Kentucky, in 1797, and Hopkins county, in which he lived, was named for him. He was a representative in the Kentucky legislature for several years. In October, 1812, he led 2000 mounted volunteers against the hostile Kickapoo Indians and in November with a band of infantry undertook to suppress Indian hostilities on the Wabash. Both expeditions were unsuccessful as to immediate results but served to cause the Indians to make peace. General Hopkins was a representative from Kentucky in the 13th congress, 1813–15. He died in Henderson, Ky., October, 1819.

HOPKINS, Samuel Miles, representative, was born in Salem, Conn., May 9, 1772 ; son of Samuel and Molly (Miles) Hopkins. He was matriculated at Yale in the class of 1791, but did not graduate because denied the first honor. He was admitted to the bar in 1793, and practised in Oxford, N.Y., for one year. He then removed his law office to New York city, where he conducted a successful practice. He was married in 1800 to Sarah Elizabeth Rogers, of New York. He was representative from New York in the 13th congress 1813–15 ; removed to Albany, N.Y., in 1821, and was a member of the state assembly, 1821–27. He received his A.B. degree and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1828. He was a judge of the New York circuit court, 1832–37, and a trustee of Auburn Theological seminary, 1832–39. He published : *Chancery Reports* (1827) ; *Temperance* (1836). He died in Geneva, N.Y., March 9, 1837.

HOPKINS, Samuel Miles, clergyman, was born in Geneseo, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1813 ; son of the Hon. Samuel Miles and Sarah Elizabeth (Rogers) Hopkins. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B. 1832 ; A.M., 1835, and at Yale A.B. 1835 ; A.M., 1838. He studied theology at Auburn, N.Y., 1834–36, and at Princeton, 1836–37. He was married, May 15, 1838, to Mary Jane Hanson Heacock, of Buffalo, N.Y. He was ordained in 1839 ; was pastor at Corning, N.Y., 1839–43 ; at Fredonia, N.Y., 1834–46, and professor of ecclesiastical history and church polity at Auburn Theological seminary, 1847–95. He was moderator of the general assembly at St. Louis, Mo., 1866. He received the degree of D.D. from Amherst in 1854. He published : *Manual of Church Polity* (1878) ; *Liturgy and Book of Common Prayer* (1883), and contributed to church periodicals. He died in Auburn, N.Y., Oct. 29, 1901.

HOPKINS, Stephen, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Chapumiscook, Scituate, R.I., March 7, 1707 ; son of William and Ruth (Wilkinson) Hopkins and great-grandson of Thomas Hopkins who came to America with Roger Williams and was one of the first settlers in Providence Plantations in 1640. He was an elder brother of William Hopkins, a shipping merchant, and of Esek Hopkins, commander in-chief of the U.S. navy, 1775–78. His family were wealthy farmers and he was brought up on the farm. He was town clerk of Scituate, 1732–41 ; justice of the peace, 1736 : president of the town council, 1735–42 ; justice of the court of common pleas, 1736–39 ; representative in the general assembly of Rhode Island fourteen terms, 1732–52, and 1770–75 ; speaker of the house, 1741–43 ; assistant justice of the supreme court of the state, 1747–51 ; chief justice, 1751–55 ; delegate to the Colonial congress at Albany, N.Y. 1754–55 ; delegate to the Colonial congress at Boston, Mass., 1757, and governor of Rhode Island, 1755–57, 1758–62, 1763–65, 1767–68. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–76, and as a member of that body was a signer of the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, on which occasion he remarked : "My hand trembles but my heart does not." He was a member of the Rhode Island council of war, 1776–78 ; a trustee of Brown university, 1764–85, and chancellor of that institution, 1764–85. He laid out the town of Providence in streets and lots in 1731 and made the place his residence, engaging in ship-building and as a merchant. At the Albany convention he was a member of the committee that drafted the plan of colonial union adopted by the convention, but rejected by the colonies and by the crown. In 1765 he was one of the committee to draw up the instructions presented to the general assembly, relative to the stamp act. These resolutions went farther than those offered to the House of Burgesses of Virginia, prepared by Patrick Henry, as the resolution rejected by that body was adopted by the general assembly of Rhode Island, the resolution reciting : "We are not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance designed to impose any internal taxation whatever upon us, other than the laws and ordinances of Rhode Island." In the Continental congress

he was a member of the naval committee. He had for his colleague in the first and second sessions Samuel Ward, his political opponent in the annual contests for governor of Rhode Island, (1755–64), and to effect a reconciliation with whom he declined further to be a candidate after 1764. His colleague in the third session was William Ellery. He served as a member of the committee of safety of Providence during the Revolution; and as delegate from Rhode Island to the conventions to promote the common defences of the borders of the New England states, and presided over the meetings at Providence, R.I., in 1776, and Springfield, Mass., in 1777. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1778, and was a member of the committee that drafted the Articles of Confederation. He founded the town library of Providence in 1750. It was burned in 1758, and re-established by him the following year. He is the author of: *The Grievances of the American Colonies Candidly Examined* (1765); *History of The Planting and Growth of Providence* (*Gazette*, 1765). William Eaton Foster published in 1884, *Stephen Hopkins, a Rhode Island Statesman*. He died in Providence, R.I., July 13, 1785.

HOPKINS, William Fenn, educator, was born in Connecticut in 1802. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1825, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1831. He was assistant professor of natural sciences at West Point, 1826–27, and acting professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, 1827–35. He resigned from the army in 1836 and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He declined the chair of mathematics in Jefferson college, La., in 1837; accepted the principalship of the academy at Norfolk, Va., 1843, superintended and was professor in the Military institute, Georgetown, Ky., 1846–49; was president of the Masonic university, Clarksville, Tenn., 1849; professor of chemistry at William and Mary college, Va., 1849–50, and professor of natural and experimental philosophy in the U.S. Naval academy, 1850–59. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart college, N.Y., in 1853. In March, 1859, he was appointed by President Buchanan U.S. consul to Jamaica, W.I., where he died, July 13, 1859.

HOPKINSON, Francis, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21, 1737; son of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Hopkinson. His father (born, 1709, died, 1751), a native of London, England, emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia in 1731, where he was a public court official, member of the provincial council, an incorporator of the Philadelphia Library company, charter member and trustee of the College of Philadelphia, and first president of the Philosophical society. Francis was graduated at the College of Philadelphia, A.B., in 1757, A.M., in 1760, and received an honorary A.M. degree from the College of New Jersey in 1763. He was admitted to the bar in 1761; and was librarian and secretary of the Philadelphia Library company, 1764–65. He visited Europe in 1766, with the view of an appointment as commissioner of customs for North America, but failed to secure the office. He returned to Philadelphia in 1767, and practised law and at the same time conducted a store. He was a member of the American Philosophical society, 1768–91; a director and secretary of the Library company, 1771–73; collector of customs at Newcastle, 1772–76, when he was removed as a disloyalist. He removed to Bordentown and was a member of the provincial council of New Jersey, 1774–76. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental congress, 1776–77. He was on the committee that drafted the Articles of Confederation, voted in favor of the independence of the colonies and signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776. He was chief of the navy department of the confederation, and treasurer of the Continental loan office. He was judge of the admiralty appointed by the state of Pennsylvania, 1779–89, and first judge of the U.S. district court of Pennsylvania, 1790–91. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1778–91, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1790. He was married to Ann, daughter of Joseph Borden, of Bordentown, N.J. He is the author of: *The Treaty*, a poem published soon after he was secretary at a treaty with the Indians in 1761; *The Battle of the Kegs*, a mock-heroic ballad descriptive of the attempt to destroy the British shipping at Philadelphia in 1777; *The New Roof: a Song of Federal Mechanics*, besides political writings including: *The Pretty Story* (1774); *The Prophecy* (1776); *The Political Catechism* (1777), and essays: *The Typographical Mode of Conducting a Quarrel*, and *Thoughts on Diseases of the Mind*. See *The Miscellaneous Essays and Occasional Writings of Francis Hopkinson* (1792). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1791.

HOPKINSON, Joseph, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12, 1770; son of Francis and Ann (Borden) Hopkinson, and grandson of Judge Thomas Hopkinson. He was graduated at

the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1786, A.M. 1789. He practised law in Easton, Pa., 1791, and in Philadelphia, 1792–1842. He was leading counsel for Dr. Benjamin Rush in his suit against William Corbett, 1799, and conducted the defence in the impeachment trial of Associate Justice Samuel Chase, before the U.S. senate. He was a representative in the 15th congress, 1817–19, and voted to recharter the Bank of the United States. He removed to Bordentown, and was a representative in the New Jersey legislature and legal adviser of Joseph Bonaparte. He was U.S. judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, by appointment of President John Quincy Adams, 1828–42; member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention, 1837; vice-president of the American Philosophical society, 1831–42, and a member from 1815; president of the Academy of Fine Arts; secretary of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, 1790–91, and trustee, 1806–19, and 1822–42. He was married to Emily, daughter of Governor Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1818, from Columbia in 1818, and from Harvard in 1831. He is the author of various addresses and articles on ethical subjects, and of the national hymn *Hail Columbia* (1798). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1842.

HOPPER, Isaac Tatem, philanthropist, was born in Deptford, N.J., Dec. 3, 1771; son of Levi and Rachel (Tatem) Hopper. He was by trade a tailor, having learned the craft from an uncle in Philadelphia, which city he made his home. He joined the Society of Friends, and subsequently became a disciple of Elias Hicks. He was an early member of the Pennsylvania Abolition society, and one of the most active friends and advisers of the colored race in the city. He helped in organizing a society for the employment of the poor, taught in and was overseer of the Benezet school for colored children, taught colored adults, inspected prisons, was guardian to helpless apprentices and did an immense amount of similar work without recompense. He was himself a poor man with a large family, but his house was a home for impoverished Friends, and he gave valuable advice to the society. He removed to New York in 1829, to take charge of a bookstore established by the Hicksites. He visited England and Ireland in 1830, and in 1841 he became treasurer and book-agent for the Anti-Slavery society. He was married twice: to Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Tatum, of Woodbury, N.J., and a few years after her death, to Hannah Attmore, who survived him. In 1845 he gave up all his business interests in order to devote his entire time to prison reform, in which he was aided by his married daughter, Abby H. Gibbons, who, in conjunction with her father, founded the Isaac T. Hopper Home. See *Life*, by Lydia Maria Child (1853). He died in New York city, May 7, 1852.

HOPPIN, Augustus, illustrator, was born in Providence, R.I., July 13, 1828; son of Thomas Coles and Harriet Dunn (Jones) Hoppin, and grandson of Col. Benjamin and Anne (Rawson) Hoppin. He was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; was a practising lawyer in Providence for a few years, and then went to Europe, where he studied art, 1854–55. On returning to the United States he devoted himself to drawing on wood and acquired fame as an illustrator. He designed the illustrations for: *The Potiphar Papers* (1853); *Nothing to Wear* (1857); *Sayings of Mrs. Partington* (1860); *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* (1865). He wrote and illustrated: *On The Nile* (1871); *Ups and Downs on Land and Water*; *The European Tour in a Series of Pictures* (1871); *Crossing the Atlantic* (1872); *Jubilee Days* (1872); *Hay Fever* (1873); *Recollections of Anton House* (1881); *A Fashionable Sufferer* (1883); *Two Compton Boys* (1885); *Married for Fun* (1885). He died in Flushing, N.Y., April 1, 1896.

HOPPIN, James Mason, educator, was born in Providence, R.I., Jan. 17, 1820; son of Benjamin and Esther Phillips (Warner) Hoppin, and grandson of Col. Benjamin and Anne (Rawson) Hoppin. He was graduated at Yale in 1840; and studied law at Harvard, where he obtained the degree of LL.B. in 1842. He studied at Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1842–44; was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1845; continued the study of theology under Neander at the University of Berlin, 1846–47; travelled in Germany, Greece and Palestine, 1848–49, and was ordained. March 27, 1850. He was pastor in Salem, Mass., 1850–59; went to Italy in 1860, and was professor of homiletics and pastoral charge at Yale college, 1861–79, and of the history of art, 1879–99. He was pastor of the college church, 1861–63; lecturer on forensic eloquence in the law school, 1872–75; temporary teacher of homiletics in Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1880. He was elected a member of the American Oriental society; of the American Historical association; of the Ameri-

can Philosophical society, in 1893; of the Victoria Philosophical Institute, London, and of other learned societies. He married, in 1850, Mary Deming Perkins, of Litchfield, Conn., and of their sons: Benjamin was a tutor in Yale, 1875; and James Mason, Jr., a graduate of Christ Church college, Oxford, England, 1880, married a daughter of Donald G. Mitchell, in 1895, and died, Jan. 23, 1897. He received the degree of M.A. from Yale in 1862, and that of D.D. from Knox college in 1870. He is the author of: *Notes of a Theological Student* (1854); *Old England: Its Scenery, Art and People* (1867); *Office and Work of the Christian Ministry* (1869); *Life of Rear-Admiral Andrew Hull Foote* (1874); *Memoir of Henry Armitt Brown* (1880); *Homiletics* (1881); *Pastoral Theology* (1884); *Sermons on Faith, Hope and Love* (1891); *Horæ Homileticæ* (1891); *The Early Renaissance, and other Essays on Art Subjects* (1895); *Greek Art on Greek Soil* (1897); *Great Epochs in Art History* (1902); and numerous published sermons, essays on art and theology, and various contributions to periodicals.

HOPPIN, Thomas Frederick, artist, was born in Providence, R.I., Aug. 15, 1816; son of Thomas Coles and Harriet Dunn (Jones) Hoppin, and grandson of Col. Benjamin and Anne (Rawson) Hoppin. He studied art in Philadelphia and in Paris under Delaroche. He returned to the United States in 1837 and opened a studio in New York city. He designed the four evangelists composing the great chancel window of Trinity church. He was also a sculptor, and his colossal figure of a dog is claimed to be the first piece of sculpture cast in bronze in the United States. He also produced statues and groups in plaster, etched on copper and drew and engraved on wood. His subjects generally are illustrative of American life and history.

HOPPIN, William Jones, art critic, was born in Providence, R.I., April 21, 1813; son of Thomas Coles and Harriet Dunn (Jones) Hoppin, and grandson of Col. Benjamin and Ann (Rawson) Hoppin. He was a student at Yale, and was graduated at Middlebury in 1832, and at Harvard, LL.B., in 1835. He was art critic for various American and European periodicals, and edited the *Bulletin*, the organ of the American Art union. In his capacity as art editor he made yearly pilgrimages to the art centres of both continents. He was president of the Union club and was one of the founders of the Century association in New York city in 1846. He was secretary of legation at London by appointment of President Grant, serving 1876–86, and acting as chargé d'affaires in 1879, from the time of the resignation of U.S. Minister Welch in 1879 to the appointment of James Russell Lowell in 1880. He died in Providence, R.I., Sept. 3, 1895.

HOPPIN, William Warner, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, R.I., Sept. 1, 1807; son of Benjamin and Esther Phillips (Warner) Hoppin, and grandson of Col. Benjamin and Anne (Rawson) Hoppin. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1828; LL.B., 1830. He practised law in Providence; was a member of the city council, 1838–42; member of the board of aldermen, 1847–52; state senator, 1853, and governor of the state, 1854–57. He was a Whig candidate for U.S. senator in 1858, and on the dissolution of that party joined the Republican party. He was a delegate to the peace conference at Washington, Feb. 4–27, 1861; a state senator in 1866; registrar in bankruptcy, 1867–72; and a representative in the state legislature, 1875. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Rhode Island branch, and a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1844 and to the Republican national conventions of 1856 and 1868. He was married, June 26, 1832, to Frances A. F., daughter of Titus Street, of New Haven, and the sister of Augustus Russell Street, (q.v) the benefactor of Yale college. Their sons were Frederick Street and William Warner, Jr. Governor Hoppin died in Providence, R.I., April 19, 1890.

HOPSON, George Bailey, educator, was born at Naugatuck, Conn., Jan. 18, 1838; son of the Rev. Oliver and Caroline (Allis) Hopson; grandson of John C. Hopson, and a descendant of Sergeant John Hopson, of London, England, who settled in Guilford, Conn., about 1635; of the Rev. Dr. Richard Mansfield, rector of St. James church, Derby, Conn., for seventy-two years; and of William Leete, colonial governor of Connecticut. He was graduated from Trinity college in 1857, and from the General Theological seminary in 1863; was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1863, and priest by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, bishop of New York, in 1864. He was appointed professor of the Latin language and literature at St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y., in 1863, and was acting warden from August, 1898, to September, 1899. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and received the degrees of A.M. in 1874 and D.D. in 1886 from St. Stephen's college. He published numerous pamphlets and sermons.

HOPWOOD, Josephus, educator, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., April 18, 1843; son of William Combs and Permelia (Fox) Hopwood. His parents were natives of Kentucky. His father was descended from the Virginia Hopwoods of Fairfax county, and his mother's family were natives of Loudoun county, Va. He was taken by his parents to McDonough county, Ill., in 1853 and in September, 1861, joined the 7th Illinois cavalry. After three years' service, including four months' confinement in the Confederate prison on Belle Island, Va., he was discharged in 1864. He taught school in Iowa and Missouri, 1864–67; attended Abingdon college, Ill., four years between 1867 and 1873, and the University of Kentucky the intervening years. He was graduated from Abingdon college, A.B., 1873; A.M., 1883. He was licensed to preach in 1873; was principal of an academy at Sneedville, Tenn., 1873–74; and of Buffalo academy, near Johnson City, Tenn., 1875–82. He obtained for it a college charter as Milligan college in May, 1882, when he was made president and business manager. He was editor and manager of the *Pilot* at Nashville, Tenn., 1894–96; and the prohibition candidate for governor of Tennessee in 1896. In canvassing the state he advocated prohibition, public ownership of all national monopolies and a final Christian social commonwealth. He was elected a member of the Civic Federation in 1890. He was married, Aug. 19, 1874, to Sarah Eleanor La Rue, of Hardin county, Ky.

HORNADAY, William Temple, naturalist, was born near Plainfield, Ind., Dec. 1, 1854; son of William and Martha (Varner) Hornaday. He was educated at the Iowa Agricultural college, and in 1873 entered the natural science establishment of Prof. Henry A. Ward at Rochester, N.Y. In 1874–75 he was sent as a collecting naturalist to the Bahama Islands, Cuba and Florida; and in 1876 he visited the West Indies and South America. During the years 1876–79 he made a trip around the world, also for Professor Ward, in the course of which he visited India, Ceylon, the Malay peninsula and Borneo, and made extensive collections of mammals, large birds, reptiles, fishes and invertebrates. In 1880 he aided in founding the Society of American Taxidermists, which exerted an important and permanent influence toward elevating taxidermy to a rank with the five arts. He introduced many new and important methods in the mounting of mammals, and won numerous prizes in competitive exhibitions. He was chief taxidermist of the U.S. National Museum at Washington, 1882–89. In 1886 he was sent by the Smithsonian Institution to Montana to collect a series of specimens of the American bison, and the large group now in the National Museum is composed of specimens shot and mounted by him. In 1887 Mr. Hornaday proposed to Prof. Spencer F. Baird that steps be taken to establish in Washington, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, a national zoölogical garden, and in 1888, under the direction of Dr. G. Brown Goode, the plan was inaugurated, on the lines proposed by Mr. Hornaday, by the creation of a department of living animals at the National Museum. Subsequently, in 1889, the National Zoölogical Park was established by congress, and Mr. Hornaday was appointed its superintendent. In 1890 congress appropriated $92,000 for the first year's improvements, and the park was placed unreservedly under the control of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Immediately following this, Professor Langley ordered changes from the original plan so radical that Mr. Hornaday resigned rather than carry them into effect. He went to Buffalo, N.Y., and engaged in real estate operations, 1890–96. In 1896 he accepted the position of director of the New York Zoölogical Park, then about to be founded by the New York Zoölogical society. He is the author of: *Two Years in the Jungle* (1885); *Free Run on the Congo* (1888); *The Extermination of the American Bison* (1889); *Taxidermy and Zoölogical Collecting* (1892); *The Man Who Became a Savage* (1896); *Guide to the New York Zoölogical Park* (1899), and contributions to periodicals.

HORNBLOWER, Joseph Coerten, jurist, was born in Belleville, N.J., May 6, 1777; son of Josiah (1729–1809) and Elizabeth (Kingsland) Hornblower. His education was acquired at home. He was admitted to the bar in 1803 and entered into partnership with David B. Ogden, who had been his preceptor in law. He was a presidential elector, 1821; chief justice of New Jersey, 1832–46; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1844; professor of civil law in the College of New Jersey, 1847–55; vice-president of the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, 1856; president of the electoral college of New Jersey, 1861; an original member of the American Bible society, and president of the New Jersey Historical society, 1845–64. He received from the College of New Jersey the honorary degree of A.M. in 1823 and that of LL.D. in 1841. He died in Newark, N.J., June 11, 1864.

HORNBLOWER, Josiah, delegate, was born in Staffordshire, England, Feb. 23, 1729. He was a civil engineer and a master machinist in the erection of steam pumping-engines in the Cornwall mines, being associated with his elder brother, an eminent engineer, with whom he went to Cornwall in 1745 to put up steam pumping-engines at the mines. He thus became an expert in all that related to mining and machinery, including fire-engines. He came to America in 1753 at the instance of Col. John Schuyler, bringing with him the first steam-engine ever brought to America, which was used for pumping water at the copper mines near Belleville, N.J., of which mines he was superintendent, 1754–59. He was a captain in the militia during the French and Indian war. He opened a store in 1760, and became comparatively wealthy. At the outbreak of the Revolution he espoused the cause of the patriots and worked earnestly for the colonial forces. He was a representative in the New Jersey legislature 1776–80, and speaker, 1780. He was elected to the state council in 1781 and the same year the British troops made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to abduct him on account of his intense patriotism. He was a member of the state council till 1785, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1785–86. He was appointed judge of the Essex common pleas in 1790 and held the office until failing health obliged him to resign. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. William Kingsland, of New Barbadoes, N. J. He died in Newark, N.J., Jan. 21, 1809.

HORNBLOWER, William Butler, lawyer, was born in Paterson, N.J., May 13, 1851; son of the Rev. Dr. William Henry and Matilda (Butler) Hornblower; grandson of Chief-Justice Joseph Coerton Hornblower and great-grandson of Josiah Hornblower, delegate to the Continental congress, 1785–86. He was prepared for college in the collegiate school of George P. Quackenbos, in New York city; was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, A.B., 1871; A.M. 1874; and at Columbia Law school, LL.B., 1875, and practised in New York city. In 1890 Governor Hill appointed him a member of a commission to propose amendments to the judiciary articles of the state constitution. He was nominated by President Cleveland, Sept. 19, 1893, as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States to fill the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Blatchford, but the senate refused to confirm the nomination, Jan. 15, 1894, by a vote of 30 to 24, on account of political opposition by the New York senators. He was elected president of the Princeton Alumni association, and secretary of the executive committee of the New York Bar association. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1895. He contributed to the law journals, and published addresses: *Is Codification of the Law Expedient* (1888); *Lawful Status of the Indians* (1891), and numerous other addresses and articles.

HORNBLOWER, William Henry, clergyman, was born in Newark, N.J., March 21, 1820; son of Chief-Justice Joseph Coerton and Mary (Burnet) Hornblower. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, A.B., 1838; A.M., 1841, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1841. He was a missionary in "Pines," N.J., 1843; was ordained by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, Jan. 30, 1844; was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Paterson, N.J., 1844–71, and professor of sacred rhetoric, church government and pastoral theology at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1871–83. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Rutgers college in 1860. He is the author of numerous articles and addresses on theological subjects, and was an assistant editor of the American edition of *Lange's Commentaries*. He died in Allegheny, Pa., July 16, 1883.

HORNER, John Scott, governor of Michigan Territory, was born in Warrenton, Va., Dec. 5, 1802; son of Dr. Gustavus Brown and Frances Hammel (Scott) Horner, and grandson of Robert Horner, of Ripon, England, who settled in Maryland and was a prosperous merchant. Dr. Gustavus B. Horner was an assistant surgeon in the American army during the Revolutionary war. John Scott Horner was graduated at Washington college, Pa., in 1819, and practised law at Warrenton, 1825–35. He was an advocate of the abolition of slavery and emancipated the slaves he inherited. He was secretary and acting governor of the territory west of Michigan, including Wisconsin, by appointment of President Jackson, 1835–36; register of the land office, Green Bay, Wis., 1836–49, and judge of probate court, Green Lake, Wis., 1850–52. He was married Oct. 24, 1833, to Harriet Love, daughter of James Watson, of Washington, D.C. He founded the city of Ripon and practised law there, 1852–80. He died at Ripon, Wis., Feb. 2, 1883.

HORNER, Junius Moore, first missionary bishop of Asheville and 187th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Oxford, N.C., July 7, 1859; son of James Hunter and Sophronia (Moore) Horner; grandson of William and Julia (Parker) Horner and of Stephen and Lucy (Butler) Moore, and a descendant of Col. John Moore, of New York. He was a student at the Oxford School for Boys, of which his father was principal, attended the University of Virginia, 1879–80, and was instructor in Latin and Greek at his father's school, 1890–92. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins university in

1885, and from the General Theological seminary in 1890. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Lyman in St. Stephen's church, Oxford, N.C., in 1890, and priest in Holy Innocents' church, Henderson, N.C., in 1891. He was a missionary at Leaksville and Reidsville, N.C.; assisted his father in the Oxford School for Boys, and on his father's death succeeded him as associate principal of the school, 1892–98. He was a delegate from North Carolina to the general convention of 1898; was elected at the same convention as missionary bishop of Asheville, Oct. 24, 1898, and was consecrated bishop in Trinity church, Asheville, N.C., Dec. 28, 1898, by Bishops Cheshire, Watson, Capers and Gibson. He became a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

HORNER, William Edmonds, physician, was born in Warrenton, Va., June 3, 1793; son of William and Mary (Edmonds) Horner, and grandson of Robert Horner, who emigrated from England before the Revolution, settled in Maryland, and married a daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Port Tobacco. William E. Horner was educated at a private school and received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1814. He served in the U.S. army on the frontier of Canada as surgeon's mate, 1812–15, resigned in 1815, and practised medicine in Philadelphia, Pa., 1816–53. He was dissector in the medical department, University of Pennsylvania, under Dr. Caspar Wistar, 1817–19; adjunct professor of anatomy under Dr. Philip S. Physick, 1819–31, and full professor, 1831–53. He discovered the Masculus Hornerii in 1824; was an active member of the sanitary board during the cholera epidemic of 1832; united with the Roman Catholic church in 1839; was one of the founders of St. Joseph's hospital, 1847, and visited Europe, 1848, where he was the guest of celebrated medical men. He left his valuable anatomical collection to the University of Pennsylvania, and his medical library and $10,000 to St. Joseph's hospital. He was married to Elizabeth Welsh of Philadelphia, and their son, Alfred (1834–1891), was a prominent manufacturer. Dr. Horner published: *Special Anatomy and Histology* (1826–51); *United States Dissector; Anatomical Atlas;* and various contributions to medical journals. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1853.

HORR, Roswell Gilbert, representative, was born in Waitsfield, Vt., Nov. 26, 1830; son of Roswell and Caroline (Turner) Horr; grandson of Ralph and Lucy (Carpenter) Turner, of Waitsfield, Vt., and of John and Theodosia (Durkee) Horr, of Pomfret, Vt.; great-grandson of Elijah and Ann (Paddock) Hoar, of Pomfret, Vt., and a descendant on his father's side of Daniel Hoar, of London, England, who settled in Concord, Mass., and in 1677 married Mary Stratton; and of John and Bridget (Van de Velde) Tilley, *Mayflower* Pilgrims; and on his mother's side, of Nathaniel Turner, of Essex county, England, who settled in New Haven in 1638, and of Benjamin Carpenter, who married a sister of Ethan Allen. Roswell G. Horr removed with his parents to Avon, Lorain county, Ohio, in 1834, and was graduated from Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, in 1857, in its first class, when that institution was under the direction of Horace Mann. He was elected clerk of the court of common pleas of Lorain county, in 1857, and re-elected in 1860, serving until 1863. He studied law in the meantime, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio, in 1863, and practised law in Elyria, Ohio, 1863–65. He removed to southeastern Missouri in the spring of 1866, and engaged in mining, removing to Saginaw, Mich., in 1872, where he resumed the practice of law, and also engaged in the lumber and banking business. He was a Republican representative from the eighth Michigan district in the 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1879–85. He was defeated for the 49th congress and removed to New Jersey in 1891. He was a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*, 1891–96, contributing political and financial articles, the tariff being a special feature of his work, and opposed the free coinage of silver in public debate with the prominent advocates of free silver, 1893–96, notably with Senator Stewart in 1893. He died at Plainfield, N.J., Dec. 18, 1896.

HORROCKS, James, educator, was born probably in Wakefield, England. He was a clergyman of the established church sent to Virginia by the Bishop of London to take the position of master of the grammar school connected with the College of William and Mary in 1761, and on the death of President William Yates, in 1764, he was elected as his successor, defeating Prof. Richard Graham, who had served the college in the chair of mathematics for twenty years. This promotion made Dr. Horrocks minister of Burton Parish church, and on the death of the Rev. William Robinson, of King and Queen county, he was made the deputy or commissary in America to the Bishop of London, who was the first chancellor of the College of William and Mary. He served as the sixth president of the college, as deputy to the bishop, and as rector of Burton parish, 1764–71. At

the request of one of the northern clergy he called a convocation of the clergy of Virginia and Maryland to be held at Williamsburg on May 4, 1771, to consider the subject of applying for an American episcopate. They adjourned to June 4, 1771,

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but nothing was accomplished. His health failed in 1771, and he sailed for England with his wife, leaving John Camm to represent him as president of the college, the Rev. Mr. Willie as deputy to the bishop and the Rev. Mr. Henley as minister of the Burton Parish church. He died in Oporto, Portugal, March 20, 1772.

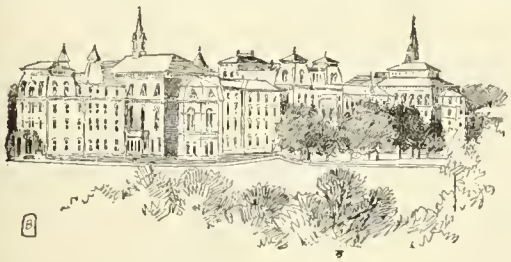
HORSEY, Outerbridge, senator, was born in Somerset county, Del., in 1777. He was educated as a lawyer and practised in Wilmington. After serving as attorney-general of the state for several years he was elected U.S. senator as successor to Samuel White, who died Nov. 4, 1809. He was re-elected in 1814 for a full senatorial term ending March 3, 1821, when he retired to private life and was succeeded by Cæsar A. Rodney. He died in Needwood, Md., June 9, 1842.

HORSFORD, Cornelia, archæologist, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 25, 1861; daughter of Prof. Eben Norton and Phœbe Dayton (Gardiner) Horsford. She was educated in private schools in Cambridge and Boston, and after her father's death, in 1893, continued his archæological researches. She sent out an archæological expedition to Iceland to examine ruins of the Saga-Time, in 1895, the report of which was published in 1898, under the title, "Ruins of the Saga-Time." She also sent expeditions to the British Isles in 1895, 1896 and 1897 to examine ruins of the open-air amphitheatres and forts, and to Norway in 1898 and 1899, and directed various researches among the works of the native races of North America, 1894–97, in connection with the investigations of the Norse discovery of America. She was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the National Geographic society and of the Prince Historical society; honorary vice-president of the Viking club of London; and a member of the American Folk Lore, the Icelandic Antiquarian, and the Irish Texts societies, and president of the Shelter Island public library. She is the author of: *Graves of the Northmen* (1893); *An Inscribed Stone* (1895); *Dwellings of the Saga-Time in Iceland, Greenland and Vinland* (1898); *Vinland and Its Ruins* (1899), and various contributions to periodicals.

HORSFORD, Eben Norton, chemist and archæologist, was born in Moscow, N.Y., July 27, 1818; son of Jerediah and Charity Maria (Norton) Horsford. He attended the district school and Livingston County high school and while yet a boy was employed in the preliminary surveys of the New York and Erie and the Rochester and Auburn railroads. He was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute in 1838; was engaged with Professor James Hall in the geological survey of the state of New York, 1838–40; was professor of mathematics and natural science in the Albany Female academy, 1840–44, and at the same time delivered a course of lectures on chemistry at Newark college, Delaware. He was a student of chemistry under Liebig at Giessen, Germany, 1844–46, and Rumford professor of the application of science to the useful arts at Harvard, 1847–63. He was married in 1847 to Mary L'Hommedieu, daughter of Samuel S. and Mary (L'Hommedieu) Gardiner, of Shelter Island, N.Y., author of "Indian Legends and other Poems" (1855); and in 1857 to her sister, Phœbe Dayton Gardiner, who died in October, 1900. He resigned his chair at Harvard in 1863 to devote himself to the production of chemical preparations based on his inventions, covered by about thirty patents. In this connection he founded and was president of the Rumford chemical works in Providence, R.I. He selected the material for the service pipes of the Boston water works, for which the city of Boston presented him with a service of plate. He was appointed by Governor Andrew a member of the commission for the defence of Boston harbor, and he prepared the plans adopted for protection against threatened Confederate cruisers. He devised a marching ration for the use of soldiers in the field which reduced the cost of tranportation, and of which General Grant made large use. He

E. N. Horsford

was a U.S. commissioner to the World's Fair at Vienna in 1873, and a juror at the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia, 1876. He was a liberal patron of Wellesley college, was president of its board of visitors from its organization, endowed the college library, and fonnded the system of a Sabbat-



WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

ical year by which the professors are allowed the seventh year for rest and study in Enrope and a pension after twenty-six years of service. He devoted mnch time to local archæological research and located the ancient city of Norumbega and the place where Leif Erikson and his companions came ashore in A.D. 1000 and built their houses, as being on the Charles river in Cambridge, Mass. When the Leif Erikson statue was erected in Boston in 1887 he delivered the historical address in Fanenil hall. He was a member of the American Philosophical society, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a Knight of the order of Dannebrog (Denmark). He received the the honorary degree of A.M. from Union college in 1843 and from Harvard in 1847 and that of M.D. from the Medical college, Castleton, Vt. He is the anthor of : *Hungarian Milling and Vienna Bread* (1873); *Indian Names of Boston* (1886); *On the Landfall of John Cabot in 1497 and the Site of Norumbega* (1886); *Discovery of America by Northmen* (1888); *Diseovery of the Aneient City of Norumbega* (1889); *The Problem of the Northmen* (1889): *The Defenees of Norumbega* (1891); *The Landfall of Leif Erikson* (1892); *Leif's House in Vinland* (1893). He also reproduced in print the manuscript of *German and Onondaga Lexicon* left by the Moravian missionary, David Zeisberzer, and comprising seven volnmes. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 1, 1893.

HORSFORD, Jerediah, representative, was born in Charlotte, Vt., March 8, 1791 ; son of Roger and Mary (Brown) Horsford, grandson of Capt. Daniel Horsford, and a descendant of William Horsford, the immigrant, who lived in Dorchester, Mass., during 1633–35, and moved to Windsor, Conn., in 1636. He was a member of the state militia in 1812 and was with the American army at Bnrlington engaged in defending the place. He removed to New York state in 1814 and settled in the Genesee valley, where he was a missionary among the Seneca Indians. He was also a farmer at Mount Morris, removing in 1818 to Moscow, Livingston county. He was a militia officer and acquired the title of colonel, serving at the battle of Niagara Falls, July 25, 1814. He was a member of the state assembly for several terms and a representative in the 32d congress, 1851–53, having been elected by the Whig party. He was married to Charity Maria Norton, of Goshen, Conn., a direct descendant of Thomas Norton, the immigrant, who settled in New Haven in 1639 and removed to Guilford ; and also a descendant of Capt. John Mason, commander of Colonial troops in the Pequot war. Their son was Eben Norton Horsford (q.v.). Colonel Horsford died at Livonia Station, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1875.

HORSTMANN, Ignatius Frederick, R.C. bishop, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1840, son of Frederick and Catharine (Weber) Horstmann. He graduated at the Central high school with honors in 1857. He then took a course at the Jesnit college and made his seminary stndies at the preparatory seminary, Glen Riddle, Pa., and at the American college, Rome. He won numerons prizes and medals in literary and oratorical contests during his scholastic life. He was ordained priest by Cardinal Patrizzi while in Rome, Jnne 10, 1865, and was given the degree of D.D. in 1866. He was professor of logic, metaphysics and ethics and also of German and Hebrew in St. Charles Theological seminary, Philadelphia, 1866–77 ; rector of St. Mary's church, 1877–85 ; chancellor of the archdiocese, 1885–92 ; and was consecrated bishop of Cleveland by Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, Feb. 25, 1892, as snccessor to the Rt. Rev. Richard Gilmour, D.D. He was spiritual director of the Convent of Notre Dame and of the Catholic clnb, and president of the Catholic Historical society during his residence in Philadelphia. His administration of the affairs of the diocese was attended with a decided growth in all the institutions connected with the see. He edited Nampon's *Catholie Doctrine as defined in the Council of Trent* ; compiled *Introduction of the Holy Bible* and *Dictionary of the Bible*, and was assistant editor of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, 1889–92.

Ign. F. Horstmann

HORTON

HORTON, Albert Howell, jurist, was born near Brookfield, N.Y., March 12, 1837; son of Dr. Harvey A. and Mary (Bennett) Horton, and a descendant of Barnabas Horton, of Mously, Leicestershire, England, who immigrated to America before 1638 and settled first in Hampton, Mass., then, in 1640, in New Haven, Conn., and finally in Southold, L.I. He was prepared for college in the academy at Goshen, N. Y., and matriculated at the University of Michigan in 1856, leaving in 1858 to study law. He was admitted to practice in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1860, and settled in Atchison, Kansas. He was city attorney of Atchison in April, 1861, and was appointed in September district judge of the second judicial district of Kansas by Governor Charles Robinson, and was elected in November, 1861, and re-elected in 1865. He edited the *Weekly Champion* with John James Ingalls in Atchison, 1861–64; was a Republican presidential elector in 1868, and was appointed U.S. attorney for Kansas by President Grant in May, 1869. He represented the city of Atchison in the state legislature in 1872, and Atchison county in the state senate in 1876, resigning Jan. 1, 1877, upon being appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas by Governor Osborn to fill out an unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1878, 1884 and 1890. He resigned in 1895 and settled in the practice of law with the firm of Waggener, Horton & Orr, at Topeka, Kan. The University of Michigan conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1889. He died in Topeka, Kan., Sept. 2, 1902.

HORTON, Edward Augustus, clergyman, was born in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 28, 1843; son of William Marshall and Ann (Leonard) Horton. His early education was obtained at the public schools at Springfield and at Chicago, Ill., where his parents removed in 1859. When the civil war broke out, Mr. Horton abandoned his studies and enlisted in the navy, serving as "landsman" in the South Atlantic squadron, under Commodores Dupont and Dahlgren. He was on the gunboat *Seneca* at the time of the blockade of Charleston, S.C., and took part in the attacks on forts Wagner and Sumter, and in the destruction of the Confederate privateer *Nashville*. On his return from the war he prepared for college and entered the University of Michigan in 1865, but soon transferred to the Meadville Theological school, Pa., and was graduated in 1868. He took charge of a parish in Leominster, Mass., and during his pastorate travelled abroad, studying at Brunswick and Heidelberg. He was married, Dec. 1, 1875, to Josephine Adelaide, daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth Rand, of Lancaster, Mass., and after a vacation trip for the benefit of his health, he was pastor at Hingham, Mass., 1877–80, and of the Second church, Boston, Mass., 1880–92. In 1892 he became secretary of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches and president of the Unitarian Sunday School society, and was also chairman of the committee on the settlement of ministers and vacant pastorates of the Unitarian church; superintendent of the Westford academy, Mass.; trustee of Derby academy, Hingham, Mass.; manager of the Home for Intemperate Women, the Washington home, and of the North End mission. He was also closely connected with the Grand Army of the Republic; serving as chaplain of the department of Massachusetts and of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of Michigan in 1880. He is the author of: *Unitarianism: What Did It Set Out to Do? What Has It Accomplished? What Is Its Future?* (1888); *Unitarianism: Does It Accept the Personality of Christ?* (1889); *Unitarianism: What does It Stand For?* (1889); *Noble Lives and Noble Deeds* (1890); ten manuals for class work in Sunday-schools, and numerous addresses and sermons.

HORTON, Samuel Dana, publicist, was born in Pomeroy, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1844; son of the Hon. Valentine Baxter and Clara Alsop (Pomeroy) Horton. He was prepared for college in Pomeroy and at a classical school in Cincinnati, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867. Immediately after graduation he visited the Azores, and went thence to Europe, returning to Pomeroy in 1865. He devoted himself to the study of the languages and history, and wrote the Bowdoin prize essay in 1865. In 1866 he entered Harvard Law school and was graduated LL.B. in 1868. He spent 1868–69 in European travel and as a student of jurisprudence at the University of Berlin. He returned home in 1870, was admitted to the bar, Jan. 1, 1871, and practised law in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1871–74, and in Pomeroy, 1874–95. During the campaign of 1870 he made speeches in German in Ohio and West Virginia. He made a special study of monetary science and became recognized as an authority on that subject. He advocated the settlement of the question of ratio between gold and silver by the joint action of nations, and visited the various European capitals, where he advanced the plan. In 1876 his treatise on "Silver and Gold and

their Relations to the Problem of Resumption" was the first of a series of publications that led to the adoption of the policy by congress. He was secretary of the international monetary congress held in connection with the Paris exposition in 1878, and with William M. Evarts, Allen G. Thurman and Timothy O. Howe, was a delegate to the International Monetary conference called jointly by the governments of the republics of France and the United States to meet in Paris, April 19, 1881, at which fourteen governments were represented. He was married at Lausanne, Switzerland, Aug. 28, 1877, to Blanche Hariot, daughter of William and Vittoria (White) Lydiard. He was a member of the Cincinnati Literary club, the Central Republican association of Hamilton county, the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, and vice-president of the Cincinnati Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. His published works include: *Silver and Gold, and their Relation to the Problem of Resumption* (1876); *Monetary Malaria: or, The Health of Nations* (1877); *Silver: An Issue of International Politics* (1886); *The Silver Pound and England's Monetary Policy Since the Restoration: together with the History of the Guinea, Illustrated by Contemporary Documents* (London, 1887); *Silver in Europe* (1890; enl. ed., 1892), and many magazine articles. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1895.

HORTON, Valentine Baxter, representative, was born in Windsor, Vt., Jan. 29, 1802. He was a student at Partridge's Military academy, Norwich, Vt., and a teacher in the school when it removed to Middletown, Conn. He was admitted to the bar in 1830 and practised at Pittsburg, Pa., 1830–33; at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1833–35, and engaged in mining and manufacturing at Pomeroy, Ohio, 1835–88. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1850; a representative in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59; trustee of Ohio university, 1848–88, and five times a member of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. He died in Pomeroy, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1888.

HORWITZ, Phineas Jonathan, medical director, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 3, 1822; son of Jonathan and Deborah (Andrews) Horwitz, and grandson of Jonathan Horwitz and of Joseph J. Andrews. He was graduated at the University of Maryland and at Jefferson Medical college, and on Nov. 8, 1847, was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the U.S. navy. He had charge of the U.S. hospital at Tabasco, Mexico, 1846–47; was assistant to the bureau of medicine, 1859–65, and chief of the bureau, 1865–69; was promoted surgeon, April 19, 1861; medical director, June 30, 1873, and was retired with the relative rank of captain, March 3, 1884, after twenty-two years' land and eight years' sea service. He projected and built the naval hospitals in Philadelphia and Mare Island, Cal., and made Philadelphia, Pa., his residence after his retirement.

HOSACK, Alexander Eddy, surgeon, was born in New York city, April 6, 1805; son of Dr. David and Mary (Eddy) Hosack, and grandson of Alexander and Jane (Arden) Hosack, and of James and Mary (Darragh) Eddy, of Philadelphia, Pa. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D. in 1824, and studied in the hospitals of Paris, 1825–27. He directed his practise to surgery and was the first practitioner in New York city to administer ether as an anæsthetic to a patient. He was the chief organizer of Ward's Island hospital, and made a special study of the modes of inflicting capital punishment in order to discover the most humane method. Surgical instruments invented by him as early as 1833 were far in advance of any in use and were generally adopted. He was for many years surgeon of the Marine hospital. He published: *Anæsthesia, with Cases, Being the First Instance of the Use of Ether in New York;* and *A History of the Case of the late John Kearney Rodgers, M.D.* (1851). His widow left $70,000 to the New York Academy of Medicine as a memorial of her husband. He died in Newport, R.I., March 2, 1871.

HOSACK, David, scientist, was born in New York city, Aug. 31, 1769; son of Alexander and Jane (Arden) Hosack. His father was a native of Moray county, Scotland, who came to America as an artillery officer, serving in the capture of Louisburg in 1758. His maternal grandfather, Francis Arden, was a prominent citizen of New York city. David was a student at Columbia college, 1786–88, and was attacked by the "Doctors' Mob." He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1789, A.M., 1792; studied medicine with Drs. Post, Romeyn, Bard, Moore and Kissam, and received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1791 and from Edinburgh in 1793. He was married to Catharine Warner, of Princeton, N.J., in 1791. He practised medicine in Alexandria, Va., 1791–92; was a student at Edinburgh and London, 1792–94; and professor of botany, 1795–1811, and of *materia medica*, 1796–1811, in Columbia college.

He was married a second time, Dec. 21, 1797, to Mary, daughter of James and Mary (Darragh) Eddy, of Philadelphia. He practised medicine in partnership with Samuel Bard, 1796–1800; attended Alexander Hamilton in his duel with Aaron Burr in 1804; and was professor of midwifery and surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1807–26, which also included the chairs of theory and practice of medicine, of obstetrics and of the diseases of women and children. He established in 1822 a hospital, which afterward became Bellevue, and in 1826 joined with Dr. Valentine Mott and Dr. John W. Francis in founding the medical department of Rutgers college, in which he was a professor during its existence, 1826–30. He was a founder and fourth president of the New York Historical society, 1820–28; president of the Horticultural, Literary and Philosophical societies, and originated and in 1801 established the Elgin botanic garden, the second in the United States. He was an editor of the *American Medical and Philosophical Monthly*, 1810–14, and was at various times physician to the New York hospital and to the Bloomingdale asylum for the insane. He was married a third time, shortly before he retired from practice, to Magdalina, widow of Henry A. Coster, a Holland merchant, and spent his summers on his estate at Hyde Park-on-Hudson, N.Y., where he devoted himself to botanical study. He brought from England the first collection of minerals, and a duplicate of the herbarium of Linnæus. He was expert in the treatment of yellow fever, his skill being largely due to his having suffered from the disease, and he made an excellent report as to its character. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey and from Union college in 1818. He published papers on "Contagious Disorders" and on "Visions," which were republished by the Royal society of London in 1794. Besides medical and scientific papers, he is the author of: *Memoirs of Hugh Williamson, M.D.* (1820); *Essays on Various Subjects of Medical Science* (1824–30); *System of Practical Nosology* (1829); *Memoirs of DeWitt Clinton* (1829); *Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine*, edited by Henry W. Ducachet (1838). He died in New York city, Dec. 22, 1835.

HOSFORD, Henry Hallock, educator, was born in Hudson, Ohio, July 12, 1859; son of Henry Brown and Mary Eliza (Plant) Hosford; grandson of Stephen and Amy (Brown) Hosford and of Benjamin and Sarah Mason (Plant), and a descendant from William Hosford, one of the earliest settlers of Massachusetts Bay colony, and from Sampson Mason, an officer in Cromwell's army, whose son, Phillip Mason, settled in Rehoboth, Mass., about 1649. Henry was graduated from Western Reserve college, A.B., 1880, and from Adelbert college of Western Reserve university, A.M., 1883. He was a teacher in the Western Reserve academy at Hudson, Ohio, 1880–83; engaged in stock-raising in Lincoln county, Nebraska, 1883–86; was again a teacher in Western Reserve academy, 1886–87; was professor of Latin at Doane college, Crete, Neb., 1887–89, studied and practised electrical engineering, 1889–92, and was appointed professor of chemistry and physics in Doane college in 1892. He was married, Aug. 25, 1892, to Jennie, daughter of Dr. W. I. Chamberlain, of Hudson, Ohio.

HOSKINS, George Gilbert, representative, was born in Bennington, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1824; son of George and Lovica (Persons) Hoskius. His father was of English descent and removed from Windsor, Conn., to a farm in central New York in 1808. He was educated in the district school and Alexander seminary and became a teacher. In 1845 he engaged in mercantile business in Bennington and served the town as clerk for several years. He was married, Dec. 30, 1846, to Lois Abigail, daughter of Derrick and Content (Wilmont) Hollenbeck. He was justice of the peace, 1851–67; postmaster and supervisor for several terms; member of the state assembly, 1861, 1866 and 1867, and speaker in 1866. He removed to Attica, N.Y., in 1868; was state commissioner of public accounts, 1868–71; collector of internal revenue for the 29th district of New York, 1871–73; representative in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873–77, and lieutenant-governor of New York, 1880–82. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1880, and one of the "306" voting for General Grant. He died in Attica, N.Y., June 12, 1893.

HOSMER, Frederick Lucian, clergyman, was born in Framingham, Mass., Oct. 16, 1840; son of Charles and Susan (Carter) Hosmer; grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Hosmer) Hosmer and of Ephraim and Mary (Maynard) Carter; and a descendant of James Hosmer from Hawkhurst, Kent county, England, who immigrated to America in 1635 and settled in Concord, Mass.; also a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Carter of Woburn, Massachusetts Bay colony, 1635. Mr. Hosmer was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1862; B.D. 1869, and was ordained pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) church, Northborough, Mass., Oct. 28, 1869. He was pastor of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) church, Quincy, Ill., 1872–77; was in Europe, 1877–78; was pastor of Unity church, Cleveland, Ohio, 1878–92, and of the Church of the Unity, St. Louis, Mo., 1894–99. In 1900 he removed to Berkeley, Cal. He is the author of: *The Way of Life* (1877); *The Thought of God: in Hymns and*

Poems (with William C. Ganuett (q. v.), 1885; 2d ser., 1894); *Unity Hymns and Chorals* (edited with W. C. Gannett and J. Vila Blake, 1880), and various poems, magazine articles and discourses.

HOSMER, George Washington, clergyman, was born in Concord, Mass., Nov. 27, 1803; son of Cyrus and Patty (Barrett) Hosmer, and grandson of Joseph and Lucy (Barnes) Hosmer. His grandfather Joseph, an early "Son of Liberty," was lieutenant of a company of minutemen which he commanded at Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775; a member of the committee of safety; served during the war in the commissary department; was for many years a member of the state legislature, in which he was long chairman of the committee on ways and means; and for fourteen years high sheriff of Middlesex. George Washington Hosmer was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1826; A.M., 1829, and S.T.B., 1830. He was pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) church, Northfield, Mass., 1830–36; of the Church of Our Father, Buffalo, N.Y., 1836–66; president of Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, 1866–73; non-resident professor of pastoral care in the Meadville Theological school, Pa., 1862, and pastor of the Channing Religious society, Newton, Mass., 1873–79. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Harvard in 1853. He published: *Progressive Lessons for Sunday Schools* (5th ed., 1861), and many sermons and addresses. He died in Canton, Mass., July 5, 1881.

HOSMER, Harriet Goodhue, sculptor, was born in Watertown, Mass., Oct. 9, 1830; daughter of Dr. Hiram and Sarah Watson (Grant) Hosmer, and granddaughter of Governor Grant, of Walpole, N.H. Being a delicate child she was early encouraged in a course of physical training and she became an expert in rowing, skating and riding. She was educated at Lenox, Mass., where she carried out an early propensity to model in clay. After taking a course of anatomical instruction in the St. Louis Medical college, she travelled alone through the far west, visiting the Dakota Indians, and ascending a steep cliff on the Mississippi river, which was thereafter called "Mount Hosmer," and now forms part of the town of Lansing, Iowa. On returning to the east she took lessons in modelling in Boston, and practised the art at home. She made a reduced copy of Canova's Napoleon and followed it with "Hesper," an ideal head, exhibited in Boston in 1852. With her father she visited Rome in November, 1852, and studied and worked in the studio of John Gibson, the English sculptor. Here she copied from the antique, and executed ideal busts of "Daphne" and "Medusa," which were well received by art critics. In 1855 she completed "Œnone," her first life-size figure. Her statue of "Puck," modelled in the summer of 1855, established her reputation at home, and she was favored with orders for at least thirty copies. She followed it with "Will-o'-the-Wisp," a companion figure. She completed "Beatrice Cenci," a recliniug statue, for the Public library, St. Louis, in 1857, and a monument placed in the Church of San Andrea del Frate, Rome, in 1858. She completed "Zenobia," a colossal statue, in 1859, after two years of assiduous labor. This was succeeded by her statue of Thomas H. Benton, that was cast in bronze, and placed in Lafayette Park, St. Louis, Mo. Her "Sleeping Fawn," was exhibited at Dublin, Irelaud, in 1865, and at Paris in 1867, and was eight times repeated. She also executed a companion piece, "The Waking Fawn." She executed two fountains: a Siren and Cupids, which were purchased by Earl Brownlow, of England, and twin fountains of a Triton and Mermaid's cradle for Louisa, Lady Ashburton; two statues for the Prince of Wales; a statue of the Queen of Naples as the "Heroine of Gaeta;" a monument to Abraham Lincoln, and a gateway to an art-gallery in England. She had a faculty for designiug and constructing machinery and devised the expedient of coating a rough plaster cast with wax and working out the finer details in that substance. She did all her work in Rome. In 1894 she presented to the Art Institute of Chicago, Ill., a cast of the clasped hands of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, made in 1853, and for which she had refused $5000 in England.

HOSMER, James Kendall, librarian, was born in Northfield, Mass., Jan. 29, 1834; son of George Washington and Haunah Poor (Keudall) Hosmer and a direct descendant from James Hosmer, of Hawkhurst, Kent, England, who settled in Concord, Mass., in 1636. He was prepared for college at Buffalo, N.Y.; was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1855, B.D., 1859, and was minister at Deerfield, Mass., 1860–66. He served as corporal in the 52d Massachusetts volunteers, 1862–63; was a teacher at Antioch college, 1866–72; professor of English and history at the University of the State of Missouri, 1872–74; of English and German literature at Washington university, St. Louis, 1874–92; and became librarian of the Public library, Minneapolis, Minn., in 1892. He was married, Oct.

15, 1863, to Eliza Adelaide Cutler; and secondly, Nov. 27, 1878, to Jenny P. Garland. He was elected a member and vice-president of the American Library association. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1867, that of Ph.D. from the University of the State of Missouri in 1875, and that of LL.D. from Washington university, St. Louis, in 1897. His published works include: *Color Guard* (1864); *Thinking Bayonet* (1865); *Short History of German Literature* (1878); *Samuel Adams* (1885); *Story of the Jews* (1885); *Life of Young Sir Henry Vane* (1888); *Short History of Anglo-Saxon Freedom* (1890); *How Thankful was Bewitched* (1894); *Life of Thomas Hutchinson* (1896), and numerous magazine and newspaper articles.

HOSMER, Samuel Monroe, educator, was born at Tuscaloosa county Ala., July 22, 1846; son of Silas and Esther Ann (Cowley) Hosmer and grandson of Samuel and Susan Hosmer. He graduated at Southern university, Greensboro, Ala., B. P., 1874; joined the North Alabama conference in 1874; was presiding elder, 1888–96; delegate to general conferences, 1886–98; a trustee of Southern university from 1883, and on Feb. 16, 1899, was elected president as successor to the Rev. Dr. J. O. Keener, deceased, serving also as agent of the university and professor of biblical literature. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Southern university in 1893.

HOSMER, Titus, delegate, was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1736; son of Stephen Hosmer; and brother of Timothy Hosmer, a surgeon on the staff of General Washington in the war of the American Revolution, and judge of Ontario county, N. Y., 1798. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Titus, of Hawkhurst, England, an officer in Cromwell's army, came to America after the accession of Charles II., settled in Boston, and subsequently removed to Middletown, Conn. Titus Hosmer was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1757, A.M., 1760; practised law in Middletown; served in the state council and in the assembly, 1773–78; was speaker of the latter, 1777; was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778–79, where he signed the Articles of Confederation, and was a judge of the maritime court of the United States, 1780. His son, Stephen Titus, was a graduate of Yale, 1782, chief justice of Connecticut, 1815–33, and died, Aug. 5, 1834. Hosmer the delegate died in Middletown, Conn., Aug. 4, 1780.

HOSMER, William Henry Cuyler, poet, was born in Avon, N.Y., May 25, 1814; son of George Hosmer, lawyer, soldier in the war of 1812, district attorney of Livingston county, 1820, and member of the assembly, 1823–25; grandson of Timothy Hosmer, surgeon on Washington's staff in the Revolution, and great-grandson of Stephen Hosmer, a graduate of Yale in 1732. He was educated as a lawyer, was a master in chancery at Avon, and a clerk in the New York custom house, 1854–56. He learned the Indian dialect from his mother, who was an accomplished linguist, and he travelled extensively among the tribes of Wisconsin and Florida, studying their characteristics and lore. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1841. His published works include: *The Fall of Tecumseh*, a drama (1830); *Themes of Song* (1834); *The Pioneers of Western New York* (1838); *The Months* (1841); *Yonnondio, or the Warriors of Genesee* (1844); *Bird Notes* (1850); *Legend of the Senecas* (1850); *Poetical Works* (2 vols., 1854). He died in Avon, N.Y., May 23, 1877.

HOSS, George Washington, educator, was born in Brown county, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1824; son of Jacob and Jane (Kinney) Hoss; grandson of John and Anu Elizabeth Hoss, and of German descent. He was born in a log cabin, was brought up on his father's farm and worked his way through Indiana Asbury university, where he was graduated, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853. He was principal of Muncie academy, 1850–52; teacher of mathematics in Indiana Female college, 1852–56, and professor of mathematics in Butler university, 1856–64. As superintendent of public instruction for Indiana, 1864–68, he secured a state normal school, teachers' institutes, and a revision of the school laws. He was professor of English literature in Indiana university, 1868–72; president of the state normal school, Emporia, Kansas, 1871–73, and professor of English literature and elocution in Indiana university, 1874–80. In 1880 he removed to Topeka, Kan., where he purchased and edited the *Educationist* and in 1884 became professor of English classics and oratory in Baker university. In 1890 he founded the Western School of Elocution and Oratory at Wichita and with the duties as head of this school, he united those of professor of elocution and oratory in Friends university in that city. Indiana university conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1872. He edited the *Indiana School Journal*, 1862–71, and is the author of numerous reports, addresses and contributions to temperance, educational and reform publications.

HOTCHKIN, Samuel Fitch, clergyman and author, was born in Sauquoit, N.Y., April 2, 1833; son of the Rev. Beriah Bishop and Elizabeth Alice (Fitch) Hotchkin; grandson of the Rev. James Hervey and Rebecca (Hall) Hotchkin and of Samuel and Harriet Pamela (Jacob) Fitch; and a descendant of John Hotchkin, who came to Guilford, Conn., from Essex, England, about 1648, was married in 1670 to Mary Bishop and died in January, 1681–82. Samuel Fitch Hotchkin was graduated at Trinity college (Conn.), A.B., 1856, A.M., 1860, and at the General Theo-

logical seminary in 1860. He was ordained deacon in 1860, and priest in 1861. He was rector of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont, Del., Grace and Calvary churches, Brandywine Hundred, Del., and Trinity church, Red Bank, Monmouth county, N.J., and in 1877 became rector of St. Luke the Beloved Physician, Welsh road, Bustleton, Philadelphia, Pa. He served as registrar of the diocese of Philadelphia for several years. He is the author of: *A Pocket Gazetteer of Pennsylvania* (1887); *Ancient and Modern Germantown* (1889); *Early Clergy of Pennsylvania and Delaware* (1890); *Country Clergy of Pennsylvania* (1890); *Mornings of the Bible* (1890); *The York Road, Old and New, Fox Chase and Bustleton* (1892); *Dark Cave Lightened* (1893); *The Bristol Pike* (1893); *Rural Pennsylvania* (1897); *A Splendid Inheritance* (1898); *The Giving Saviour* (1898); *The Unseen Christ* (1899), and contributions to periodicals.

HOTCHKISS, Benjamin Berkeley, inventor, was born in Watertown, Conn., Oct. 1, 1826. He had few advantages for study, and became a machinist in the employ of Samuel Colt, assisting in the perfection of the Colt revolver. In 1856 he designed a rifle field gun, which was purchased by the Mexican government. He removed to New York city in 1860, and the same year invented an improved system of percussion fuse for exploding shells, largely used by the U.S. government in the civil war. He commanded an arsenal in New York city during the draft riot of 1863. While in Paris in 1867 he invented an improved metallic cartridge-case as a substitute for the paper case used in the French army, which was purchased by the French government and manufactured at St. Étienne. He also at this time made improvements in the guns used in the various European armies, including the introduction of the revolving principle for cannon. In 1875 he invented the magazine-rifle, and in 1882 the quick-fire gun afterward adopted by France, England and the United States. He formed the firm of Hotchkiss & Co. in 1882 for the manufacture of guns under his patents for the various nations adopting the same. Over 5000 of his heavy guns had been delivered up to the time of his death, and only two were recorded to have failed. In 1887 the Hotchkiss Ordnance company was formed, in which three of the original partners of Hotchkiss & Co. were managing directors, and under permission of the several governments a factory was established in the United States, one in England and one in France. He died in Paris, France, Feb. 14, 1885.

HOTCHKISS, Giles W., representative, was born in Windsor, Broome county, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1815. He was given a good classical education and became a lawyer in Binghamton, N.Y. He was a Republican representative in the 38th, 39th and 41st congresses, 1863–67 and 1869–71. He died in Binghamton, N.Y., July 5, 1878.

HOTCHKISS, Jed, topographer, was born in Windsor, Broome county, N.Y., about 1827. He removed to Staunton, Va., in 1849, where he was a mining geologist, and caused millions of dollars to be invested in coal and iron properties in Virginia. During the civil war he served as topographer for the Confederate army in Virginia and prepared the campaign maps for Lee and Jackson, being chief of staff of engineers to Gen. T. J. Jackson, and after his death on the staff of General Ewell, with the rank of major. After the close of the war he continued to make topographical maps of Virginia and West Virginia in the interest of mining industries, and his maps were the basis of the work done by the U.S. geological survey in that state. In 1882 he was selected by the legislature of Virginia to prepare the MS. left by William B. Rogers, state geologist, deceased, for publication. He was a charter member of the National Geographic society in 1888; a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the British Association for the Advancement of Arts and of the Royal Society of Arts in London. He died in Staunton, Va., Jan. 17, 1899.

HOUGH, David, representative, was born in Norwich, Conn., March 13, 1753. He was a ship-carpenter and was employed in building the ships of Arnold's fleet on Lake Champlain and the frigate *Confederacy* at Norwich. In 1778 he settled at Lebanon, N.H. He was for many years a member of the state legislature; was a justice of the peace; colonel of militia; a delegate to the convention for forming the state constitution in 1784; and in July, 1798, was appointed a commissioner of valuation. He was a representative from New Hampshire in the 8th and 9th congresses, 1803–07. He died at Lebanon, N.H., April 18, 1831.

HOUGH, Franklin Benjamin, author, was born in Martinsburg, N.Y., July 20, 1822; son of Dr. Horatio G. Hough, who removed from Southwick, Mass., to Lewis county, N.Y., where he was the first physician to settle in the county. The son was graduated at Union, A.B., 1843; A.M., 1846, and at Cleveland Medical college in 1848. He engaged in teaching, 1843–48, and practised medicine in Somerville, N.Y., 1848–52, and in Albany, N.Y., 1852–60. He was a surgeon in the U.S. army in 1862, and then settled in Lowville, N.Y., and occupied his time in scientific and historical studies. He superintended the state census in 1865 and prepared the pamphlet of instruction to census-takers. He was chief of the forestry division, department of agriculture,

Washington, D.C. He received the degree of Ph.D. He was the editor or author of many works, including: *A Catalogue of Plants in Lewis and Franklin Counties, N.Y.* (1847); *History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, N.Y.* (1853); *Plan for Seizing and Carrying to New York, William Goffe, the Regicide* (1855); *Papers Relating to Cromwell County, N.Y.* (1856); *Proceedings of the Commission of Indian Affairs* (1861); *Military and Hospital Camps* (1862); *History of Duryea's Campaign* (1864); *Washingtoniana* (1865); *The Siege of Charleston* (1867); *The Duty of Government in the Preservation of Forests* (1873); *American Biographical Notes* (1875); *Report on Forestry* (1878–80). See *Bibliography*, prepared by John H. Hickcox (q.v). He died in Lowville, N.Y., June 11, 1885.

HOUGH, George W., publicist, was born in Loudoun county, Va., April 17, 1808; a descendant of Richard Hough, who came from Cheshire, England, to Pennsylvania under the anspices of William Penn in 1683. Richard's grandson, John Hongh, removed from Bucks county, Pa., to Loudoun county, Va., about 1750, and there married Sarah Janney. George was married in 1833 to Mary C., daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Maine) Shawen. In 1838 they removed to Missouri, settling in Jefferson City, where he engaged in merchandising until 1854, when he retired from business. He was a representative in the Missouri legislature, and in 1854 was the candidate of the Democratic party for representative in congress, but was unsuccessful. In conjunction with Judges William B. Napton, William Scott and Carty Wells he participated in framing the famous Jackson resolutions introdnced by Claiborne F. Jackson in the Missouri legislatnre in 1849. These resolutions pledged Missonri to co-operation with the Southern states in the event of conflict between North and Sonth. In 1854 Mr. Hough was appointed by Governor Price a member of the board of public works of Missouri. He was a curator of Missouri State university, 1854–56, and one of the fonnders of the Historical Society of Missouri. Of his children, Warwick became a prominent lawyer and jurist in Missonri; Charles Pinckney, a physician, practising in Salt Lake City, and Arthur M., a lawyer, at Jefferson City, Mo. Mr. Hough died at Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 13, 1878.

HOUGH, George Washington, astronomer, was born in Tribes Hill, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1836; son of William and Magdalene (Selmser) Hough, and grandson of George Hough. He was graduated at Union college in 1856 and was astronomer and director of the Dudley observatory, Albany, N.Y., 1860–74. Here he devoted himself to meridian observation of zone stars and to meteorology. He was director of Dearborn observatory, Chicago, Ill., 1879–87, and in 1887 became professor of astronomy at Northwestern university and continued as director of the Dearborn observatory. Here he made micrometrical measurements and discovery of double stars, and physical observations on the planet Jupiter. He discovered over six hundred difficult double stars and catalogued them for publication. He invented a star-charting machine in 1862; an automatic registering and printing barometer in 1865, and applied the same device to the thermometric and other meteorological apparatus in 1866, as used in the U.S. signal service: a thermograph and barograph for recording meteorological phenomena at definite intervals in 1869; a printing chronograph in 1871, which he remodelled in 1885, the only printing chronograph in the world; a recording chronograph in 1879; an observing seat for equatorial telescope in 1880; a sensitometer and exposing case and plate-holder in 1884; an astronomical dome in 1888, and a storage cell in 1898. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, Jan. 19, 1872, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1874. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union college in 1891. He published: *Annals of Dudley Observatory* (2 vols., 1866–71); *Annual Report of Dearborn Observatory* (1880–86), and various monographs.

G. W. Hough

HOUGH, Walter, ethnologist, was born at Morgantown, Va., April 23, 1859; son of Lycurgus Stephen and Annie (Fairchild) Hough; grandson of Dr. Robert Robinson and Sarah (Donohoe) Hough and of the Rev. Ashbel Green and Eliza (McDougall) Fairchild; and a descendant of Richard Hough, of Macclesfield, Cheshire county, England, who came to Pennsylvania in 1688 and was a counsellor of William Penn; and also a descendant of Abner Fairchild, of Morris county, N.J., who served in the Revolution. He was prepared for college at Monongalia academy and at West Virginia Agricultural college; was graduated from West Virginia university in 1883, and received from there diplomas for special work in geology and chemistry in 1884, also the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. He became connected with the Smithsonian Institution as assistant curator of

the department of ethnology in the U.S. National museum in 1886. He accompanied the U.S. commission to the Columbian historical exposition at Madrid, 1892–93, where he was made Knight of the Order of Isabella, "for distinguished services;" and also went with Dr. J. Walter Fewkes on archæological expeditions to Arizona in 1896–97. He was elected a *membre correspondant étranger* of the Société d'Anthropologie of Paris, and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Anthropological, the Geological and the Philosophical societies of Washington, D.C. He is the author of numerous scientific papers relating to ethnology.

HOUGH, Warwick, jurist, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Jan. 26, 1836; son of George W. and Mary C. (Shawen) Hough and grandson of Cornelius and Mary (Maine) Shawen. He was prepared for college in private schools in Jefferson City, Mo., and was graduated from Missouri State university, A.B., 1854; A.M., 1857. In his senior year he invented a figure illustrating the gradual acceleration of the stars, which was used many years after he left college. In 1854 he was appointed to make barometrical observations for Professor Swallow, then in charge of the state geological survey, and the following year he was made assistant state geologist. Before attaining his majority he was chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state; and he was secretary of the state senate, 1858–59, 1859–60 and 1860–61. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the governor's guards in 1860, and in 1861 was appointed by Governor C. F. Jackson adjutant-general of Missouri, with the rank of brigadier-general, holding the position until the death of Governor Jackson, when he was appointed secretary of state by Thomas C. Reynolds, the Confederate governor. He resigned this office in 1863 to enter the Confederate military service and was assigned to the command of the Department of Northern Mississippi and in January, 1864, he was commissioned captain in the inspector-general's department. He served on the staffs of Generals Leonidas Polk, S. D. Lee and Richard Taylor. After the war he practised law in Memphis, Tenn., 1865–67, and then removed to Kansas City, Mo. He was a judge of the state supreme court, 1874–84, being chief-justice, 1882–84. He removed in 1884 to St. Louis, Mo., where he established a large law practice. He was married in 1861 to Nina E., daughter of Benjamin F. and Maria (Withers) Massey, and had three daughters and two sons. The eldest son, Warwick Massey Hough, was graduated with honors from Central college, Fayette, Mo., in 1883, became a lawyer in St. Louis, Mo., and was for several years assistant U.S. district attorney; the second son, Louis, was graduated at the Missouri Medical college, St. Louis, in 1891, and became chief surgeon of the St. Gerouimo railroad. Judge Hough attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry; and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, St. Louis, in 1856. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the State University of Missouri in 1883.

HOUGHTON, Douglass, naturalist, was born in Troy, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1809; son of Judge Jacob and Mary Lydia (Douglass) Houghton. His paternal ancestor came from England about 1658. He removed with his parents to Fredonia, N.Y., in 1812 and as a boy made investigations and experiments in explosives which came near ending his life. He was graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic institute in 1828; was adjunct professor of chemistry and natural history there, 1829–30, was licensed to practise medicine by the medical society of Chautauqua county in 1831; served as botanist and physician on the Schoolcraft government expedition to the head waters of the Mississippi in 1831–32 and made a valuable report. He practised medicine in Detroit, Mich., 1832–37; was state geologist of Michigan, 1837–45, and professor of geology, mineralogy and chemistry in the University of Michigan, 1839–45. He declined the presidency of the university. He explored the southern coast of Lake Superior and reported his observations to the legislature in 1840, and was mayor of Detroit, 1842–43. He was a member of the National Institute of Washington, D.C.; of the Boston Society of Natural History, and an honorary member of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen. While making a government survey of Lake Superior he lost his life in a storm, Oct. 13, 1845.

HOUGHTON, Henry Clarke, physician, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 22, 1837; son of Isaac S. and Zebiah (Adams) Houghton, and grandson of Jesse Houghton, of Boston, Mass. He was graduated at Bridgewater Normal school in 1859, was post-graduate student there, 1859–61, and at North Yarmouth academy, Yarmouth, Maine, 1861–63; was relief agent for the U.S. Christian commission, 1863–65, and was graduated at the medical department, University of the City of New York in 1867. He was resident physician at the Five Points House of Industry, 1867–69; professor

of physiology in the New York Homœopathic college, 1868–70, and in the New York College for Women, 1869–72; became surgeon of the New York Ophthalmic hospital in 1868; and was also made dean and professor in the New York Ophthalmic hospital; professor of clinical otology in the New York Homœopathic Medical college; president of the American Homœopathic, Ophthalmological and Otological society, 1881; president of the Homœopathic Medical societies of New York city and state, and a senior of the Institute of Homœopathy, 1892. He wrote *Lectures on Clinical Otology* (1885), and articles in medical journals. He died in New York city, Dec. 1, 1901.

HOUGHTON, Henry Oscar, publisher, was born in Sutton, Vt., April 30, 1823; son of William and Marilla (Clay) Houghton. His parents removed to Bradford about 1835. He was a pupil at the Bradford academy, and when thirteen years old was apprenticed in the office of the Burlington *Free Press*. His brother Daniel was a student at the University of Vermont, and persuaded Henry to gain a college education. After a short term at his trade at Nunda, N.Y., he prepared himself for college, matriculated at the University of Vermont in 1842, paid his own tuition by working at the case, and was graduated in 1846. He was a proof-reader and reporter on the Boston *Evening Traveler*, 1846–48. In 1849 he borrowed $1500, and with it purchased the interest of Mr. Freeman in the business of Freeman & Bolles, printers, in Boston, and formed the firm of Bolles & Houghton. The office was removed to Cambridge, Mass. Subsequently Mr. Bolles retired, and in 1852 the Riverside Press was established under the firm name of H. O. Houghton & Co., and Mr. Houghton remained at the head of the business during his lifetime. In 1864 he helped to found the publishing house of Hurd & Houghton, and in 1878 the firm of James R. Osgood & Co., successors to Fields, Osgood & Co. and Ticknor & Fields, was consolidated with Hurd & Houghton and H. O. Houghton & Co., owners of the Riverside Press, as Houghton, Osgood & Co. By this change the house obtained the large list of books of Ticknor & Fields, including the works of Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes. In 1880 the firm became Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Besides the list of books, including those by the more noted American authors, the firm continued the publication of *The Atlantic Monthly* as well as other periodicals, and became recognized leaders in the production of the best examples of American book-making. Mr. Houghton was mayor of Cambridge in 1872. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan in 1866. He died in North Andover, Mass., Aug. 25, 1895.

HOUGHTON, Sherman Otis, representative, was born in New York city, April 10, 1828; son of Abijah Otis and Eliza (Farrand) Houghton; grandson of Abijah and Mary (Sawyer) Houghton, and of Daniel and Rhoda (Smith) Farrand; great-grandson of Abijah Houghton and of Lieut. Bethuel and Eliza (Plume) Farrand, and a direct descendant of John Houghton, who settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1635. His grandfathers Houghton and Farrand were among the minutemen at Lexington and Concord, and Abijah Houghton was twice wounded at Bunker Hill. His great-grandfathers on both sides were also soldiers both in the French and Indian war, and in the patriot army during the Revolution. Sherman received a thorough commercial education at private schools in the city of New York, and in 1846 enlisted as a private in the volunteer army for service during the Mexican war, and went with his regiment that year around Cape Horn to California and thence to Mexico. He served until the close of the war, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He returned to California in 1848; engaged in gold mining with success, 1848–49; and in 1849 commenced business at San Jose. He gained a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and of Spanish and Mexican land laws; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and acquired a large practice before the federal courts in settling titles to lands in California, under grants from Spain and Mexico. He was ordnance officer and inspector of the National Guard of California, 1861–63; was president of the city council of San Jose in 1854, and mayor of that city, 1855–56. He was elected by the Republican party a representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, serving 1871–75. In 1881 was appointed by President Arthur a commissioner to investigate the affairs of the U.S. mint in San Francisco. He removed from San Jose to Los Angeles in 1886, where he continued to practise his profession in 1900.

HOUGHTON, William Addison, educator, was born in Holliston, Mass., March 10, 1852; son of Cyrus and Eliza Adaline (Sawin) Houghton and grandson of Caleb and Susanna (Sawyer) Houghton and of Samuel and Martha (Heywood) Sawin. His first ancestors in America, John and Beatrix Houghton, emigrated from England about 1649, and were among the original founders and grantees of Lancaster, Mass. William attended

the high school at Holliston, Mass.; was graduated from Phillips Andover academy in 1869; and from Yale, A.B., 1873; A.M., 1889. He was principal of the preparatory department of Olivet college, Michigan, and instructor in Latin and Greek, 1873–75; tutor in Latin at Yale in 1876; professor of English language and literature in the Imperial university at Tokio, Japan, 1877–82; student at Berlin university, Germany, 1882–83; assistant professor of English and rhetoric in the University of the City of New York, 1884–89, and associate professor of Latin, 1889–92; and was elected professor of Latin in Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Maine, in 1892. He was elected a member of the American Philological association in 1892, of the American Archæological society in 1898, and of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome in 1897. He married, July 11, 1876, Charlotte Johnson Morris, daughter of De Witt Clinton and Charlotte Augusta (Law) Johnson Morris, of New Haven, Conn., and a descendant of Governor Lewis Morris, chief justice of New York and first governor of New Jersey.

HOUK, George Washington, representative, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Sept. 25, 1825; son of Adam and Catharine (Knisley) Houk, grandson of Adam and Salome (Line) Houke, and a descendant of Adam Houk, a Dutch farmer who settled in Pennsylvania about 1725. He removed with his parents to Dayton, Ohio, in 1827, where he attended school, taught school, studied law with the Hon. Peter P. Lowe, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and formed a law partnership with his preceptor. He was a representative in the state legislature from Montgomery county, 1852–53, and served through his term as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was married Dec. 25, 1856, to Eliza P., daughter of Robert Alexander and Marianna (Phillips) Thruston, sister of Gen. Gates P. Thruston and granddaughter of Judge Buckner Thruston and of Horatio Gates Phillips. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1860, where he supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency; and also a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1876. He was in active law practise in Dayton, Ohio, 1847–91; was defeated in a hopeless contest for judge of the circuit court in 1884, and was district elector on the Democratic presidential ticket in that year. He was Democratic representative from the third Ohio district in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–94. He died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1894.

HOUK, John C., representative, was born at Clinton, Anderson county, Tenn., Feb. 26, 1860; son of the Hon. Leonidas Campbell Houk (q.v.). He removed to Knoxville with his father in 1870; was graduated from the University of Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He acted as private secretary to his father, 1879–91, and was clerk of the war claims committee of the house of representatives of the 47th congress, having in charge the original papers covering over one hundred million of dollars in claims for property destroyed by the U.S. troops during the war. Entering politics at an early age he held many responsible party positions, being president of the Republican club of Knox county, Tenn., for eight years, chairman of the county Republican central committee for two years, and its secretary for several years; chairman of the congressional Republican committee for two years, and its secretary for ten years; and secretary of the state Republican committee for four years. He received all the Republican votes of the legislature in 1884 for state treasurer; and was assistant doorkeeper of the house of representatives in the 51st congress. He was a Republican representative in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95.

HOUK, Leonidas Campbell, representative, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., June 8, 1836. His parents were very poor and while a boy he learned the trade of cabinet-making. He read law in the evenings and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was active in the presidential campaign of 1860 as an advocate of Bell and Everett, and was a delegate to the two East Tennessee Union conventions in 1861. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 1st Tennessee infantry, a regiment composed of East Tennessee loyalists who had fled across the mountains to Kentucky, and the regiment was incorporated into the Federal army in the state of Kentucky. He was promoted lieutenant and quartermaster, and was elected colonel of the 3d Tennessee infantry in 1863. He resigned from the army in April, 1863, on account of ill health; was presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1865; was judge of the circuit court for the seventeenth circuit, 1866–69; was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868, 1880, 1884 and 1888; was a representative in the state legislature, 1873–75, and was a Republican representative in the 46th–52d congresses, 1879–91. At the Republican national convention of 1880 he was one of the 306 delegates who persistently supported ex-President Grant as the Presidential nominee. He died in Knoxville, Tenn., May 25, 1891.

HOUSE, Edward Howard, journalist, author and musician, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1836; son of Timothy (q.v.) and Ellen Maria (Child) House. Edward's education was chiefly self-directed. He learned the engraver's art from his father, and was employed by the New

England and American Bank Note companies from 1850 to 1854; studying musical composition at the same time with T. Comer and Carl Bergmann, and producing various light orchestral works. He owned an interest in the Boston *Courier*, and from 1854 till 1858 was associate editor and musical and dramatic reviewer. He became known as a magazine writer in 1859, and continued contributing to leading American and English periodicals until 1899. He was sent by the New York *Tribune* in 1859 to record the events of the John Brown invasion in Virginia, and remained in the *Tribune's* service many years, holding at different periods the positions of associate editor, critic of music and the drama, and special correspondent, in which last-named line of duty he was one of the American pioneers. He accompanied the Federal armies in Virginia, 1861–65, being with the party of Colonel Ellsworth when that officer was shot in Alexandria, at the outbreak of the civil war. He conducted theatrical enterprises in America and England, 1865–68, and collaborated with Dion Boucicault in dramatic authorship. In 1869–70 he was attached to the editorial staff of the New York *Times*. He went to Japan in 1870, and was engaged as principal teacher of the English language and literature in the University of Tokio, 1871–72. In 1874 he accompanied the Japanese expedition to Formosa, as correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and was the first writer to penetrate and describe the unexplored savage regions of that island. In 1876 founded the Tokio *Times* as an organ for the defence of Japan against aggressions by European powers, conducting that journal until 1880, when he visited America to secure the restoration of the notorious Simonoseki indemnity from the United States,—a result which was attained in 1883. He served later as correspondent in Japan for several New York papers, especially for the *World*, and the Associated Press during the war between Japan and China, 1894–95. He was offered decorations by the Japanese government after the recovery of the Simonoseki money, and at the close of the China war, but these testimonials were declined. After 1899 he was occupied mainly with the development of foreign music in Japan, and in March, 1900, was appointed director of the orchestra in the Imperial Household, a body of Japanese performers trained in accordance with western methods. Much of his work was accomplished under broken health, disease having been contracted in the battle-fields of Virginia, and so aggravated by the climate of southern Formosa that after 1880 he was unable to walk or stand erect. He published: *The Kagosima Affair* (1874), *The Simonoseki Affair* (1874), *The Expedition to Formosa* (1875); (fiction), *Japanese Episodes* (1881), *Yone Santo, a Child of Japan* (1889), *The Cliffs of Hayakama* (1891), *The Midnight Warning* (1892); (drama, in conjunction with Dion Boucicault), *Arrah-na-Pogue, or The Wicklow Wedding* (1865). He died in Yotsuya, Tokio, Japan, Dec. 18, 1901.

Edward House

HOUSE, Timothy, bank-note and historical engraver, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1814. His father was a ship master. He studied under the best masters of that period with a diligence and aptitude that secured him a leading position in his calling before reaching his majority. Beginning as an illustrator of standard books and magazines, he was afterward employed by the New England and the American bank-note companies, in the service of which subsequently united corporations he passed the greater part of his life, sparing no exertion in maintaining the high standard of excellence to which bank-note engraving was advanced in his day, and enjoying a reputation of exceptional distinction as a master of his craft in all its several departments. His work, both in design and execution, was characterized by extreme delicacy and refinement, and was in such demand that his health was broken by the constancy of his labors, and he died when in the most successful stage of his career. In thirty years he had produced not less than five hundred vignettes, large and small, worthily representing all the varied branches of his art. He was twice married: first in 1835 to Ellen Maria, daughter of John and Lucy (Howard) Child, of Boston; and in 1855 to Candace, daughter of Judson Murdock, of Charlestown. He died in Newtonville, Mass., in 1864.

HOUSTON, David Crawford, engineer, was born in New York city, Dec. 5, 1835. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1856, and assigned to the corps of engineers as brevet 2d lieutenant, and continued at the academy as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy till September, 1857. He was then on construction duty at Hampton Roads, Va., 1857; commanded a detachment of engineers in Oregon, 1857–60; was on construction duty at Sandy Hook, N.J., 1860–61; assistant engineer on defences of Washington, D.C., 1861; engaged at Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam,

Harper's Ferry, Fort Hudson and the Red River campaign, during the civil war, and he received brevets of captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct. After the war he had charge of constructing defences and improvements at San Francisco, Willets Point, Boston, Narragansett bay, and the harbors and rivers of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, New York, Indiana and Illinois. He was promoted major, March 7, 1867; lieutenant-colonel June 30, 1882, and colonel July 2, 1889. He died in New York city, May 18, 1893.

HOUSTON, Edwin James, electrical engineer, was born at Alexandria, Va., July 9, 1844; son of John Mason and Mary (Larmour) Houston, and grandson of James and Ann (Watkins) Houston. His grandfather Houston was a fellow of Trinity college, Dublin. Edwin James Houston received his education at the Central High school of Philadelphia, and afterward studied for a short time at Heidelberg and Berlin. He became professor and professor emeritus of physical geography and natural philosophy at the Central High school, Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1879 professor of physics at the Franklin Institute. He engaged in electrical engineering; was chief electrician of the International Electrical exhibition in 1884, and president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 1893–95. He became known as an electrical expert and was consulting electrical engineer of the firm of Houston & Kennelly, and one of the inventors of the Thomson-Houston system of arc lighting. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, Jan. 19, 1872. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1894. He is the author of: *Elements of Physical Geography; Dictionary of Electrical Words, Terms and Phrases; Elements of Physics; Easy Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Intermediate Lessons in Natural Philosophy; The Elements of Chemistry; A Short Course in Chemistry; Outlines of Forestry;* and, in connection with his partner, Dr. Kennelly: *Electro-Dynamic Machinery; Electrical Engineering Leaflets*, in three grades; *Algebra Made Easy; The Interpretation of Mathematical Formulæ; Electricity Made Easy; Recent Types of Dynamo-Electric Machinery.* He was unmarried, residing in 1901 in Philadelphia Pa.

Edwin James Houston

HOUSTON, George Smith, governor of Alabama, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1811. His parents removed to Limestone county, Ala., and he was educated at Athens and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He was a state representative for two terms; state's attorney for the Florence judicial district, 1836; and a representative in the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1841–48, and in the 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th and 36th congresses, 1851–61. He served as chairman of the committee on judiciary, on that of ways and means, and on the special committee of thirty-three. He retired from congress when the state of Alabama seceded. In 1865 he was elected to the U.S. senate, but was not allowed to take his seat. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union convention of 1866, and was governor of Alabama, 1874–78. He died in Athens, Ala., Dec. 31, 1879.

Geo S Houston

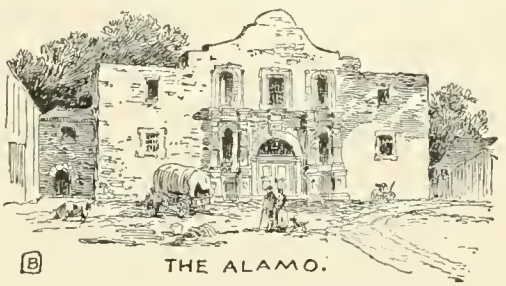
HOUSTON, Henry Howard, philanthropist, was born near Wrightsville, Pa., Oct. 3, 1820; son of Samuel Nelson and Susan (Strickler) Houston, and grandson of Dr. John and Susanna (Wright) Houston and of Col. Jacob Strickler. His first ancestors in America came from Scotland to Pennsylvania about 1725 and settled in Lancaster county. His paternal grandfather received his medical degree from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and served throughout the Revolutionary war as a surgeon. Henry H. Houston attended the schools of Wrightsville and Columbia, Pa., and engaged first in mercantile pursuits, later becoming connected with iron furnaces in Clarion and Venango county, Pa. In 1847 he engaged in canal and railroad transportation in Philadelphia as clerk, resigning his position in 1850 to organize and manage the freight line of the Pennsylvania Railroad company between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. He was appointed general freight agent of the company, Nov. 23, 1852, which position he held until July 1, 1867, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He was a director in many railroad and transportation companies, was one of the early investors in the Pennsylvania petroleum fields, and was interested in western gold mines. He was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal church and built at Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia, at an expense of $50,000,

the church known as St. Martin's-in-the-Field. He was a generous benefactor of Washington and Lee university and of the University of Pennsylvania, of both of which institutions he was a trustee, 1886–95. To the former he gave the sum of $7000 as the foundation of the Howard Houston fellowship, and to the latter he gave, as a memorial to his oldest son, Henry Howard Houston (1858–1879; B.S., University of Pennsylvania, 1878), the sum of $100,000 for the building of Houston Hall, a club house "for the daily use of the students of the university." He was married in 1856 to Sallie Sherred Bonnell, who survived him with three children: Mrs. Charles W. Henry, Samuel Frederic Houston and Mrs. George Woodward. Mr. Houston died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 21, 1895.

HOUSTON, John Wallace, representative, was born in Concord, Sussex county, Del., May 4, 1814; son of John and Elizabeth (Wiltbank) Houston. He was prepared for college at Newark academy, Newcastle county, by the Rev. A. K. Russell, 1827–30, and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837. He was a law student in the office of John M. Clayton, Dover, Del., 1834–37; was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practised law in Georgetown, Del., 1839–55. He was appointed secretary of state by Governor Cooper in 1841, serving, 1841-44, and represented Delaware as a Whig in the 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1845–51. He was the only representative from a slave-holding state to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. He was associate judge of the supreme court of Delaware, 1855-93, and a delegate to the peace conference of 1861. He compiled six volumes of *Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Delaware.* He never married. He died in Georgetown, Del., April 26, 1896.

HOUSTON, Sam, president of the republic of Texas, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., March 2, 1793; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Paxton) Houston; grandson of Robert and Margaret (Davidson) Houston; great-grandson of Samuel and Ann (Dunlop) Davidson, and great²-grandson of John Houston, of lowland Scotch origin, who emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1689 and settled in Philadelphia. The Paxton family immigrated to America at the same time as the Houstons and in their company. Samuel Houston served in General Morgan's brigade of riflemen in the war for independence and was assistant inspector-general of frontier troops with the rank of major at its close. He died in 1806, and his widow with her nine children, Sam at the time being thirteen years old, crossed the Alleghany mountains and settled in Blount county, where a cabin was built and the family lived the hard life of pioneers. Of the early educational advantages of Sam little is recorded. He could read, however, and his one book was Pope's translation of the Iliad, which he knew nearly by heart. He was a clerk in a trader's store, when he suddenly left home and went to live with the Cherokee Indians, where he was adopted in the family of one of the sub-chiefs of the tribe. He acquired their language, wore their dress and lived apart from his family until 1811, when he returned to civilization in order to pay his debts incurred in the purchase of ammunition and trinkets during his voluntary nomadic life. He taught a country school, and with the money so earned liquidated his debts and paid for his tuition for a session at Maryville academy, his only school attendance. He then enlisted as a recruit in the army organizing for the war of 1812, and was made sergeant of a detachment which joined a regiment marching against the Creek Indians. While the regiment was at Knoxville he received from President Madison a commission as ensign, and he subsequently joined General Jackson's army and took part in the desperate battle of Tohopeka, Ala., March 29, 1814, where he was wounded with a barbed arrow while scaling the enemy's breastworks, and he was ordered to the rear by Jackson. He refused to leave the field, forced his comrades to pull out the arrow by main strength, and with blood flowing from the wound, and unsupported, he answered the call for volunteers to storm the ravine in which the remnant of the Creeks had taken refuge. He reached the entrance, when he fell pierced by two bullets in his right arm and shoulder. He was borne from the field and his wounds were pronounced fatal by the surgeon in attendance. One of the bullets was removed, but the other he carried in his shoulder for two years and the wound had not healed at the day of his death. His gallantry gained for him promotion to a lieutenancy, and the lifelong friendship of General Jackson. He resigned his commission in 1818, when his motives in defending his old friends, the Cherokee Indians, from the rapacity of government agents, were questioned. He was admitted to the bar after six months' preparation, his chief recommendation being his eloquence as a speaker, and he never claimed to be other than a political lawyer. He was prosecuting attorney of the

district which included Nashville, 1820–22; representative in the 18th and 19th congresses, 1823–27, and while in congress fought a duel with Gen. William White, severely wounding his antagonist, while he escaped uutouched. This was his only duel recorded, although he was repeatedly challenged and no one questioned his courage. He was elected governor of Teunessee iu 1827 by a majority of 12,000, and was a candidate for re-election in 1829. Before the election he was married to Eliza Allen, the daughter of a rich and influential resident of Nashville. The young lady had rejected a lover for the brilliant match with the governor of Tennessee at the urgent request of her parents, and the appearance of the lover at the wedding betrayed her secret to Houston, who noticed her agitation while holding her hand during the ceremony. The same day he questioned her so earnestly that he forced from her the confession that another had her love, and without awaiting the explanation she was anxious to make, the impetuous soldier at once released her from her obligation as a wife and left the presence of his bride. He placed his resignation as goveruor in the hauds of a friend, to be delivered to the proper authorities, aud sought seclusion among his old friends, the Cherokees, who had been removed through his influence to a reservation beyond the Mississippi. He never explained his conduct, and the narrative here given the bride confided to a friend, and it was not made public for seventy years. His silence on the subject and his sudden departure did an injury to both the parties, but no word of blame ever escaped from the lips of either. Mrs. Houston long after secured a divorce on the ground of desertiou and was married to a Dr. Douglass. Houston remained in seclusion with the Cherokees till 1832, when he visited Washington, wearing the garb of an Indian, was received by President Jackson, and had a street fight with Representative Stanberry, of Ohio. While with the Indians he attempted to forget the world by debasing himself with drink, and the Indians on account of his habits changed his name Col-on-neh to the more expressive one of "Big-Drunk." He married a half-breed woman named Tyania Rodgers, according to the Indian fashion. They had uo children, and his sincere attachment to her was evidenced by his seuding for her to join him at Nacogdoches, Texas, but she refused to leave her people and a few years afterward she died. Toward the close of 1832 he went to Texas at the invitation of Presideut Jackson, who gave hiui a commissiou to arrange treaties with the Comanches and other tribes of Indians for the protection of American settlers on the borders. He took up his residence at Nacogdoches, and on the outbreak of the struggle for independence he was elected commander-in-chief of the forces of eastern Texas aud organized a volunteer force to aid the revolution. He also helped to orgauize a civil government for the republic at San Felipe de Austiu, April 1, 1833. He opposed the declaration of absolute independeuce aud used his influence to conciliate the liberal party in Mexico and to remove the impression that the movement was a conspiracy of slaveholders. Under the provisioual government formed, Stephen S. Austin was made a commissioner to the United States, and Sam Houston, commander-in-chief of the army. The delay of the council in passing ordinauces providing for a recruiting service paralyzed Houston's efforts and he was unable to raise an adequate army to meet the advance of Santa Auna. The capture of San Antonio, the siege of the Alamo and the massacre of Goliad followed. The fall of the fortress of the Alamo, March 6, 1836, resulted in the destruction of the entire garrison of 145 Texans, who had held at bay 2500 Mexicaus uutil the last defender was


THE ALAMO.

killed, and at Goliad 220 prisoners-of-war were murdered. A new convention met, March 2, 1836, a declaration of independence was adopted, and Houston was unanimously re-elected commander-in-chief. The inhuman warfare conducted by Santa Anna aroused the people of Texas to desperation and a large army was quickly recruited. General Houston commanded the troops at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, where with 743 men with "Remember the Alamo!" as a battle-cry he engaged 1400 Mexicans, completely defeating the enemy, and captured their arms, baggage and camp equipments. The Mexicans lost 630 killed, 208 wounded and those not escaping by flight were made prisoners-of-war. Santa Anna escaped to a swamp, where he secured a disguise, but was captured and his life spared through the powerful influence of Houston, who secured from him a cessation of hostilities, an interchange of prisoners, and secret agreement that the Mexican general would procure the acknowledgmeut of the indepeudence of Texas. The Mexican congress, however, decreed that all treaties and conventions subscribed by Santa Anna while he was a prisoner should be null and void. Houstou was severely wounded

at San Jacinto, and was sent to New Orleans for treatment. From there he sent a protest against the execution of Santa Anna by the Texans who clamored for his blood to avenge the Alamo and Goliad; and they allowed him his life according to the terms of the agreement. While absent from the state, Lamar was made commander-in-chief and an election for President of the republic had been ordered by the March convention. Twelve days before the general election, which was held July 22, 1836, General Houston announced himself as a candidate and he was chosen President, receiving 4374 out of a total of 5104 votes. He took possession of the office in October. Santa Anna was then released by him and sent under escort to Washington by way of New Orleans. Texas was recognized by the United States as an independent republic, and the recognition was coupled with the notification that the question of annexation could not be considered. Great Britain and France made special commercial treaties with the new republic. The army became insubordinate and was disbanded and re-organized, Albert Sidney Johnston being made senior major-general. Houston kept up his drinking habits, in spite of which he held the respect of the community. He married as his third wife Margaret M. Lea, of Alabama, in 1841. She finally succeeded in reforming his habits and he abandoned drinking and swearing and became a consistent member of the Baptist church. The constitution of Texas rendered the President ineligible for two succeeding terms, and in 1826 Mirabeau B. Lamar was elected President and General Houston served two terms in the Texan congress as senator, 1839–41, during which time Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium recognized Texan independence. In December, 1841, Houston was inaugurated President of Texas for the second time, and in order to restore financial credit, then greatly impaired, he suggested the reduction of all official salaries one half, which was acted on, his own salary being reduced from $10,000 to $5000, and during his three years' term the treasury paid out less than $440,000. In 1842 Santa Anna undertook to renew the invasion of Texas, which only resulted in a sharp correspondence between President Houston and the Mexican dictator. In

June, 1843, President Houston directed the Texan minister at Washington to withdraw the application filed with the government for annexation to the United States and then after receiving assurances of protection during negotiation, appointed a special commissioner to renew the proposal for annexation. When it came before the senate with a commendatory message from President Tyler it was rejected by a vote of 35 to 16. Houston then sent instructions to Anson Jones, the Texan secretary of state, to accept the offer of Lord Aberdeen to arrange for the permanent independence of Texas. This action aroused the alarm and jealousy of the United States, and on the issue the Democratic party secured the election of James K. Polk as President. On Feb. 14, 1845, a joint resolution passed congress for the admission of Texas into the Union, and on Oct. 14, 1845, the republic of Texas became one of the United States and Sam Houston and Thomas J. Rusk were chosen U.S. senators. Houston drew the short term and took his seat, March 4, 1846. In January, 1847, he was re-elected, and again in January, 1853, his third term expiring March 3, 1859. In the senate he voted against the introduction of slavery in Oregon; in favor of the admission of California as a free state: for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; for the Clay compromise measures: and against the Nebraska bill, being one of the two opponents to the measure from southern states, the other being John Bell, of Tennessee. He received eight votes for Presidential nominee in the Democratic national convention of 1852, three votes in the American national convention of 1856 and fifty-seven votes in the Constitutional Union national convention of 1860. In 1857 he was defeated by Hardin R. Runnels for governor of Texas, and in 1859 he failed of re-election to the U.S. senate. The same year he was elected governor over Runnels, but the Secessionists elected a majority of the legislature and most of the executive officers. He took no part in the presidential election of 1860 but worked against secession and was denounced as a traitor to the South. He vetoed the resolution recognizing the authority of the Texan state convention of Jan. 28, 1861, and the resolution was passed over his veto and the convention carried the state out of the Union by a vote of 167 to 7. As governor he then submitted to the will of the people, rather than involve the state in a civil war. He declined to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy and was declared deposed from office and Edmund Clark was sworn in as governor. He declined a commission of major-general in the U.S. army offered him by President Lincoln. He had four sons and two daughters, children by his third wife. His eldest

son was a soldier in the Confederate army. See *Life of Sam Houston*, by Charles Edwards Lester, published anonymously in 1855 ; revised, 1878. His name was in "Class E, Missionaries and Explorers," for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, and received sixteen votes, which gave the name a place in the list for election in October, 1902. General Houston died at Huntsville, Walker county, Texas, July 26, 1863.

HOUSTON, William Churchill, delegate, was born in 1746 ; son of Archibald and Margaret Houston. His father was a planter of distinction

and property, and was one of the earliest settlers of Anson county, N.C., having immigrated either from Scotland or the north of Ireland, probably the former. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, which fact probably influenced his son in his selection of a college after having received such education as the local school afforded. He entered the freshman class of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, serving as tutor in the grammar school connected with the college, to pay his way ; was graduated, A.B., 1768 ; A.M., 1771, and was tutor there, 1767–71, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1771–83. He was admitted to the bar in 1781, and in 1783 resigned his professorship and practised law in Trenton, N.J. During his life at the college he took part in the war of the American Revolution, commanding a scouting-party in the defence of Princeton and the neighborhood, and was commissioned captain in the 2d battalion, Somerset guards, Feb. 28, 1776. When order was restored at the college he resumed his duties and with Dr. Witherspoon constituted the entire faculty of the college till 1779. He was a member of the general assembly of New Jersey from Somerset county in 1777 ; a member of the council of safety in 1778 ; a delegate from the county of Middlesex to the Continental congress, 1779–82, and 1784–85, and receiver of Continental taxes, 1782–85. During his congressional career he took a prominent part in the debates and was associated with Monroe and King on the committee presenting the well-known report on foreign and domestic relations. He was elected a delegate from New Jersey to the convention of commissioners at Annapolis, Sept. 11, 1786, which paved the way for the convention at Philadelphia that framed the Federal constitution. He attended that convention, taking part in several debates, and it is related that at one time, being in very delicate health, he was carried into the hall in order to make a quorum. While he does not appear as a signer, there is every reason for stating that he heartily advocated its acceptance by the state of New Jersey, though his declining health prevented any very active participation. He was elected the first comptroller of the treasury, 1781, but declined to serve. He was clerk of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1784–88. He was married to Jane, daughter of Caleb Smith, and granddaughter of President Jonathan Dickinson, of the College of New Jersey, Princeton. He died of consumption, while on his way south in search of health, in Frankfort, Pa., Aug. 12, 1788, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Fourth and Pine streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSTOUN, John, governor of Georgia, was born in the parish of St. George, Ga., Aug. 31, 1744 ; son of Sir Patrick Houstoun, baronet, who came to America with Oglethorpe and was register of grants and receiver of quit rents. John received a liberal education and early identified himself as an advocate of independence, contrary to the sentiments of his father. In a great measure he moulded the Revolutionary spirit of the state. In 1774 he was one of four patriots who met in Savannah and organized the Sons of Liberty. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1775 and 1776, and was absent from Philadelphia in July, 1776, having been called to Georgia to neutralize the efforts being made by the Rev. Dr. John J. Zubly, another delegate from Georgia who had left his seat in congress to work among his constituents in Georgia against the Declaration of Independence then before the congress for adoption. This enforced absence alone prevented Houstoun signing the document. He was made a member of the executive council of the state May 8, 1777, and elected governor, Jan. 8, 1778. As commander-in-chief of the Georgia militia he led the troops for the invasion of eastern Florida in co-operation with Maj.-Gen. Robert Howe, commander of the southern department. They reached St. Mary's river, when a dispute arose between Howe and Houstoun as to the command of the Georgia troops, and Governor Houstoun, unwilling to yield the direction of the expedition, held a council of war, which decided upon a retreat, resulting in the ultimate failure of the expedition. This disaster was followed by the fall of Savannah and the invasion of southern Georgia, and during these desperate times Governor Houstoun was invested by the council with almost dictatorial power. He was again elected governor in 1784. In 1787 he was appointed by the general assembly, with John Habersham and Lachlan McIntosh, to settle

the boundary disputes with South Carolina. He protested against the decision of his fellow commissioners and his protest is published on page 666 of Marbury and Crawford's *Digest*. In 1789 he was defeated in the contest for governor by Edward Telfair and the same year was elected a justice of Chatham county. In 1790 he was elected mayor of Savannah. He was one of the origiual trustees of the proposed Franklin college, afterward known as the University of Georgia, and of the original tract of 40,000 acres of wild land conveyed in 1784 by the legislature to the governor and to certain trustees for the foundation and support of a college or seminary of learning, and he served as trustee of the same up to the time of his death. On Jan. 17, 1792, he was commissioned judge of the superior court for the eastern circuit of Georgia. He died at White Bluff, near Savannah, Ga., July 20, 1796.

HOUSTOUN, William, delegate, was born probably in Savannah, Ga., about 1755; son of Sir Patrick Houstoun. He was educated in England and in 1776 was admitted to the Inner Temple, London. On returning to his home in Georgia he was joined his brother John in helping on the cause of the Revolution and he was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–87. In 1785 he was a boundary commissioner in the dispute between South Carolina and Georgia, and in 1787 he was a deputy from Georgia to the convention for revising the Federal constitution, but his name does not appear on the document then formulated. He was one of the original trustees of the land granted in 1784 to the proposed Franklin college, chartered in 1785 (University of Georgia), and resigned his trust in 1797. He is recorded as having been a successful lawyer and a worthy citizen. As the sessions of Continental congress were secret and no record of the proceedings preserved, there is little known of his public acts. It is a matter of tradition, however, that he was greatly offended by some remarks made by the Rev. James Manning, delegate from Rhode Island, which he construed as reflecting on the people of the south, and the next morning he appeared in congress armed with a sword. His friends intervened to prevent a meeting, and persuaded the fiery young Georgian to send his sword back to his room by a servant, thus closing the incident. No record preserves the date of his death.

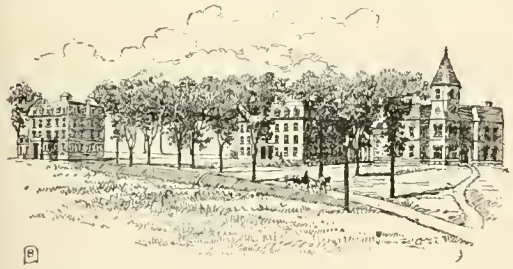
1785–1788.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW YORK.

HOVENDEN, Thomas, artist, was born in Dunmanway, Ireland, Dec. 28, 1840. He studied art in the School of Design in Cork, Ireland, and in 1863 made his home in America, where he continued his art studies at the National Academy of Design in New York city. He opened a studio in Baltimore, Md., in 1868, and studied under Cabanel in Paris, 1874–80. He was married in 1880 to Helen Corson, of Pennsylvania. He was elected an associate Academician in 1881, and an Academician in 1882. He was a member of the national jury for the admission of pictures at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, in 1893. He was also a member of the Society of American Artists, of the American Water Color society, of the Philadelphia Society of Artists and of the New York Etching club. His more noteworthy works include: *The Two Lilies* (1874); *Brittany Woman Spinning* (1876); *The Image Seller* (Paris Salon, 1876); *News from the Conscript* (1877); *Thinking of Somebody* (1877); *In Hoc Signo Vinces* (1880); *Elaine* (1882); *Last Moments of John Brown* (1884); *Taking his Ease* (1885). In trying to save a child from death at a railway crossing he was killed at Trent Cut-off near Norristown, Pa., Aug. 14, 1895.

HOVEY, Alvah, educator, was born in Greene, N.Y., March 5, 1820; son of Alfred and Abigail (Howard) Hovey; grandson of Amos and Emilia (Calkins) Hovey, and of Abijah and Priscilla (Cushman) Howard, of Thetford, Vt., and a descendant of Daniel and Abigail (Andrews) Hovey, residents of Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1637. His parents came to New York state from Thetford, Vt., and after the birth of their son returned to their native place, where he spent his summers on a farm and his winters in attendance at the district school until sixteen years of age. He was fitted for college in the academy at Brandon, Vt.; was principal of academies, at Derby, Vt., 1841–43, and at New London, N. H., 1844–45; was graduated at Dartmouth in 1844, and from the Newton Theological institution, 1848. He was acting pastor at New Gloucester, Maine, 1848–49; was ordained to the Baptist ministry, Jan. 13, 1850; was instructor in Hebrew in the Newton Theological institution, 1849–54; librarian, 1849–62 and 1863–66; professor of church history, 1853–55; professor of theology

Alvah Hovey

and Christian ethics, 1854–99, and president of the institution, 1868–98. He preached his last annual baccalaureate sermon to the members of the graduating class of 1899 on June 4, and resigned the presidency after a service of thirty years as president and fifty as instructor and professor. He was a trustee of Brown univer-



NEWTON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

sity, 1870–74, and was made a fellow in 1874. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown university in 1856, and that of LL.D. from Richmond college, Va., and Denison university in 1876. He is the author of: *Life and Times of the Rev. Isaac Backus* (1849); *State of the Impenitent Dead* (1859); *Miracles of Christ as Attested by the Evangelists* (1864); *Scriptural Law of Divorce* (1866); *God With Us* (1872); *Normal Class Manual, Part I.: What to Teach* (1873); *State of Man after Death* (1874); *Religion and the State* (1874); *Doctrine of the Higher Christian Life Compared with the Teachings of the Holy Scriptures* (1876); *Progress of a Century* (1876); *Manual of Systematic Theology and Christian Ethics* (1877); *Commentary on the Gospel of John and the Epistles to the Galatians* in *An American Commentary on the New Testament* (1883); *Biblical Eschatology* (1888); *Studies in Ethics and Religion* (1891); *Christian Teaching and Life* (1895). He was also the translator (in part) of *Life of Chrysostom* (1854); general editor of *An American Commentary on the New Testament* (1881–90), and a frequent contributor for many years to the *Christian Review;* the *Baptist Quarterly; Bibliotheca Sacra;* the *Examiner and Chronicle;* the *Watchman;* the *Standard* and other religious periodicals.

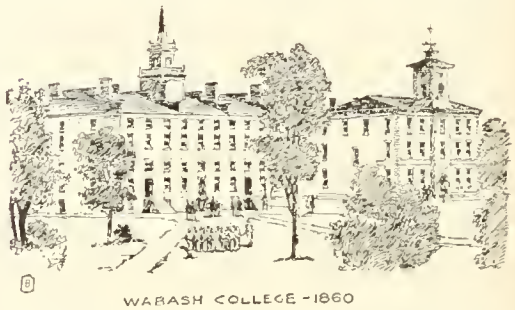
HOVEY, Alvin Peterson, governor of Indiana, was born in Posey county, Ind., Sept. 6, 1821; son of Abiel and Frances (Peterson) Hovey; grandson of the Rev. Samuel and Abigail (Cleveland) Hovey; and a descendant of Samuel and Elizabeth (Perkins) Hovey, who resided in Windham, Conn., in 1743. His parents removed from Vermont to Indiana, where he was a bricklayer and gained his education without attending school. He began teaching school when nineteen years old and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1850; judge of the third judicial circuit, 1851–54; judge of the state supreme court, 1854–56; president of the Democratic state convention, 1855, and U.S. district attorney for Indiana, 1856–58. He was defeated in 1858 for representative in the 36th congress. He was colonel of the 24th Indiana volunteers, 1861–62; brigadier-general in the volunteer service, 1862–64, and brevet major-general, 1864–65. In the civil war he commanded the eastern district of Arkansas, 1863, and the district of Indiana in 1864–65. He was credited by General Grant, in his official report, for the victory at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, and in 1864 recruited 10,000 unmarried men to serve in the U.S. army. He was U.S. minister to Peru, by appointment of President Lincoln, 1865–70. He was a Republican representative in the 50th congress, 1887–89; governor of Indiana, 1889–91, and Republican candidate for U.S. senator in January, 1891. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 23, 1891.

Alvin P. Hovey

HOVEY, Charles Edward, educator, was born in Thetford, Vt., April 26, 1827; son of Alfred and Abigail (Howard) Hovey; grandson of Amos and Emilia (Calkins) Hovey and of Abigail and Priscilla (Cushman) Howard; and a descendant of Daniel and Abigail (Andrews) Hovey, of Ipswich, Mass., 1637; and of Thomas Cushman and Mary Allerton, of the *Mayflower*. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1852, and studied law, but engaged in teaching. He was principal of the high school, Framingham, Mass., 1852–54; of the boys' high school, Peoria, Ill., 1854–56; superintendent of the public schools of Peoria, 1856–57; president of the State Teachers' association, 1856; organizer and first president of the Illinois State Normal university, Normal, Ill., 1857–61. He was colonel of the 33d Illinois by a vote of its members, 1861–62, and brigadier-general in the army, 1862–63. He was forced by ill health to resign from the army in 1863 and "for gallantry and meritorious conduct in battle, particularly at Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863," was brevetted major-general of volunteers in 1865. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Washington, D.C., 1869–97. He married Harriette Farnham, daughter of Farnham and Lydia (Coggeshall) Spofford, and had one son, Richard (q.v.). General Hovey died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 17, 1897.

HOVEY, Charles Mason, horticulturist, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 26, 1810. He was graduated at the Cambridge academy in 1824, and on leaving school devoted his attention to horticulture. He became a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural society in 1831, received many premiums at its exhibitions, and was president of the society, 1863–67. His grounds in Cambridge contained 168 varieties of trees, all planted previous to 1860. He was elected a member of the various horticultural societies of America, and corresponding and honorary member of the Royal Horticultural societies of London in Edinburgh. He originated the Hovey strawberry, which marked the beginning of profitable strawberry culture in the United States. His brother, Phineas Brown Hovey (1803–1885), was also a prominent horticulturist. Charles Mason Hovey was editor of the *Gardener's Magazine* (1835), and the *Magazine of Horticulture* (1835–69). He prepared *Fruits of America* with colored plates drawn by himself (2 vols., 1854), and contributed to the agricultural and horticultural journals and to the magazines. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 2, 1887.

HOVEY, Edmund Otis, clergyman and geologist, was born at Hanover, N.H., July 15, 1801; son of Roger, Revolutionary soldier, and Martha (Freeman) Hovey; grandson of Edmund and Margaret (Knowlton) Hovey, and of Edmund, founder of Hanover, N.H., and Martha (Otis) Freeman; and a descendant of Daniel Hovey, who came from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., where he was a proprietor in 1637, and where he built the Hovey wharf, the first of the region. Edmund Freeman, the immigrant ancestor on the maternal side, was one of the original colonists of Plymouth, and was also the founder of Sandwich, Mass., and it is recorded that he "gave the men of Saugus twenty coats of armor." Edmund Otis Hovey was fitted for college at the Thetford academy, Vermont, under the care of the Rev. John Fitch. He taught school at Thetford, Norwich, and Hanover, thus getting the means to support himself in Dartmouth college, where he was graduated with honor in 1828. He was graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1831, having meanwhile done vacation mission-work in Vermont and Canada. He was ordained by the presbytery of Newburyport at Bradford, Mass., in company with six other home missionaries, Sept. 26, 1831, and went at once to Fountain county, Indiana, where he labored for two years. He was one of the founders of Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 21, 1832, was one of its trustees, 1832–77; its treasurer, 1832–57, and professor of geology and chemistry, 1834–77. As financial agent he raised the first $100,000, and also secured the services of the first three presidents—Baldwin, White and Tuttle. He founded the Hovey museum, on whose shelves he placed 25,000 specimens of scientific interest. His catalogue of 10,000 specimens was still in manuscript in 1900. He was married, Oct. 5, 1831, to Mary



WABASH COLLEGE - 1860

Carter, daughter of Ezra and Martha (Ellsworth) Carter, of Peacham, Vermont. Mr. Carter was the first principal of the Caledonia county grammar school. They had two children: Horace Carter Hovey (q.v.); and Mary Freeman Hovey, who was a professor in the Kansas Agricultural college, taught in New Haven, Conn., and was for years the principal of a school for young ladies at Crawfordsville, Ind. Dr. Hovey was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1895, and contributed occasional papers to their proceedings. He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1869. He published: *History of Wabash College* (1857); a few special sermons, and contributed for the magazines and newspapers. He died at Crawfordsville, Ind., March 10, 1877.

HOVEY, Horace Carter, clergyman, was born at Rob Roy, Ind., Jan. 28, 1833; son of Edmund Otis and Mary (Carter) Hovey; grandson of Roger and Martha (Freeman) Hovey, and of Ezra and Martha (Ellsworth) Carter; and a descendant of Daniel and Abigail (Andrews) Hovey, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, and of Thomas and Mary Carter, who settled at Salisbury, Mass., prior to 1638. His grandfather, Roger Hovey, and his great-grandfather, Ephraim Carter, were soldiers in the Revolutionary army. He was graduated from Wabash college, Ind., A.B., 1853; A.M., 1856, and from Lane Theological seminary, Ohio, in 1857. He was licensed by the presbytery of Crawfordsville in July, 1857; was ordained a minister by the presbytery of Madison, April 10, 1858; and was a home missionary in Indiana, 1857–59, and in Michigan, 1859–62. He was pastor of the Congregational church, Florence, Mass., 1863–66; of the Second Presbyterian church, New Albany, Ind., 1866–69; of the Fulton Street Presbyterian church, Peoria, Ill., 1869–73; of the First Presbyterian church, Kansas City, Mo., 1873–75; of the Second Congregational church, Fair Haven, Conn., 1876–83; of the Park

Avenue Congregational church, Minneapolis, Minn., 1883-87; of the Park Street Congregational church, Bridgeport, Conn., 1887-90; and of the First Presbyterian church, Newburyport, Mass., after 1893. He received the degree of D.D. in 1883. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Geological society of America, of the National Geographic society, of the Société de Spéléologie, Paris, France, and of the International geological congress. He is the author of: contributions to the *Proceedings* of the foregoing bodies and to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and also of: *Celebrated American Caverns* (1882); *Guide-Book to Mammoth Cave* (1884); *History of the Park Street Congregational Church, Bridgeport* (1888); *The Vibratory Law of Progress* (1888); *On the Banks of the Quinnipiac*, a poem (1889); *Origin and Annals of the First Presbyterian Church at Newburyport, Mass.* (1896); *Mammoth Cave Illustrated* (1897); *Life and Work of James Hall, LL.D.* (1899); *Biographical Sketch of Edmund O. Hovey, D.D.* (1899); *Memoir of Daniel Hovey of Ipswich* (1900), and numerous sermons and addresses.

HOVEY, Richard, poet, was born in Normal, Ill., May 4, 1864; son of Gen. Charles Edward (q.v.) and Harriette Farnham (Spofford) Hovey; grandson of Alfred and Abigail (Howard) Hovey, and of Farnham and Lydia (Coggeshall) Spofford, and a descendant on his mother's side from John Coggeshall, first governor of Providence Plantations, and from Peter Folger, grandfather of Benjamin Franklin. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1885 with honors in English language and literature. While an undergraduate he was editor of the *Dartmouth*, 1881-84, and managing editor of the *Ægis* in 1885, and took prizes for dramatic speaking in 1884 and 1885. He studied drawing and painting in the Art Students' League in Washington, D.C., 1885-86; studied Hebrew at Professor Harper's Summer School of Hebrew at Newton Centre, Mass., 1886; and entered the junior class of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, New York city, in 1886, leaving the following year to pursue his studies privately under the bishop's directions. During his attendance at the seminary he was an assistant of Father Brown at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York city. In 1887 he entered journalism, and made his first appearance on the stage as a super in the production of "Julius Cæsar" by Booth and Barrett. He attended lectures at the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in the winter of 1887-88, and in 1889 lectured at the Farmington, Conn., summer school of philosophy. In the spring of 1890 he went on the stage, primarily to complete his education as a playwright, and played Counsellor Fabricius in "A Drop of Poison." He went to Europe in 1891, and spent a year in England and France. He was married in Boston, Jan. 17, 1894, to Mrs. Henriette Russell, a pupil and assistant of the younger Delsarte in Paris, and the leading representative of the Delsarte philosophy and art teaching in America. Mr. and Mrs. Hovey spent the years 1894-96 in Europe, and on their return Mr. Hovey engaged in literary work in New York city and Washington. In 1898 he was appointed lecturer on English literature at Columbia university, and professor of the same at Barnard college, New York city. He received the degree of Litt.D. from Dartmouth in 1899. His published works are as follows: *The Laurel* (1889); *Launcelot and Guenevere* (1891); *Seaward, an Elegy* (1893); *Songs from Vagabondia* (with Bliss Carman, 1894); *The Marriage of Guenevere* (1895); *Maeterlinck's Plays* (translated, 2 vols., 1895); *More Songs from Vagabondia* (with Bliss Carman, 1896); *The Quest of Merlin* (1898); *The Birth of Galahad* (1898); *Along the Trail* (1898); *Taliesin* (1899). He died in New York city, Feb. 24, 1900.

HOW, Samuel Blanchard, educator, was born in Burlington, N.J., Oct. 14, 1790. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1811, and received his master's degree in 1815. He was a tutor in the university, 1812; a student at Princeton Theological seminary, 1812-13; was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1815; was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Salisbury, Pa., 1815-16; of the First church, Trenton, N.J., 1816-21; of the First church, New Brunswick, N.J., 1821-23; of the Independent church, Savannah, Ga., 1823-27; of the church on Bowery and Ninth streets, New York city, 1827-28; president of Dickinson college, 1830-32; minister of the Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N.J., 1832-61, and trustee of Rutgers college, 1833-68. He was married to Mary, daughter of Isaac Snowden. He received the degree of D.D. from Union college in 1830. Among his published works are: *Slaveholding Not Sinful* (1855); and sermons, *The Gospel Ministry* (1838); tribute on the death of *Mrs. Jane Kirkpatrick* (1851), *The Rev. Dr. Jacob J. Janeway* (1858), and *Littleton Kirkpatrick* (1859). He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Feb. 29, 1868.

HOWARD, Ada Lydia, educator, was born in Temple, N.H., Dec. 19, 1829 ; daughter of William Hawkins and Lydia Adaline (Cowden) Howard; granddaughter of Col. William and Mary (Hawkins) Howard ; great-granddaughter of Dea. Samuel and Elizabeth (Barrett) Howard, and of Thomas Cowden, Esq., the most prominent founder of Fitchburg, Mass. Three of her great-grandfathers were officers in the American Revolution. Her ancestry was English and Scotch. She received her school training at New Ipswich academy, Lowell high school, and Mount Holyoke seminary, and was graduated from the last named in 1853. She also received especially valuable instructiou from her father, a progressive educator, who anticipated many of the modern methods. After post-graduate study under private teachers she adopted the profession of a teacher. She was at Mount Holyoke seminary, 1858–61 ; at the Western, Oxford, Ohio, 1861–62, and was principal of the woman's department, Knox college, Illinois, 1866–69. In 1870–75 she leased Ivy Hall, a private school in Bridgeton, N.J. In 1875 she was elected the first president of Wellesley college, Mass., the selection being made by Henry Fowle Durant, the founder of the college. In placing a womau at its head and conferring upon her the full powers of president of a corporate college, Mr. Durant was entbusiastic in his confidence and said : "I have been for four years looking for a president. She will be a target to be shot at and for the present the position will be one of severe trials. I have for some time been closely investigating Miss Howard. I look upon her as appointed for this work not by the trustees, but by God, for whom the college was built." This promotion made Miss Howard the first woman president of a college in the world. Here she worked in full harmony with Mr. and Mrs. Durant and her labors in furthering the plans of the founders were unremitting up to the time of the death of Mr. Durant in 1881. In that year her failure in health demanded immediate and complete rest and the trustees gave her leave of absence, but finding herself unable to resume her duties she resigned in 1882. In appreciation of her work at Wellesley, the alumnæ in 1890 placed in the art gallery a life-size portrait of their first president,

Ada L. Howard

and a scholarship was established in her honor, known as the Ada L. Howard scholarship. Her subsequent life was passed in rest and travel, as her continued ill-health called for frequent change of climate. She was obliged to restrict her literary work to occasional articles for leading magazines. She received from Mount Holyoke college tbe honorary degree of Litt.D. in 1900.

HOWARD, Benjamin, governor of Louisiana Territory, was born in Virginia about 1760. He removed to Kentucky when a young man and was a representative in the 10th and 11th congresses, resigning his seat in 1810 to accept from President Madison the appointment as governor of Louisiana Territory, which included the section west of the Mississippi river above the territory of Orleans with the seat of government at St. Louis. In March, 1813, President Madison appointed him a brigadier-general and he commanded the territory west of the Mississippi river. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18, 1814.

HOWARD, Benjamin Chew, representative, was born at " Belvedere ", Baltimore county, Md., Nov. 5, 1791 ; son of the Hon. John Eager and Peggy Oswald (Chew) Howard. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1809 ; A.M., 1812. He practised law in Baltimore county, and in 1814 organized a company of volunteers, which he commanded at the battle of North Point, Md., Sept. 12, 1814. He was a presidential elector iu 1828, and a representative iu the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829–33, and again in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39. He was chairman of the committee on foreign relations and drew up the boundary report. He was reporter of the supreme court of the United States, 1843–62, and a delegate to the peace conference of 1861. In 1861 he was a candidate for governor of Maryland ou the Democratic ticket, but withdrew his name at the last moment to prevent a disturbance. He was married to Jane Grant Gilmor. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1869. He published : *Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of the United States from 1843 till 1855* (1855). He died at Belvedere, Md., March 6, 1872.

HOWARD, Blanche Willis, author, was born in Bangor, Maine, July 16, 1847 ; daughter of Daniel M. Howard. She was educated in the public schools of Bangor and in New York city, and in 1875 her first book was published, which made her literary fame. She went to Stuttgart, Germany, in 1875, acted as a correspondent for the Boston *Transcript*, and engaged in teaching and other literary work and in editing a magazine published there in English, 1886. She was a pianist of unusual ability, and while in Germany was complimented by Wagner and Liszt. Sbe

was married, in 1890, to Baron Julius von Teuffel, physician-in-ordinary to the emperor, who died in 1896. Her published books include: *One Summer* (1875); *One Year Abroad* (1877); *Aunt Serena* (1881); *Guenn: a Wave on the Breton Coast* (1883); *Aulnay Tower* (1885); *European Sketches; Tony the Maid* (1887); *The Open Door* (1889); *A Battle and a Boy; A Fellowe and his Wife*, with William Sharp (1892); *No Herocs* (1893); *Seven on the Highway* (1897); *Dionysius, the Weaver's Heart's Dearest* (1899); *The Garden of Eden* (1900). She died in Munich, Oct. 7, 1898.

HOWARD, Bronson, dramatist, was born in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7, 1842; son of Charles and Margaret Elizabeth (Vosburgh) Howard; grandson of Sebre and ——— (Scott) Howard, and a desceudant of Richard Howard, an officer under General Wolfe in the capture of Quebec, who settled in America and was killed at the battle of Monmouth, N.J., where he fought on the American side. Mr. Howard was a descendant on his mother's side of Annetje Jansen, wife of Dominie Bogardus (q.v.) of the Dutch Reformed church. He was educated at Russell's Military academy, New Haven, Conn., and prepared for Yale under Professor Bailey and other Yale professors, but did not enter on account of his eyesight, which failed at that time. He entered journalism in 1868, and was connected with the New York *Evening Mail*, *Tribune* and *Evening Post*, and with the *Pall Mall Gazette*, London, England. He was the first president of the *Evening Mail* association. He began to write plays while engaged in active newspaper work, and produced his first play, *Saratoga*, in 1870. His subsequent works include: *Diamonds* (1872); *Lillian's Last Love* (1873), revised under the title of *The Banker's Daughter* (1878); *Hurricanes* (1878); *Old Love Letters* (1878); *Green Room Fun* (1879); *Wives*, a comedy adapted from two comedies of Molière (1879); *Baron Rudolph* (1880); *Young Mrs. Winthrop* (1882); *One of Our Girls* (1885); *Met by Chance* (1887); *The Henrietta* (1887); *Shenandoah* (1889); and *Aristocracy* (1892). In London three of his plays were produced under different titles: *Brighton* for *Saratoga* (1874); *The Old Love and the New* for *The Banker's Daughter* (1879); *Truth* for *Hurricanes* (1879). *Young Mrs. Winthrop* and *The Henrietta* were produced under their original titles. In Berlin, Germany, *Saratoga* was adapted by Paul Lindau under the title, *Eine Erste und Enizige Liebe* (1875). He was married, Oct. 27, 1880, to Alice Maude, daughter of Major R. Culverwell, and sister of Charles Wyndham, the English comedian. He resided a few years in New Rochelle, N.Y., and later became a resident of New York city, living part of the time in London, having a residence there in Elm Tree road, St. John's Wood.

Bronson Howard

HOWARD, George, governor of Maryland, was born at "Belvedere", Baltimore county, Md., Nov. 21, 1789; son of Gen. John Eager and Peggy Oswald (Chew) Howard. He was educated at home by tutors, and first appeared in public life by his appointment as acting governor of Maryland, July 11, 1831, on the death of Gov. Daniel Martin. He was elected to the office in 1831 and re-elected in 1832, serving 1831–33, when he was succeeded by James Thomas. He was a Whig presidential elector in 1836 and 1840, voting in both elections for William H. Harrison. He was a slaveholder and supporter of the fugitive slave law. He was married, Dec. 26, 1811, to Prudence Gough, daughter of Gov. Charles C. and Priscilla (Dorsey) Ridgely, and had eight sons and five daughters, born and brought up on the family estate, "Waverly," near Woodstock, Howard county, Md. Governor Howard died at "Waverly," Md., Aug. 2, 1846.

HOWARD, George Elliott, educator, was born at Saratoga, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1849; son of Isaac and Margaret (Hardin) Howard. He was prepared for college in the Nebraska State Normal school; was graduated from the University of Nebraska, A.B., 1876; A.M., 1879; studied constitutional history and Roman jurisprudence in the universities of Munich and Paris, 1876–78; was professor of history and head of the historical department, University of Nebraska, 1879–91, and in the latter year accepted the chair of history at Leland Stanford, Jr., university. He was married, Jan. 1, 1880, to Alice May Frost. As secretary of the Nebraska Historical society, 1885–91, he laid the foundation of an excellent library of American history, and collected the material for three volumes relating chiefly to the early history of Nebraska. He was elected a member of the American Historical association, the American Economic association, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received from the University of Nebraska the degree of Ph.D. in 1893. His published works include: *An Introduction to the Local Constitutional History of the United States* (2 vols., 1889); *The Evolution of the University* (1890); *Development of the King's Peace and the Local Peace Magistracy* (1890), and various historical contributions to the leading American periodicals.

HOWARD, Henry, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Cranston, R.I., April 2, 1826; son of Jesse and Mary (King) Howard; grandson of Peter Howard; great-grandson of Solomon Howard, and a descendant of Gabriel Bernon, a Huguenot emigrant from La Rochelle, France, late in the seventeenth century, one of the first settlers of Providence Plantations. His father was a judge of the court of common pleas, and for twenty-five years treasurer of the People's Savings bank in Providence. Henry was prepared for college at the academies at Fruit Hill, Seekonk and Smithville, and at the university grammar school in Providence, but discontinued his studies on account of ill health. After a brief period spent in mercantile business, he studied law under William W. Hoppin, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practised until 1858, when he returned to mercantile life, and after that time was engaged mainly in managing the business of the Harris Manufacturing company, of which he became president in 1867. He was elected a representative in the general assembly from Coventry in 1857 and 1858; was a delegate to and a secretary of the first Republican national convention at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, and of the convention at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876, and was a presidential elector in 1872. He was elected governor of Rhode Island in 1873, was re-elected in 1874, and declined renomination. He was appointed by the President an assistant commissioner to the industrial exposition at Paris in 1878, and made an extended report to the government of the textile exhibits from all countries. In 1900 he was invited to attend the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, as one of the few surviving members of the first Republican convention of 1856. He was married, Sept. 30, 1851, to Catherine G., daughter of Gov. Elisha Harris, of Coventry, R.I. Brown university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1873. He is the author of many contributions to periodical literature, including poems and letters of travel.

Henry Howard

HOWARD, Jacob Merritt, senator, was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., July 10, 1805; seventh in descent from William Howard, the immigrant, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1635. He was brought up on his father's farm, prepared for college at the academies at Bennington and Brattleboro, and was graduated at Williams college in 1830. His tuition was paid out of his earnings as teacher of district schools. He taught at an academy in Massachusetts in 1830-31; removed to Michigan in 1832; studied law in Detroit, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was married in 1835 to Catherine A. Shaw, of Ware, Mass. He was a representative in the Michigan legislature in 1838; a representative in the 27th congress, 1841–43; attorney-general of Michigan, 1855–60; U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Kinsley S. Bingham, deceased, 1862–65, and by re-election, 1865–71. He was chairman of the ordnance committee and a member of other prominent senate committees. He drew up the platform of the convention made up of Whigs and Freesoilers, assembled at Jackson, Mich., July 6, 1854, which gave birth to the Republican party, and he is accredited with having named the new party. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention of 1866 at Philadelphia. Williams college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1866. He published a *Translation from the French of the Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine* (1847). He died in Detroit, Mich., April 2, 1871.

HOWARD, John Eager, senator, was born at "Belvedere," Baltimore county, Md., June 4, 1752; son of Cornelius and Ruth (Eager) Howard; grandson of Joshua and Joanna (O'Carroll) Howard, and great-grandson of George Eager, who came to Baltimore county before 1668. Joshua Howard came to Baltimore from Manchester, England, where he was an officer of the army of the Duke of York, settling and building "Belvedere" as a home in 1667. Joanna O'Carroll, whom he married, was a native of Ireland. John Eager Howard, at the outbreak of the Revolution, joined the American forces as captain in the second battalion of the flying camp, Col. J. C. Hall. He fought in the battle of White Plains, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1776, under Gen. Hugh Mercer. In March, 1777, he was promoted to the rank of major and assigned to the fourth battalion, Colonel Hall, and engaged in the battles of Monmouth and Germantown. On March 11, 1779, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the second Maryland regiment, and

John E. Howard

was with General Gates at the disastrous battle of Camden, Aug. 6, 1780. The same year he joined the army under General Greene, and his bayonet charge at the battle of Cowpens secured the defeat of the British forces. It is said that he received the swords of seven British officers, who surrendered to him during the engagement. Congress ordered a medal struck and presented to him for his bravery. He was at the retreat at Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781, and at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, April 15, where he succeeded to the command of the 2d Maryland regiment. His command was reduced to thirty men at Eutaw Springs, and as their only surviving officer he made a final charge, and fell severely wounded. He was married, May 18, 1787, to Peggy Oswald, daughter of Judge Benjamin and Mary (Galloway) Chew. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1787–88; governor of Maryland, 1789–92, and was U.S. senator as successor to Richard Potts, resigned, 1796–97, and for a full term, 1797–1803. President Washington invited him into his cabinet as secretary of war in 1796, and in 1798 selected him as one of the major-generals in the army organizing in anticipation of war with France. In 1814 he prepared to take the field, and when the national capital was in the hands of the British he opposed all arguments looking to a capitulation. In 1816 he was the candidate of the Federalist party for Vice-President of the United States, and received twenty-two electoral votes. His son, John Eager Howard, served in the war of 1812, and with his three brothers was at the battle of North Point, Sept. 12, 1814; and his grandson, John Eager Howard, served in the Mexican war, and was first on the walls at the storming of Chapultepec. Another son, George Howard (q.v.), was governor of Maryland; another son, Benjamin Chew (q.v.), was a representative in congress; another son, Charles, was graduated at St. Mary's, Baltimore, was sometime president of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad; afterward president-judge of the Orphans' court; in 1860 was president of the board of police commissioners of Baltimore, and was married to Elizabeth Phœbe, daughter of Francis Scott and Mary T. (Lloyd) Key. Governor John Eager Howard died at "Belvedere," Md., Oct. 12, 1827.

HOWARD, Joseph, Jr., journalist, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 3, 1833; son of John T. and Susan (Raymond) Howard, and grandson of Joseph and Anstiss (Smith) Howard, of Salem, N.Y., who removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1820. Joseph, Jr., was a student at Farmington, Conn., and entered Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., in the class of 1857. He entered journalism as a contributor to the New York *Times* in 1860 over the signature "Howard," and attended and reported for that paper the national conventions of that year. He was war correspondent of the *Times* in 1861, and reported from the Virginia battlefields the two great battles of that year. He was city editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* and of the New York *Sunday Mercury* in 1862, and became a regular contributor to newspapers and magazines in New York and Boston. In 1864 he wrote and published what purported to be a proclamation from President Lincoln, calling for 500,000 men to arrest the rebellion, but what was intended as a burlesque was taken seriously by the government, and Mr. Howard was arrested and incarcerated in the U.S. prison, Fort Lafayette, for fourteen weeks, when he was released without trial. He was immediately made official recorder of the Department of the East, and as such served at the trials and attended the execution of Captains Young and Kennedy, of the Confederate States service. In 1866 he resumed his connection with the New York *Times*, and in August, 1868, became managing editor of the *Democrat*, then first published by "Brick" Pomeroy in New York city. On Jan. 1, 1869, he became editor of the New York *Star*, of which he became publisher and subsequently proprietor. In 1875 he became connected with the New York *Sun*, and in 1876, with the New York *Herald*, and he remained on the *Herald* staff ten years. In 1886 he established himself as an independent journalist and his contributions, known as "Howard's Column," appeared regularly in the New York *Press*, the Boston *Globe*, the New York *Recorder*, and the prominent newspapers of the northwest. He also gave some time to lecturing, his subjects including *Reminiscences of Journalism*, *Cranks*, and *People I Have Met*. He was one of the founders of the New York Press club, of which he was president five years; a member of the Boston Press club and of the Philadelphia Journalists; and president of the International League of Press Clubs. He was married, in 1856, to Anna S., daughter of Dr. Samuel Gregg, of Massachusetts, and their oldest daughter, Grace, established a mission for Indian girls in Dakota, which was successful.

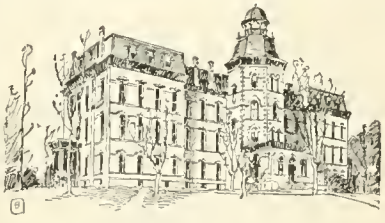
HOWARD, Leland Ossian, entomologist, was born in Rockford, Ill., June 10, 1857; son of Ossian Gregory and Lucy Dunham (Thurber) Howard; grandson of Calvin and Sarah (Gregory) Howard, and a descendant of William Hayward, or Howard. He was a student at Cornell university, 1873–78, where he was graduated B.S., 1877, and M.S., 1883. As an undergraduate he worked with Professor Comstock in the department of entomology, and from 1878 to 1886 was an assistant entomologist in the department of agriculture, Washington, D.C. He was made

first assistant in 1886, and in 1894 became chief of the division of entomology. He was made honorary curator of the department of insects in the U.S. National museum in 1895. He made a special study of the parasitic hymenoptera and their habits and host relations, and of economic entomology in connectiou with his office. Georgetown university conferred on him the degree of Ph.D. in 1896. He was elected to the presidency of the Entomological aud Biological societies of Washington, D.C., and of the Association of Economic Entomologists. He was elected a member of the American Society of Naturalists, of the Biological and Entomological societies of Washington, D.C., and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1889, presided over the section on zoölogy in 1895 and 1897, and was elected the permanent secretary of the association iu the latter year. He prepared the definitions in entomology for the *Century* and *Funk and Wagnall's Standard* dictionaries and contributed to the *Standard Natural History*. He edited *Insect Life* published by the department of agriculture and is the author of many entomological articles, bulletins and government reports.

HOWARD, Milford W., representative, was born in Rome, Ga., Dec. 18, 1862. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and began practice at Fort Payne, Ala. He was prosecuting attorney for DeKalb couuty four years; was also city attorney of Fort Payne two terms; chairman of the DeKalb county Democratic executive committee, and a Populist representative from the seventh Alabama district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99. He opposed trusts, advocated the confiscation of accumulated wealth above a reasonable amount, and prepared a bill demanding the impeachment of President Cleveland. He is the author of *The American Plutocracy* (1896).

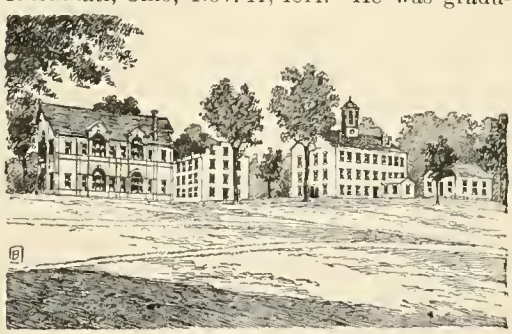
HOWARD, Oliver Otis, soldier, was born in Leeds, Maine, Nov. 8, 1830; son of Rowland Bailey and Eliza (Otis) Howard. The family were in moderate circnmstances and he spent his boyhood on the farm, attendiug the district school, and later the academies at Monmouth and Yarmouth. His father died when he was nine years old and he lived for two years with his uncle, John Otis, at Hollowell. He entered Bowdoin college in 1846, and was graduated A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853. He secured an appointment to the U.S. Military academy, West Point, Sept. 1, 1850, through the iufluence of his uucle, John Otis, and was graduated in 1854, fourth in a class of forty-six. He was promoted in the army brevet second lieuteuant of ordnance, July 1, 1854; second lieutenant, Feb. 15, 1855; first lieutenant, July 1, 1857; brigadier-general, Dec. 21, 1864, and major-geueral, March 19, 1868; retiring by operatiou of law, Nov. 8, 1894. He was on duty at the arsenal at Watervliet, N.Y., 1854–55; at the Kennebec arsenal, Augusta, Maine, 1855–56; at Watervliet, N.Y., 1856; was chief of ordnance on the staff of General Harney in the Seminole war in Florida, 1857, and assistant professor of mathematics, West Point, 1857–61. He resigned to accept promotion in the voluuteer service, June 3, 1861; was made colonel of the 3d Maine voluuteers, May 28, 1861; promoted brigadier-general, Sept. 3, 1861, and major-general, Nov. 29, 1862; and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 1, 1869. He was brevetted major-general, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Ezra Church and during the campaign against Atlanta, Georgia;" and received the thanks of congress, Jan. 28, 1864, "for the skill and heroic valor which, at Gettysburg, repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion;" and a medal of honor "for distinguished bravery in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862, leading the 61st New York volunteer infantry in the charge across the enemy's line, where he was twice severely wounded in the right arm, necessitating its amputation, while serving as brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding brigade." In the volunteer army he was employed in the defences of Washington, June and July, 1861; commanded the 3d brigade, Heintzleman's division, in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861; commanded a brigade of Casey's divisiou in the defeuce of Washington, July to September, 1861; commanded the 1st brigade, Sumner's division, September, 1861, to April, 1862; commanded the same brigade in the Army of the Potomac, April–June, 1862; commanded a brigade at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862; was on sick leave disabled by wounds, June 2–Aug. 27, 1862; commanded California brigade, Sedgwick's division, Army of the Potomac, in the Northeru Virginia campaign, August–September, 1862; commanded the same brigade iu the 2d division, 2d corps, during the Maryland campaign, September, 1862; succeeded General Sedgwick, wounded, to the command of the 2d division, 2d corps, at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 14, 1862; was on the march to Falmouth, Va.,

October–November, 1862; served in the Rappahannock campaign, 1862–1863; commanded the 11th corps, Army of the Potomac, at Chancellorsville, April–May, 1863; in the Pennsylvania campaign, June–September, 1863; guarded the Orange and Alexandria railroad, Catlett's station, Va., July–September, 1863; served in the Army of the Cumberland, September–October, 1863; in operations about Chattanooga, Tenn., October–November, 1863; on the expedition for the relief of Knoxville, Tenn., November–December, 1863; in the occupation of Chattanooga, Tenn., December, 1863–April, 1864; commanded the 4th army corps, Army of the Cumberland, April, 1864; participated in the invasion of Georgia, May–July, 1864; commanded the Army and Department of Tennessee, July–October, 1864; was in pursuit of Hood's army, October–November, 1864; commanded the right wing of General Sherman's army in the march to the sea, November–December, 1864; engaged in the invasion of the Carolinas, January–April, 1865; was a commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, May 12, 1865–June 30, 1872; a special Indian commissioner for New Mexico and Arizona, February–November, 1872; commanded the Department of the Columbia, 1874–81; was superintendent of the U.S. Military academy, 1881–82; and was commander of the Department of the Platte, 1882–86; of the Department of California, Columbia and Arizona, and the Division of the Pacific, 1886–88; of the Division of the Atlantic, 1888–91, and of the Department of the East, 1891–94. The battles in which he saw active service include Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Fairfax, March 3, 1862; West Point, Va., May 7, 1862; Bottom's Bridge, May 17, 1862; Fair Oaks, May 31–June 1, 1862, where he lost his arm; Centreville, Sept. 1, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 14, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 2–4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863; Lookout Valley, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23–25, 1863; Tunnel Hill, Rocky-face Ridge, Buzzard-Roost Gap, and Dalton, Ga., May 7–12, 1864; Resaca, May 14–15, 1864; Adairsville, May 17, 1864; Cassville, May 19, 1864; Dallas, May 25–26, 1864; Pickett's Mill, May 27, 1864; Pine and Kenesaw mountains, June 20–July 2, 1864; Smyrna Camp Ground, July 4, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; Atlanta, July 22, 1864; Ezra Church, July 28, 1864; Jonesboro, Aug. 31–Sept. 1, 1864; pursuit of Hood's army in Northern Georgia and Alabama, Oct. 4–Nov. 1, 1864; Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 16, 1864; Savannah, Dec. 21, 1864; Pocotaligo, S.C., Jan 4, 1865; River Bridge, Feb. 3, 1865; Orangeburg, Feb. 15, 1865; Congree Creek, Feb. 1865; Cheraw, March 3, 1865; Fayetteville, N.C., March 11, 1865; Bentonville, March 19–21, 1865; Goldsboro, March 24, 1865, and surrender of Johnston's army at Durham's Station, N.C., April 26, 1865. The French government conferred on him the badge of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1884. He served as president of Howard university, Washington, D.C., which was established by the government largely through his instrumentality and named in his honor, 1869–73, and as trustee of the institution from its organization; and was elected president of the Congregational Home Missionary society in 1897. He was married, Feb. 14, 1855, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Alexander Black Waite, of Portland, Maine, and had five sons and two daughters: Lieut.-Col. Guy Howard, killed in action in the Philippines, Oct. 22, 1899; Maj. John Howard, of the 48th volunteer infantry; Maj. J. W. Howard, civil engineer; Chauncey O. Howard; Harry S. Howard; Grace Ellen Howard, wife of James T. Gray, of Portland, Ore.; and Bessie Howard. He received the degree of LL.D. from Waterville college, Maine (now Colby university), 1865; from Shurtleff college, Ill., 1865; from Gettysburg Theological seminary, Pa., 1866, and from Bowdoin college, 1888. He is the author of: *Donald's School Days* (1878); *Chief Joseph of the Nez Percés, in Peace and War* (1878); *Life of Zachary Taylor* (1892); *Fighting for Humanity* (1898); *Henry in War* (1899); translator of *Life of the Count de Gasparin* (1885), and *Isabella de Castile* (1893); and contributor of the articles: *The Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville*, *The Struggle for Atlanta* and *Sherman's Advance from Atlanta* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (1884–88).



HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

HOWARD, Solomon, educator, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1811. He was graduated at Augusta college, Ky., A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836. He was professor in St. Charles college,



OHIO UNIVERSITY, ATHENS.

Mo., 1833–35; a minister in the Ohio conference of the Methodist church, 1835–42; principal of the preparatory school of Ohio Wesleyan university, 1842–43; principal of the Springfield, Ohio, high school, 1843–44; professor of mathematics in Ohio Wesleyan university, 1844–45; president of the Springfield Female college, 1845–52, and president of Ohio university, Athens, Ohio, 1852–72. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Miami university, and that of LL.D. from the State University of Iowa in 1862. He died at San José, Cal., June 9, 1873.

HOWARD, Timothy Edward, jurist, was born on a farm near Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 27, 1837; son of Martin and Julia (Beahan) Howard; grandson of Timothy and Catharine (Miles) Howard and of John and Julia (O'Gorman) Beahan, and a descendant of Irish and English ancestry. He attended Union school, Ypsilanti, Mich., 1854–55, and the University of Michigan, 1855–56; taught school, and was graduated from the University of Notre Dame, Ind., in 1864. He enlisted in the 12th Michigan infantry, Feb. 5, 1862, and was wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and discharged from the service. He was instructor at Notre Dame university, 1859–79; was a member of the common council at South Bend, Ind., 1878–84; clerk of the circuit court, 1879–83; state senator, 1886–92; judge of the supreme court of Indiana, 1893–99, and chief justice of the court for three terms during his service on the bench. His opinions are found in volumes 133–153, inclusive, of the reports of the supreme court of Indiana. Many of these opinions attracted wide attention, particularly those in relation to taxation, legislative apportionment and constitutional questions. He was appointed by Governor Mount president of the Indiana fee and salary commission in 1899.

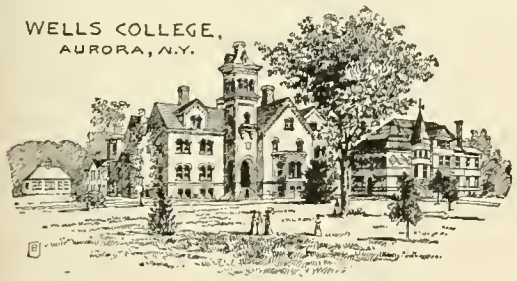
HOWARD, Volney E., representative, was born in Norridgewock, Maine, in 1808. He was a lawyer in Vicksburg, Miss., 1830–47, during which time he was also reporter of the court of errors and appeals, and editor of the *Mississippian*, the organ of the Democratic party of that state. His position as editor brought him into the political controversies of the day, and he fought a duel with Sergeant S. Prentiss, the celebrated orator, also a native of Maine, and another with Alexander G. McNutt, a member of the state legislature, and afterward governor of the state. He removed to San Antonio, Texas, in 1847, where he was active in securing the annexation of the state, and was elected one of its first representatives in congress, serving in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53. He favored the Missouri compromise, and in 1849 was sent to California by President Taylor on a special mission regarding the admission of the territory as a state. He returned to California after the close of his second term in congress, and continued his residence in that state during the remainder of his life. He published: *Mississippi Law Reports, 1834–44* (7 vols., 1839–44), and with A. Hutchinson, *Statute Laws of Mississippi* (1840). He died in Santa Monica, Cal., May 14, 1889.

HOWARD, William Alanson, representative, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., April 8, 1813; son of Dan and Esther (Spencer) Howard; grandson of Henry Howard, of Easton, Mass., and a descendant (through Henry [3] and Major Jonathan [2]) of John Henry Howard, of West Bridgewater, Mass., who was in Duxbury as early as 1643, and died in Charlestown in 1672. William Alanson Howard was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker at Albion, N.Y., 1827–32, and prepared for college at Wyoming academy, 1832–35. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1839, having suffered from delicate health throughout his college course. He taught in a select school in Genesee county, N.Y., 1839–40, and was a mathematical tutor in a branch of the University of Michigan, 1840–42. Meanwhile, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1842, practising in Detroit in partnership with Alexander Buel until 1848, when Mr. Buel was elected a representative in the 31st congress. Mr. Howard was a representative from Michigan in the 34th, 35th and 36th congresses, 1855–61. In the 36th congress he successfully contested the seat claimed by George B. Cooper, and took his seat, May 15, 1860. Throughout his congressional service he was a member of the committee on ways and means. He was also chairman of the Kansas investigating committee. He was an earnest advocate of anti-slavery. He was chairman of the state central committee, 1860–66; a presidential elector at large for the state in 1872 and 1876, and a member of various other committees. He was appointed postmaster of Detroit by President Lincoln in April, 1861, and served until removed by President Johnson in 1865. He declined the office of U.S. minister to China tendered by President Grant in 1869. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868, 1872 and 1876, and as leader of the Michigan delegation in 1876, turned the convention to Rutherford B. Hayes, as the Presidential candi-

date. He was appointed land commissioner of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad in 1869, and in 1872 of the Northern Pacific railway. He was appointed governor of Dakota territory in 1878, which office he held at the time of his death. He was married, March 1, 1841, to Ellen Jane, daughter of Matthew W. Birchard, of Detroit, Mich. Their youngest son, James Birchard Howard, was graduated from Yale in 1877. Governor Howard died in Washington, D.C., April 10, 1880.

HOWARD, William Marcellus, representative, was born at Berwick City, La., Dec. 6, 1857; son of William A. and Alameda (Maxwell) Howard, and grandson of Robert and Mary Howard, and of Sherwood R. and Ella Maxwell. He was graduated from the University of Georgia, Ph.B., in 1877, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, practising in Lexiugtou, Ga. He was elected solicitor-general of the northern judicial circuit of Georgia in 1884, and was re-elected in 1888 and 1892. He was a Democratic representative in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901, and in November, 1900, was re-elected to the 57th and 58th congresses, 1901–05.

HOWARD, William Washington, educator, was born in London, Eugland, Sept. 19, 1817. He was graduated at Oxford, and was a teacher in London. He removed to the United States in 1849, and settled in Indiana. He taught in military schools in Kentucky and Sing Sing, N.Y., and in the High school at Jersey Shore, Pa., and was principal of Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, Long Island, N.Y. He was licensed as a Presbyterian clergyman and in 1863 settled in Aurora, N.Y., as pastor of the Presbyterian church there. He



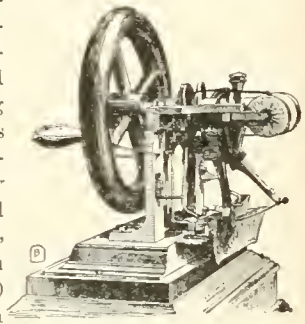
was active in organizing Wells Seminary for the Higher Education of Youug Women, and is named in the charter of March 28, 1868, as one of the original trustees. He was the first president of the seminary, serving 1868–69, when he resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D.D., as non-resident president. He also served as professor of Greek and Latin during his term as president of the semiuary and was secretary of the board of trustees, 1868–71. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton in 1879. He is the author of: *Aids to French Composition* (1854). He died in Aurora, N.Y., July 1, 1871.

HOWE, Albion Paris, soldier, was born in Standish, Maine, March 13, 1818. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1841, and was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 4th U.S. artillery, July 1, 1841; 1st lieutenant, June 18, 1846: captain, March 2, 1855; major, Aug. 11, 1863; lieutenant-colonel, 20th infantry, July 28, 1866 (which he declined); lieutenant-colonel, 2d artillery, April 10, 1879; colonel, 4th artillery, April 19, 1882; and was retired by operation of law, June 30, 1882. In the volunteer service he was commissioned brigadier-general, June 11, 1862; brevet major-general, July 13, 1865, and was honorably mustered out, Jan. 15, 1866. His service included the Mexican war, 1846–47: and the civil war, 1861–65: as commander of Howe's U.S. battery and chief of artillery iu McClellan's army in western Virginia, 1861; commander of a brigade of light artillery in the Army of the Potomac in the peninsula campaign of 1862; commander of the 1st brigade in Couch's 1st division, Keyes's 4th army corps, 1862; commander of the 2d division, 6th army corps in the Chancellorsville campaign, 1863; and in charge of artillery depot, Washington, D.C., 1864–66. He was lieutenant-colonel of 2d artillery on the Pacific coast, 1879–82, and colonel of 4th artillery, 1882. He received brevets as follows: captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco; major, July 1, 1862, for gallaut and meritorious services in the battle of Malvern Hill, Va.; lieutenant-colonel, May 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in action ou Salem Heights, Va., during the Chancellorsville campaign; colonel, Nov. 7, 1863, for the affair on the redoubts of the Rappahannock; brigadier-general and major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services duriug the war, and major-general of volunteers, July 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the civil war. His principal battles were Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; Manassas, Aug. 2, 1862; South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 16–17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 11–17, 1862; and Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. He served as a member of the artillery board to inspect all the arms, aumunition and stores in the U.S. forts and arsenals, 1866–67; was on duty in the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lauds, 1867–68; commanded Fort Washingtou, Md., 1868–72; was in charge of the disbursing office at Louisville, Ky., 1872–76; on leave of absence and waiting orders, 1876–77; in command of the regiment and post at Presidio, Cal., August to December, 1877; at Alcatraz Island, Cal., 1877–79; at Fort McHenry, Md., 1879–82, and at Fort Adams, R.I., May to July, 1882. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 25, 1897.

HOWE, Charles Sumner, educator, was born in Nashua, N.H., Sept. 29, 1858; son of William Ramsdell and Susan Dorcas (Woods) Howe. He attended the public schools of Boston, and the Franklin, Mass., High school; was graduated from Massachusetts State college and Boston university, B.S., 1878, and was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins university, 1882–83. He was principal of Albuquerque (N.M.) academy, 1879–81; adjunct professor of mathematics at Buchtel college, Akron, Ohio, 1883–84; professor of mathematics and astronomy there, 1884–89, and was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1889. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1885 and fellow of same in 1891, and a member of the American Mathematical society in 1891. He was married, May 22, 1882, to Abbie Amelia Waite, of North Amherst, Mass. He received from Wooster university the degree of Ph.D. in 1887.

HOWE, Elias, inventor, was born in Spencer, Mass., July 9, 1819; son of Elias Howe, a farmer and miller. He assisted his father in summer and attended the district school in winter. In 1835 he went to Lowell, where he worked in a machine shop, and in 1837 he removed to a shop in Cambridge, and soon after to one in Boston. While there he conceived the sewing-machine that made his name famous. He experimented continuously for five years, completing his first invention in May, 1845. He had meantime returned to Cambridge, where his father had a machine shop. In making his first machine he received financial aid from George Fisher, an old schoolmate. In September, 1846, he patented the first sewing-machine, but the opposition to labor-saving machines rendered the introduction difficult, and he engaged as a railroad engineer until his health failed. As the artisans of America were unwilling to receive his invention, he went to England in 1847, hoping to introduce it there, but met with no better success. He then worked his way home as a common sailor, having disposed of his English rights to William Thomas, after adapting the machine to stitching valises, umbrellas and corsets. On reaching home he found his sewing-machine imitated by rival inventors and extensively introduced by parties who had money to advertise and show the working of the machine. This was done regardless of Howe's patents. In 1854 he succeeded, by the help of wealthy friends, in establishing the priority of his invention, and he repurchased the patents, which he had parted with during his adversity. This enabled him to collect royalty on every machine produced in the United States, and his income soon reached $200,000 per annum. When his patents expired in 1867 he had received in royalties from the sale of machines over $2,000,000, and after that he engaged in the manufacture of sewing-machines. In the civil war he served as a private in the 17th Connecticut volunteers. He was decorated with the cross of the Legion d'Honneur by the French government, and received for his invention various other medals and honors, including the gold medal at the Paris exposition in 1867. In the selections of names for the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, made by the board of electors in October, 1900, Howe stood fourth in "Class D, Inventors," receiving forty-seven votes, Fulton, Morse and Whitney only securing places with eighty-five, eighty and sixty-seven votes, respectively. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1867.

Chas Howe



THE HOWE MACHINE, 1846.

HOWE, Henry, historian, was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 11, 1816; son of Gen. Hezekiah and Sarah (Townsend) Howe; grandson of Hezekiah and Hannah (Beers) Howe and of Ebenezer and Eunice (Atwater) Townsend, and a descendant of James Howe, who came to America from Essex county, England, in 1637, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. Gen. Hezekiah Howe was the first publisher of Webster's dictionary. Henry learned the book business from his father, and published his first book, "Eminent Mechanics," in 1839, followed by: "Historical Collections" of New York in 1841, of New Jersey in 1843, of Virginia in 1845, and of Ohio in 1847. In 1891, after six years of extended travel, he published "Historical Collections of Ohio, Centennial Edition," in three large volumes, the plates and copyright of which were purchased by the state of Ohio. He was elected to honorary membership in the various state and national historical societies, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Otterbein university, Ohio, in 1889. Besides his *Historical Collections* he

is the author of: *The Great West* (1851); *Travels and Adventures of Celebrated Travellers* (1853); *Life and Death on the Ocean* (1855); *Adventures and Achievements of Americans* (1858); *Our Whole Country* (2 vols., 1861); *Times of the Rebellion in the West* (1876); *Over the World* (1883); *Outline History of New Haven* (1884); *New Haven Elms and Greens* (1885). He died in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1893.

HOWE, Henry Marion, metallurgist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 2, 1848; son of Dr. Samuel Gridley and Julia (Ward) Howe. He graduated from the Boston Latin school in 1865, from Harvard in 1869, and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1871. He also gained practical scientific knowledge by working at the forge and furnace and by extensive travel in America and Europe. He attained a high position as a metallurgist and was employed by some of the largest manufacturing concerns in the United States and Canada. He was a judge in the department of mines and mining at the Paris exposition of 1889; was *président d'honneur* of the congress on mining, metallurgy, and on the methods of testing at the Paris exposition of 1900; president of the jury of mines and mining at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., 1893, and president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1893. He was made professor of metallurgy in Columbia university in 1897. In 1895 the Bessemer gold medal was unanimously awarded him by the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain in recognition of his work, "Metallurgy of Iron and Steel," the first volume of which took four years to write, and which was translated into French and in part into German and Russian. The medal, which was founded by Sir Henry Bessemer, is bestowed periodically upon those who have most benefited the industry, and Mr. Howe was the fourth American to be honored with the medal, the others being Peter Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, and John Fritz, builder of the Bethlehem, Pa., iron works. The Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, Paris, awarded the author a prize of 2500 francs; the Society for the Promotion of Industry of Berlin awarded him its great gold medal, and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia its Elliot Cresson gold medal, its highest honor.

Henry M. Howe.

He was elected an honorary member of various scientific societies, including the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1886. He is the author of: *Metallurgy of Iron and Steel* (Vol. I., 1895).

HOWE, Herbert Alonzo, educator, was born at Brockport, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1858; son of Alonzo J. and Julia M. (Osgood) Howe, and grandson of Charles and Jane Ann (Pettingill) Howe and of Sewall M. and Elhira (Brown) Osgood. He was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1875 and was elected professor of astronomy there in 1880, and director of the Chamberlin observatory at the University of Denver, Col., in 1890. He was made a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft and of the American Mathematical society in 1891. He received the degree of A.M. in astronomy from the University of Cincinnati in 1877, and the degree of Sc.D. from Boston university in 1884. He is the author of: *A Study of the Sky* (1896); *Elements of Descriptive Astronomy* (1897), and contributions to scientific periodicals.

HOWE, James Lewis, chemist, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 4, 1859; son of Francis A. and Mary F. (Lewis) Howe; grandson of the Rev. James Howe and of the Hon. James Lewis, of Pepperell, Mass., and a descendant of Puritan ancestors who came to Massachusetts prior to 1640, including John Lyford, 1621, died in Virginia, 1629, and the Rev. Peter Hobart, first minister of Hingham, Mass. He was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., in 1880, and from Göttingen university, A.M. and Ph.D., in 1882. He was professor of chemistry at Central university, Richmond, Ky., 1883–87; was scientist and lecturer to the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, Louisville, 1886–94; became professor of chemistry at Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., in 1894; secretary of the chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1893; secretary of the council in 1894; general secretary in 1895, and vice-president for the chemical section in 1899. He was elected a trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and a member of the American Chemical society, of the German Chemical society and of the Chemical Society of London. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., in 1886. He is the author of: *A Bibliography of the Metals of the Platinum Group* (1897); *Inorganic Chemistry according to the Periodic Law* (1898), which he prepared in collaboration with Francis Preston Venable.

HOWE, James Robinson, representative, was born in New York city, Jan. 27, 1839; son of John and Ann Elizabeth (Woodruff) Howe; grandson of John and Elsie (Robinson) Howe

and of Caleb and Nancy (Townsend) Woodruff, and a descendant of Nathaniel Howe, who settled in Stamford, Conn., about 1690. His first ancestor in America settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1635.

He attended the public schools of New York city and engaged in the dry goods business. He was made a trustee in several public institutions, vice-president of the Amphion Musical society and a member of the Union League, Invincible, Hanover, Apollo and several other clubs. He was a Republican representative from the sixth New York district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

HOWE, John Badlam, author, was born in Boston, Mass., March 3, 1813; son of the Rev. James B. Howe, of Claremont, N.H. He entered the sophomore class of Washington (now Trinity) college in 1829, and was graduated in 1832. He then removed to Indiana, where he became prominently identified with local politics. He was a member of the state legislature in 1850 and of the state constitutional convention of 1850. He is the author of: *The Political Economy of Great Britain, the United States and France in the Use of Money: a New Science of Production and Exchange* (1878); *Monetary and Industrial Fallacies: A Dialogue* (1878); *Mono-Metallism and Bi-Metallism; or, The Science of Monetary Values* (1879); *The Common Sense, the Mathematics and the Metaphysics of Money* (enl. ed., 1881). He died at Lima, Ind., Jan. 22, 1883.

HOWE, John Ireland, inventor, was born in Ridgefield, Conn., July 20, 1793. He was educated for the medical profession, was resident physician in the New York almshouse, and a practitioner in New York city and after 1829 in North Salem, N.Y. He patented an india-rubber compound in 1828 and built a factory for its manufacture in 1829 at North Salem. He claimed to have been the first person to attempt to combine with india-rubber other substances to make it more useful in the arts. His substance not proving the best for the purpose nothing came of his invention. In 1830–31 he produced a machine for manufacturing pins with solid heads, which he patented in 1832. He completed another machine for their manufacture in 1833, and in January, 1834, having secured patents abroad, he erected in Manchester, England, a machine by which pins to the weight of 24,000 to the pound were produced. Failing to sell his patents in England, he returned to the United States in 1836 and erected a factory in New York, removing it to Birmingham, Conn., in 1838. He patented his rotary machine in 1840, and this machine was used with no material improvements for thirty years. He was awarded medals for his inventions with improvements made from time to time. He died in Birmingham, Conn., Sept. 10, 1876.

HOWE, Julia Ward, author, was born in New York city, May 27, 1819; daughter of Samuel and Julia (Cutler) Ward. Among her ancestors were the Marions of South Carolina, Governor Samuel Ward, of the Continental congress, and Roger Williams. Her father was a successful banker, and after the death of her mother in 1824 had the charge of her education, which was extremely liberal for the time, including the ancient and modern languages. Julia inherited poetic genius from her mother. After her father's death in 1839 she visited Boston and while there met Margaret Fuller. She was married in New York in 1843 to Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, the eminent philanthropist. They spent the first year of their married life abroad and their first child, Julia Romana, was born in Rome, Italy. Mrs. Howe was already well acquainted with the French, German and Italian languages. Before the civil war she conducted with her husband *The Commonwealth*, an anti-slavery paper, and in 1861 she wrote the famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic." A trip to Greece in 1867 resulted in her entertaining work, "From the Oak to the Olive." In 1869 she espoused the cause of woman suffrage, and her first speech before a legislative committee was made in the green room of the state house, Boston, in the winter of 1869. She was an original member of the New England club, of which she was elected president. She presided from time to time over the deliberations of the American Woman Suffrage association and was a delegate to the World's Prison Reform Congress in London in 1872. During her stay in England she made every effort to promote the formation of an international peace association of women, for which she had already published

one appeal at the close of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. She was presideut of the Womau's branch of the New Orleans exposition, 1884–85, and was elected vice-president of the American Authors' guild in 1898. She preached in Rome, Italy, Santo Domingo and from Unitarian pulpits in the United States, and lectured before the Concord School of Philosophy. Of Mrs. Howe's family, the well-known Sam Ward of New York and Washington society was her brother ; the elder of her sisters was the wife of the sculptor, Thomas Crawford, and the mother of Francis Mariou Crawford, the novelist ; her youngest sister married, in 1846, Adolph Mailliard, whose father was administrator of the American estate of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain ; her daughter Julia Romana was a distinguished educator ; her daughter Laura E. Richards became a well-known author ; her daughter Maud, also an author, was married to John Elliott, the artist ; her daughter Florence became a writer on social topics, and her son Henry Marion acquired a wide reputation as a writer on iron and steel manufacture. Her poetical works include : *Passion Flowers* (1854) ; *Words of the Hour* (1856); *Later Lyrics* (1866); *From Sunset Ridge* (1898). Her plays include : *The World's Own*, acted at Wallack's theatre, 1855, and *Hippolytus*, a tragedy never produced, written for Edwin Booth in 1858. Her prose works include : *A Trip to Cuba* (1860) ; *From the Oak to the Olive* (1868) ; *Modern Society* (1881) ; *Life of Margaret Fuller* (1883), and a volume of essays entitled : *Is Polite Society Polite ?* (1898) ; and she edited : *Sex and Education*, a reply to Dr. Edward H. Clarke's "Sex iu Education" (1874). She was associate editor of the *Woman's Journal* and contributed to the various reviews and magazines.

HOWE, Mark Antony De Wolfe, first bishop of Central Pennsylvania and 99th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Bristol, R.I., April 5, 1808 ; only child of John and Louisa (Smith) Howe ; grandson of Capt. Perley and Abigail D'Wolf Howe and of Stepheu and Ruth (Bosworth) Smith ; great-grandson of the Rev. Perley Howe ; of Mark Antony and Abigail (Potter) D'Wolf, and of Samuel and Eliza (Drown) Smith ; and a descendant of James Howe, who came in 1637 to Roxbury, and in 1638 settled in Ipswich, Mass., and of Richard Smith, who settled in Bristol, R.I., in 1680 and was clerk of the town. Bishop Howe's grandfather, Capt. Perley Howe, an ardent patriot in the Americau Revolution, was impoverished by investing in Contineutal money and spent his last days as a teacher in Hartford and Weathersfield, Conn. His father, John Howe, was born at Killingly, Conu., July 5, 1783, was graduated at Brown in 1805 ; admitted to the bar in 1808, practised law

in Bristol, Conn., 1808–41 ; was a state represeutative for several years ; collector of customs, 1841–45 ; farmer, 1845–53 ; died at the home of his son, Bishop Howe, in Philadelphia, Pa., March 14, 1864. Mark Antouy De Wolfe Howe was a pupil of the village school ; attended the villageacademywhich was taught by two divinity students of Bishop Griswold, one of them the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng; and received his final preparatiou for college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and under private tuition at South Kingston and Taunton. He entered Middlebury college iu 1824 and in 1826 changed to Brown, where he was graduated, A.B., 1828 ; A.M., 1831. He was usher in the Adaus school, Boston, 1828, and head master of the Hawes school, South Boston, 1829–30. He was confirmed iu St. Matthew's church, South Boston, by Bishop Griswold in 1830 ; was a studeut of theology under the Rev. Mr. Bristed in Bristol, 1830–31, and tutor in Brown university, 1831–32. He was ordained deacon in January, 1832, and priest iu February, 1833, by Bishop Griswold. He was assistant and rector of St. Matthew's church, South Boston, Mass., 1832–33 ; rector of St. James's parish, Roxbury, 1833–34 ; of Christ church, Cambridge, 1834–35 ; and of St. James's church, Roxbury, 1836–46. He served as associate editor of the *Christian Witness*, Boston, 1834–45 ; declined a call to St. Paul's church, Louisville, Ky., 1845 ; and was rector of St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1846–71. He was a candidate for election for bishop coadjutor to Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania in 1862 and a deadlock in the contest between him and Dr. Stevens was decided by lot in favor of the latter. In 1865 he was elected missionary bishop of Nevada, which diocese included Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, but declined the office. In November, 1871, he was elected bishop of the newly erected diocese of Central Pennsylvania and was cousecrated iu St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1871, by his uncle, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, assisted by Bishops McIlvaine, Lee, Potter, Clark, Bedell, Kerfoot and Morris. In 1884 he was giveu a coadjutor in the person of Bishop Rulison. He was a deputy to the general convention, 1850–71 ; secretary of the house of clerical and lay deputies, 1850–52 ; trustee of Brown uuiversity, 1872–90 ; a fellow of Brown

university, 1890–93; a member of the Pan-Anglican conference, London, 1878; a founder of the Episcopal hospital, Philadelphia, and corporate trustee of the Philadelphia Divinity school. He celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his ordination at Christ cathedral, Reading, Pa., Jan. 15, 1882. He received from Brown the degree of D.D. in 1849 and from the University of Pennsylvania that of LL.D. in 1876. He was married, Oct. 16, 1833, to Julia Bowen Amory, who died in February, 1841, leaving two daughters, Louisa and Mary. He was twice married: first, June 17, 1843, to Elizabeth Smith Marshall, of Bristol, R.I.; and secondly, June 9, 1857, to Eliza Whitney, who survived him, as did seven sons and one daughter. His daughter Mary was married in October, 1861, to the Rev. William Hobart Hare, afterward Bishop of South Dakota. His son, the Rev. Reginald Heber (q.v.), was in 1900 rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Longwood, Brookline, Mass., and Frank Perley (A.B., Brown, 1872; E. M., Lehigh, 1878) and Arthur Whitney (A.B., Brown, 1880) became manufacturers of iron and steel in Philadelphia, Pa. Bishop Howe's published works include: *Review of the Report of the Boston Public Schools* (1845); *Introductory Essays to Butler's Bishop Heber's Poems* (1857); *Loyalty in the American Republic* (1863); *Memoirs of the Life and Services of Bishop Alonzo Potter* (1871); *Charge to Clergy*, &c. (1886). He died at Bristol, R.I., July 31, 1895.

HOWE, Reginald Heber, clergyman, was born in Roxbury, Mass., April 9, 1846; son of the Rt. Rev. Mark A. De Wolfe and Elizabeth Smith (Marshall) Howe. He was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869, and at the Divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church, Philadelphia, Pa., B.D., 1869. He was ordained deacon in 1869 and priest in 1870, and was assistant rector of Grace church, Providence, R.I., 1869–71; rector of Trinity church, Milford, Mass., 1871–72; of Christ church, Quincy, Mass., 1872–77, and in 1877 was made rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Longwood, Brookline, Mass. He was made secretary of the Massachusetts Diocesan Board of Missions in 1885, president of the Massachusetts branch of the Free Church association in 1894; and served as examining chaplain to Bishops Paddock, Brooks, and Lawrence, of Massachusetts. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown university in 1894. He is the author of: *The Creed and the Year; The Call to Confirmation; Quadragesima*, and contributions to periodicals.

HOWE, Reginald Heber, ornithologist, was born in Quincy, Mass., April 10, 1875; son of the Rev. Reginald Heber and Susan (Adams) Howe. He attended Noble's school, Boston, Mass., and engaged as a clerk in a commission house in Boston, 1893–96. In 1897 he entered Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, and while an undergraduate was editor of the *Harvard Advocate*. He was elected a member of the American Ornithologists' union, of the Nuttall Ornithological club, and chairman of the ornithological section of the Harvard Natural History society. His published works include: *Every Bird* (1895); *On the Birds' Highway* (1899); *The Birds of Rhode Island* (with Edward Sturtevant, 1899); *Notes on Rhode Island Ornithology* (edited), and many scientific papers in *The Auk*, the *Proceedings* of the Boston Society of Natural History, and other scientific magazines.

HOWE, Robert, soldier, was born in Brunswick county, N.C., in 1732, of English ancestry. He visited England, 1764–66, and on his return was commissioned captain of Fort Johnson, N.C., by Governor Tryon. He was a member of the Colonial assembly, 1772–73, and a delegate to the Colonial congress, New Berne, N.C., 1774, the assembling of which Governor Martin opposed. Howe replied to the governor's address and his remarks caused the governor to issue a proclamation from aboard the British ship *Cruiser*, Aug. 8, 1775, denouncing Howe for taking the title of colonel and for calling out and training the militia. On August 21 Howe was appointed, by the Colonial congress which met at Hillsborough, colonel of the 2d North Carolina regiment, and in December, 1775, was ordered to proceed with his regiment to Virginia, where he joined Gen. William Woodford at Norfolk, and drove Lord Dunmore out of that part of the state. He was given a vote of thanks by the Virginia convention and by congress, and was promoted brigadier-general. In March, 1776, he joined Gen. Henry Lee and marched his regiment through North Carolina, *en route* for Charleston, S.C. The people of his state received him with public honors, and on reaching Charleston he was given command of the North Carolina troops and soon after succeeded Gen. James Moore in the command of the entire Southern department. He was made major-general in October, 1777, and in the spring of 1779 led an unsuccessful expedition against Florida and was obliged to fall back to Savannah, Ga., which city he undertook to defend with his decimated force, aided by the militia, against the British forces of General Prevost. He was surprised by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell and forced to evacuate the place. This disaster led to a court-martial which honorably acquitted him from blame. Gen. Christopher Gadsden, of Charleston, criticised his conduct in a public letter, which resulted in a duel in which neither was hurt, and the incident was the subject of a humorous poem by Major John André. Howe's conduct had so displeased the people of

South Carolina and Georgia that Gen. Benjamin Lincoln superseded him and he joined Washington's army on the Hudson, where he commanded West Point in 1780 and quelled the mutiny of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey line in 1781. He received for this service the thanks of Washington. In 1783 he quelled another attempted mutiny of the troops in Philadelphia. In 1785 congress appointed him an Indian commissioner, and on his return to North Carolina he was elected to the state legislature, but died before taking his seat. During his absence his plantation had been raided and his buildings and stock destroyed by order of Lord Cornwallis. He died in Brunswick county, N.C., Nov. 12, 1785.

HOWE, Samuel Gridley, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1801; son of Joseph N. and Patty (Gridley) Howe, and grandson of Edward C. Howe. He was graduated at Brown in 1821 and at Harvard Medical school in 1824. He at once joined the patriot army in Greece, serving 1824–30, being surgeon-in-charge of the Greek fleet, 1827–30, and visiting the United States in 1827 in order to raise funds for the relief of the famine prevailing in that country. He founded a colony on the Isthmus of Corinth and in 1830, being prostrated by swamp fever, he returned to the United States, where he became interested in the blind and sought better methods for their education. In order to further this design he visited Europe in 1831. While in Paris he sympathized with the Polish patriots and was elected president of the committee formed for their relief. While engaged in carrying funds to a detachment of the Polish army he was arrested by the Prussian authorities, imprisoned for six weeks and then taken to the French frontier and liberated. He returned to the United States in 1832 and opened the first school for the instruction of the blind in Boston at his father's house, the foundation of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, of which institution he was superintendent until his death. His success as the instructor of Laura Bridgman, the blind deaf-mute, gave rise to the rapid multiplication of institutions for the blind in the United States. He also founded an experimental school for the training of idiots, the result of which was the organization in 1851 of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, and he was its superintendent, 1848–75. His first appearance as an anti-slavery agitator was as the Free-soil candidate for representative in the 30th congress in 1846. He was defeated in the election by Robert C. Winthrop, Democrat. He was connected with the U.S. sanitary commission and the Freedman's relief association during the civil war, and in 1867 went to Greece to carry supplies to the Cretans in their struggle against the Turks. In 1871 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the U.S. government to report on the question of annexation, and championed the measure as a civilizing expedient. He was a member of the Massachusetts board of education; president of the Massachusetts board of charities, and trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and of the McLean Asylum for the Insane. He was married in 1843 to Julia, daughter of Samuel and Julia (Cutler) Ward. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1868. He edited *The Commonwealth*, 1851–53; *The Cretan*, 1868–71; published reports of various institutions and is the author of: *Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution* (1828), and *Reader for the Blind*, printed in raised characters (1839). His widow, Julia Ward Howe, published *Memoirs of Dr. Samuel G. Howe* (1876). His name in "Class C, Educators," received nine votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1876.

Samuel G. Howe.

HOWE, Timothy Otis, statesman, was born in Livermore, Maine, Feb. 24, 1816. He attended the common school, was brought up on a farm, and was graduated at Readfield academy. He became a lawyer in 1839, practised in Readfield, Maine, and was a state representative in 1845. He removed to Green Bay, Wis., in the latter part of 1840, and in 1848 he was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for representative in the 14th congress. He was judge of the 4th circuit, and *ex officio* of the supreme court, 1851–53, and for a time served as chief justice of the state. He was an active campaign speaker for Frémont and Dayton in 1856. In the judicial contest to determine the election of governor of Wisconsin that year, Mr. Howe appeared for Coles Bashford, and defeated his contestant, William A. Barstow. He was U.S. senator for three terms,

T. O. Howe

1861–79. In the senate he served on the committees on finance, commerce, pensions and claims, and as chairman of the committees on appropriations and Revolutionary claims. He advocated emancipation, Negro-suffrage in the District of Columbia, and territorial jurisdiction over the seceded states. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention of 1866 at Philadelphia; voted for the impeachment of President Johnson; supported the silver bill of 1878, and opposed the anti-Chinese bill. He declined a seat on the U.S. supreme bench offered him by President Grant. He was a delegate to the international monetary conference in Paris in 1881, and in December of that year was appointed by President Arthur postmaster-general in his cabinet. He died in Racine, Wis., March 25, 1883.

HOWE, William Bell White, sixth bishop of South Carolina, and 98th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Claremont, N.H., March 31, 1823; son of the Rev. James Blake and Mary (White) Howe; grandson of Abraham Howe and of Edward White, and a direct descendant of William Bell, colonel of the Ancient and Honorable artillery of Boston, just prior to the Revolution; and also of Abraham Howe, of Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, England, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1638. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1844; studied theology, and was ordained a deacon, April 9, 1847, and a priest, June 3, 1849. He was rector of the parish of St. John, Berkeley, S.C., 1847–60, and of St. Philip's church, Charleston, S.C., 1860–71. He was elected assistant bishop of South Carolina, May 13, 1871, and on Oct. 8, 1871, he was consecrated at St. Paul's church, Baltimore, Md., at the session of the general convention, by Bishops Smith, Whittingham, Davis, Atkinson and Gregg, of the American church, assisted by Bishops Selwyn, of Lichfield, England, and Bishop Venables, of Nassau, N.P., the bishop of Lichfield preaching the sermon. He was coadjutor to Bishop Davis in 1871, and on the death of that prelate, Dec. 2, 1871, became the sixth bishop of the diocese of South Carolina. During the civil war, as rector of St. Philip's church, he continued to minister to his congregation in the parish church until they were driven out by the shells of the Federal army during the siege of Charleston. With the Rev. Alexander Marshall he remained with his people until the city was evacuated, when he was ordered out by the federal authorities, but was restored to his parish after the war closed. In 1866 he founded St. Philip's church home, Charleston, as a refuge for old ladies. He received from the University of the South and the University of Georgia the degree of D.D. in 1871, and from Columbia college that of S.T.D. in 1872. He died in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 25, 1894.

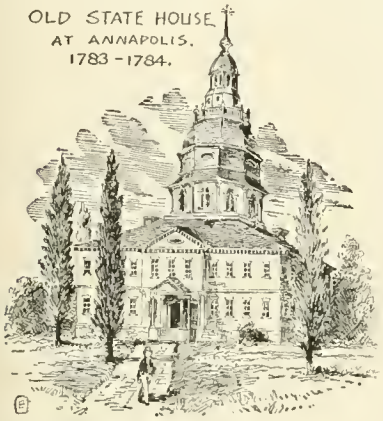
W. B. W. Howe

HOWE, William Henry, painter, was born at Ravenna, Ohio, in November, 1844; son of Elisha Biglow and Celestia (Russell) Howe, grandson of John Howe and of Almond Russell, and a descendant on his mother's side from the Pilgrim fathers. His father was born at Old Concord, Mass., his ancestors having come from England about 1700. William Henry Howe was educated in the public schools and pursued the study of art in Paris under Otto de Thoren and Vuillefroy. He opened a studio in New York in 1884. He became especially noted as a painter of cattle, and was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1894, and an Academician in 1897. He received gold and silver medals and other honors from various expositions; honorable mention from the Paris Salon of 1886 and a gold medal in 1888, and gold medals from the New Orleans exposition in 1885; Exposition Universelle, Paris, in 1889; World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893, and from London, Boston, New York, San Francisco and Atlanta. He was awarded the title of Officier d'Académie by the French government in 1896, and the cross of Légion d'Honneur in 1898. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1899, and a life member of the Lotus club and of the Salmagundi club. He is represented in the Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, by his picture *Norman Bull;* in Cleveland by *The Vagabonds*, and at the Lotus club, New York, by *Stable Interior*. Among his other noted paintings are: *Return of the Herd; Early Start to Market; The Truants.*

HOWELL, Benjamin Franklin, representative, was born in Cumberland county, N.J., in January, 1844. He enlisted in the 12th New Jersey volunteers in 1862, and served until the close of the war. He then engaged in business in South Amboy, N.J. In 1882 he was elected surrogate of Middlesex county, and was re-elected in 1887. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, June 7, 1892, and a representative in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895–1905.

HOWELL, David, delegate to the Continental congress, was born in Morristown, N.J., Jan. 1, 1747; son of Aaron and Sarah Howell. He prepared for college at the Rev. Isaac Eaton's

academy, Hopewell, N.J., where James Manning, president of Brown university, was also a student, and was gradnated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1766, A.M., 1769. He then went to Brown at the suggestion of President Manning and was a tutor there, 1766–69; and professor of natural philosophy, 17-69-79. He also tanght Freuch, German and Hebrew. When the war caused a suspension of college exercises in 1779, he resigned his professorship and entered public service. He was a lawyer in Providence, R.I., 1779–1812; a delegate to the Continenal congress from Rhode Island, 1782–85; associate justice of the Rhode Island supreme court, 1786–87; and attorney-general of the state, 1789. He was again at Brown as professor of jnrisprudence, 1790–1824; and acting president *ad interim*, 1791–92. He was U.S. boundary commissioner; district attorney of Rhode Island; and U.S. jndge of the Rhode Island district, 1812–26. He was married to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Brown, pastor of the First Baptist church, Providence. He was a fellow of Brown nniversity, 1773–1824, and secretary of the corporation, 1780–1806. He received the degree of A.M. from Brown university and Philadelphia college in 1769, and Yale in 1772, and that of LL.D. from Brown in 1793. He died in Providence, R.I., July 29, 1824.



HOWELL, Evan Park, journalist, was born in Warsaw, Milton county, Ga., Dec. 10, 1839; son of Clark and Effie (Park) Howell; grandson of Evan Howell and of James Park; and a descendant of Joseph Howell, of Cabarrns county, N.C., whose father came from Wales; and of James Park, of Virginia, whose ancestors came from Scotland. He was educated at the Georgia Military institute, and the Lumpkin law school, Athens, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1859. On April 7, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as orderly sergeant of Co. E, 1st regiment Georgia volunteers. He was promoted lientenant in May, 1861, and served as first lientenant until the regiment was discharged in May, 1862, the term of enlistment having expired. His company was immediately reorganized as an artillery company and he was made captain. His battery was part of the garrison of Fort McAllister, near Savannah, and with the 7th Georgia cavalry protecting the rear of the fort and the part of the coast near the Ogeechee river. His battery was ordered to Mississippi with Walker's brigade, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, to the relief of Vicksbnrg in June, 1863. He was in the two days' battle at Jackson, Miss., after the fall of Vicksburg, and in the several engagements that followed. His battery commenced the fight at Chickamauga Creek, and was in all the fighting from Chattanooga to Atlanta and around Atlanta, being so badly disabled at Jonesboro that General Claiborne sent it to Macon to recruit, where it remained until the war ended. On retnrning home Captain Howell worked on a farm near Atlanta and in 1867 was city editor of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, but soon resnmed the practice of law. He was solicitor-general of his judicial circuit, 1869–72, and state senator, 1872–77. He purchased a half-interest in the Atlanta *Constitution* in November, 1876, and was editor-in-chief of the paper and president of the corporation for twenty years. In 1881 he sold a fonrth-interest to Henry W. Grady, and made him managing editor of the paper. He sold his remaining interest in the paper in 1896 for $100,000 in cash and retired from journalism. He was elected a director in all the varions railroads converging at Atlanta; director in the two national expositions held at Atlanta; president of the Kimball House company, and a commissioner in charge of the erection of the state capitol. He declined the appointment of U.S. consul at Manchester, England, tendered to him by President Cleveland in 1885; served as a delegate to the Democratic National conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1896, and was on the committee on resolutions at each of the four conventions. In 1898 President McKinley appointed him on the commission to investigate the condnct of the war with Spain. His contributions to political literatnre in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 were widely read.

HOWELL, George Rogers, historian, was born in Sonthampton, N.Y., June 15, 1833; son of Charles and Mary (Rogers) Howell, and a direct descendant of Edward, who came from Marsh Gibbon, England, and settled with his family in Boston, Mass., in 1639, removing in 1641 to Southampton, Long Island, N.Y. He was a student

at Southampton academy, entered Yale college in the sophomore class in 1851 and was graduated in 1854. He taught in various academies, and continued his studies, and in 1861 he entered Princeton Theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1864. He was pastor in western New York, 1864–66. He was offered the professorship of Latin and Greek, and subsequently the presidency of a college in Iowa, both of which positions he declined on account of his engagements as pastor. At the suggestion of Dr. S. B. Woolworth, he was engaged as associate librarian in the New York State library in 1872. On account of the illness of Dr. Henry A. Homes, librarian, his duties were extended to those of chief librarian, and on the death of Dr. Homes, Nov. 3, 1887, he became acting state librarian, and in 1889 he was appointed state archivist. He was secretary of the Albany Institute, and a charter member of the "Order of Founders and Patriots of America," being historian-general at the time of his death. He was married, March 18, 1868, to Mary Catharine, daughter of Norman and Frances Hale (Metcalf) Seymour, of Mount Morris, N.Y., a worker in literary and social fields, who survived her husband. He is the author of: *The Early History of Southampton, L.I., with Genealogies* (1866; new ed., 1887); *The First Settlement of New York by the Dutch*, published by the Founders and Patriots. He contributed to the *Transactions* of the Albany institute: *Linguistic Discussions*, *The Open Polar Sea*, and *Heraldry of America*, and left in manuscript *Funny Doings for Children of all Ages from Three to Seventy*. His poem, *Hail to the Flag*, was set to music. He died in Albany, N.Y., April 5, 1899.

HOWELL, James B., senator, was born near Morristown, N.J., July 4, 1816; son of Elias Howell, who removed with his family to Newark, Ohio, in 1819, became state senator from Licking county and a representative in the 24th congress, 1835–37. James B. was graduated at Miami university, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1840; was admitted to the bar in 1840 and began practice in Newark, Ohio. He removed to Kosaque, Iowa, in 1842, where he practised law and edited the *Des Moines Valley Whig*, 1842–49. He removed his paper to Keokuk in 1849, changing its name to the *Daily Gate City*, and giving up his law practice devoted himself to journalism and politics. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1856, and canvassed Iowa for Frémont, and in 1860 for Lincoln. In 1869 he was elected to a seat in the U.S. senate to fill the unexpired term of James W. Grimes, who resigned his seat, Dec. 6, 1868, and he served to the end of the term, March 3, 1871. He was appointed by President Grant in 1871 one of three commissioners to examine and report on claims for stores and supplies taken or furnished for the use of the Federal army in the seceded states. The commission finished its work, March 10, 1880. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Iowa college in 1871. He died in Keokuk, Iowa, June 17, 1880.

HOWELL, Jeremiah Brown, senator, was born in Providence, R.I., Aug. 28, 1771; son of Judge David and Mary (Brown) Howell; grandson of Aarou and Sarah Howell and of Jeremiah and Waitstill (Rhodes) Brown; and a descendant of Edward Howell, gentleman, of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England. His father was a delegate to the Continental congress and professor in Brown university. He was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1789, A.M., 1791; and also received the degree of A.B., from Dartmouth in 1791. He was a lawyer in Providence, R.I., 1791–1822, and represented his state in the U.S. senate as successor to Elisha Mathewson, 1811–17. He married, Oct. 17, 1793, his second cousin, Martha, only child of John and Wait (Field) Brown, and died in Providence, R.I., Feb. 6, 1822.

HOWELL, John Adams, naval officer, was born in Bath, Steuben county, N.Y., March 16, 1840; son of William and Frances A. (Adams) Howell; grandson of Capt. Edward Howell (mariner), of Sag Harbor, N.Y., and of Dr. Obidiah Adams, of Brookfield, Mass., and a descendant of Edward Howell, who came from Marsh Gibbon, England, and settled in Bostou, Mass., in 1639, removing in 1641 to Southampton, Long Islaud, N.Y. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1858, standing second in his class. He was attached to the sloop *Macedonian*, of the Mediterranean squadron, 1858–59; to the *Pocahontas*, 1860; to the store-ship *Supply*, 1861–62; to the *Montgomery*, West Gulf squadron, 1862; to the steam-sloop *Ossipee*, of the North Atlantic squadrou, 1862–63; was with the West Gulf blockading squadron, 1863–65, and took part in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, as executive officer of the *Ossipee*. He was on special duty as executive officer ou the steamer *De Soto*, 1866; with the North Atlantic squadron, 1866–67; at the Naval academy, 1868–71; on coast survey duty, commanding the steamers *Bache* and *Blake*, 1871–74; at the Naval academy, 1875–79; commanded the *Adams* on the Pacific station, 1879–81; was assistant at the bureau of ordnance,

J. A. Howell

1881; inspector of ordnance, navy yard, Washington, 1881–84; commanded the *Atlanta* in the squadron of evolution, 1888–90; commandant of the navy yard at Washington, 1893–96; commandant at League Island, 1896–97, and commander-in-chief of the European squadron, January, 1898. In the war with Spain he commanded the North patrol fleet with headquarters at Provincetown, Mass., April, May and June, 1898, and in July and August, 1898, was commanding the 1st squadron, North Atlantic fleet, blockading the north coast of Cuba. His promotions were: passed midshipman, Jan. 19, 1861; master, Feb. 23, 1861; lieutenant, April 18, 1861; lieutenant-commander, March 3, 1865; commander, March 6, 1872; captain, March 1, 1884; commodore, May 21, 1895, and rear-admiral, Aug. 10, 1898. He is the inventor of the Howell torpedo and the Howell disappearing gun carriage, and the author of: *Deviations of the Compass; Marine Surveying; Observations on the Dip of the Sea Horizon.*

HOWELL, John Cumming, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24, 1819; son of Maj. Richard Lewis and Rebecca A. (Stockton) Howell, and grandson of Gov. Richard Howell (q.v.) His father was present in 1813 at Fort George, where General Pike fell into his arms mortally wounded; and was deputy collector of the port of Philadelphia twenty-seven years. John attended Washington college, Pa.; was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy, June 9, 1836; was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 2, 1836; master, Feb. 21, 1849; lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1849; commander, July 16, 1862; captain, July 25, 1866; commodore, Jan. 29, 1872; rear-admiral, April 26, 1877; and was retired by operation of law after forty-five years' service, Nov. 24, 1881. He served his naval apprenticeship on the brig *Perry*, and the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, taking part in the naval operations of the Mexican war. He married in 1854, Mary, daughter of Com. R. F. Stockton. He was executive officer of the *Minnesota* at the battle of Hatteras Inlet, Feb. 8, 1862; commanded the *Lehigh*, and the steamer *Tahoma*, of the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron, 1862–63, and the *Nereus*, of the North Atlantic squadron, 1864–65, and was a participant in both attacks on Fort Fisher, N.C., 1864 and 1865. For his "cool performance of duty" he was twice recommended for promotion by Rear-Admiral Porter in 1865. He was fleet captain of the European squadron, 1868–70; commandant of the League Island navy yard, 1870–72; of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1872–74; chief clerk of the bureau of yards and docks, 1874–78; and commanded the North Atlantic and European squadrons, 1878–81. He died in Folkstone, England, Sept. 12, 1892.

HOWELL, Julius Franklin, educator, was born in Nansemond county, Va., Jan. 17, 1846; son of Edward and Sarah (Barnes) Howell, and grandson of Edward Howell. He attended private schools and Reynoldson Collegiate institute, Gates county, N.C., 1855–61, and the civil war prevented his immediate attendance at college. He was subsequently a student at Illinois Normal university in 1886; at Harvard university, 1891–92, and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1892. He was principal of the Reynoldson Collegiate institute, 1868–73; of the high schools at Austin, Ark., 1873–78; Lonoke, Ark., 1878–82; Arkadelphia, Ark., 1882–83, and at Morrillton, Ark., 1883–85; was a professor in the University of Arkansas, 1885–98; principal of the University high school at Fayetteville, Ark., 1898, and was elected president of the Mountain Home Baptist college in 1899. He was married, Sept. 17, 1870, to Ida Celsus Hinton. He is the author of: *Syllabus of Egyptian History* (1897).

HOWELL, Nathaniel Woodhull, representative, was born in Blooming Grove, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1770. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1788; A.M., 1791. He taught school in Montgomery, N.Y., 1789–92; practised law in New York city and in Tioga county, N.Y., 1794–96, and in Canandaigua, N.Y., 1796–1851. He was U.S. attorney-general for western New York, 1799–1802; first judge of Ontario county, 1819–32; a member of the state assembly for several terms, and a representative in the 13th congress, 1813–15. He received the degree LL.D. from Union in 1822, and from Hamilton in 1827, and was a trustee of Auburn Theological seminary, 1821–29. He was married, March 17, 1798, to Sally Chapin, and secondly, March 10, 1809, to Fanny Coleman. He died in Canandaigua, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1851.

HOWELL, Richard, governor of New Jersey, was born in Newark, Del., Oct. 25, 1754; son of Ebenezer, and a descendant of William Howell, who came over with William Penn on the *Welcome*. He was educated at Newcastle, Del., and with his twin brother Lewis remained at school there after his father and the remainder of the family removed to Cumberland county, N.J. The two brothers followed their father to New Jersey in 1774, and Lewis studied medicine and Richard law. In November, 1774, Richard was a member of the disguised tea-party that

destroyed the cargo of the brig *Greyhound*, stored at Greenwich, N.J. The members of the party were apprehended, but were never brought to trial, as public opinion sanctioned the act. In December, 1775, he was appointed captain in the 2d regiment of Continental troops of New Jersey, and served at Ticonderoga and Quebec. He was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. His brother Lewis was surgeon of the same regiment, and died of fever during the progress of the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. He was made a special agent to perform secret service for General Washington, and in order better to carry out the purpose, he resigned from the army in 1778. He was arrested at his father's house, charged with high treason, and being brought before the supreme court of New Jersey, he produced the written orders of the commander-in-chief, and thereupon all proceedings of the case were erased from the court record. He was clerk of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1788–93. He was elected governor of New Jersey in 1792, and was six times re-elected, serving, 1793–1801. He commanded the right wing of Washington's army in the suppression of the whisky insurrection, 1794. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey. His son, William Burr, served with honor in the battles on the lakes, in the war of 1812, and William Burr's daughter, Varina, was married, in 1845, to Jefferson Davis. Governor Howell died in Trenton, N.J., May 5, 1803.

HOWELL, Robert Boyté Crawford, author, was born in Wayne county, N.C., March 10, 1801. He was a missionary in Virginia, and in 1827 went to Norfolk, Va., as pastor, serving the Cumberland Street Baptist church, 1827–34. He was pastor of the First Baptist church, Nashville, Tenn., 1834–50; of the Second Baptist church, Richmond, Va., 1850–57; and of the First Baptist church, Nashville, 1857–68. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the Columbian college, D.C., in 1827, and that of D.D. from Georgetown college, Ky., in 1844. He was president of the Southern Baptist convention, 1840–50. His books include: *Terms of Sacramental Communion* (1841); *Howell on the Deaconship* (1846); *The Way of Salvation* (1849); *The Evils of Infant Baptism* (1851; 6th ed., 1854); *The Cross* (1854); *The Covenant* (1856); *The Early Baptists of Virginia* (1867), and he left unpublished *A Memorial of the First Baptist Church of Nashville, from 1820 to 1863*, and *The Family*. He died in Nashville, Tenn., April 5, 1868.

HOWELLS, William Dean, author, was born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, March 1, 1837; son of William Cooper and Mary (Dean) Howells; grandson of Joseph and Anne (Ipeneas) Howells, and of John and Elizabeth (Dock) Dean. The Ipeneas family was of Welsh origin, the Dean, Irish, and the Dock, Pennsylvania German. His father, a native of Wales, was brought to Ohio by his parents early in the century. He was proprietor of a country newspaper, the *Intelligencer*, at Hamilton, Ohio. Here young Howells had his first and main schooling, and learned the trade of printer. In 1848 his father sold out his paper, removed to Dayton, and purchased the *Transcript*, a semi-weekly newspaper, which he turned into a daily, and after conducting it with the help of his sons for two years, the enterprise failed.

The family then removed to a property on the Little Miami river, where he undertook to transform a saw- and grist-mill into a paper-mill. In 1851 they removed to Columbus, where the father was a reporter in the house of representatives, and William Dean worked as compositor on the *Ohio State Journal*, earning four dollars per week, which he contributed to the household expenses of the family. The same year the family removed to Ashtabula, where the father purchased the *Sentinel*, which, under his editorship, was subsequently transferred to Jefferson. In 1856 William Dean was Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and in 1859 news editor of the *Ohio State Journal*. He was U.S. consul to Venice by appointment of President Lincoln, 1861–65; editorial writer on the New York *Times*, and a salaried contributor to the *Nation*, 1865–66; assistant editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1866–72; its editor-in-chief, 1872–81; in charge of "Editor's Study," in *Harper's Magazine*, 1886–92. And in 1901 he revived the "Easy Chair" left by Curtis. His poems: "The Poet's Friends," "The Pilot's Story," "Pleasure Pain," "Lost Beliefs," and "Andeuken," appeared successively in the *Atlantic Monthly*. For his "Life of Abraham Lincoln," written to order in 1860, he received $160, and with it made his first visit to Montreal and Boston. He was married in Paris, Dec. 26, 1862, to Elinor G., sister of Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1867, and from Yale in 1881. His books include: *Poems of Two Friends* (1860); *Life and Speeches of Abraham Lincoln* (1860); *Venetian Life* (1866); *Italian Journeys* (1867); *No Love Lost* (1869); *Suburban Sketches* (1871); *Their Wedding Journey* (1872); *Poems*

(1873); *A Chance Acquaintance* (1873); *A Foregone Conclusion* (1875); *Sketch of the Life and Character of Rutherford B. Hayes* (1876); *The Parlor Car* (1876); *A Day's Pleasure* (1876); *Out of the Question* (1877); *A Counterfeit Presentment* (1877); *The Lady of Aroostook* (1879); *The Undiscovered Country* (1880); *A Fearful Responsibility* (1881); *Doctor Breen's Practice* (1881); *A Modern Instance* (1882); *A Woman's Reason* (1883); *The Sleeping Car* (1883); *The Register* (1884); *Niagara Revisited* (1884); *Rise of Silas Lapham* (1884); *Three Villages* (1884); *A Little Girl among the Old Masters* (1884); *Indian Summer* (1885); *The Elevator* (1885); *The Garroters* (1886); *Tuscan Cities* (1886); *Poems* (1886); *The Minister's Charge* (1887); *Modern Italian Poets, Essays and Versions* (1887); *A Sea Change, or Love's Stowaways* (1888); *April Hopes* (1888); *Annie Kilburn* (1889); *The Mouse Trap* (1889); *A Hazard of New Fortunes* (1890); *The Shadow of a Dream* (1890); *A Boy's Town* (1890); *The Albany Depot* (1891); *Criticism and Fiction* (1891); *A Little Swiss Sojourn* (1892); *An Imperative Duty* (1892); *A Letter of Introduction* (1892); *The Quality of Mercy* (1892); *My Year in a Log Cabin* (1893); *The Unexpected Guests* (1893); *The Coast of Bohemia* (1893); *Evening Dress* (1894); *Christmas Every Day* (1893); *The World of Chance* (1893); *A Traveller from Altruria* (1894); *My Literary Passions* (1895); *Stops of Various Quills* (1895); *A Parting and a Meeting* (1896); *The Day of Their Wedding* (1896); *Impressions and Experiences* (1896); *A Previous Engagement* (1897); *The Landlord at Lion's Head* (1897); *Ragged Lady* (1899); many plays and farces and over twenty books which he either edited or to which he prominently contributed.

HOWISON, George Holmes, educator and philosophical writer, was born in Montgomery county, Md., Nov. 29, 1834; first son of Robert and Eliza (Holmes) Howison, and grandson of Stephen and Mary (Wood) Howisou, of Prince William county, Va., and of John and Mary (Abercrombie) Holmes, of Montgomery, Md. He was graduated from Marietta college in 1852, and from Lane Theological seminary in 1855. He was principal of the preparatory department of Marietta college, 1855–58; teacher in the public high school at Chillicothe, Ohio, 1858–59; principal of the high school at Portsmouth, Ohio, 1859–60; superintendent of public schools at Harmar, Ohio, 1861–62, and principal of the high school at Salem, Mass., 1862–64. He held the assistant professorship of mathematics in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1864–66, and was Tileston professor of political economy there, 1866–69. He was master in the English high school in Boston, Mass., 1869–71; professor of logic and the philosophy of science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, 1871–79; lecturer on ethics at Harvard university, 1879–80, and lecturer on speculative philosophy at Michigan university, 1883–84. During the years 1880–82 he was a student of philosophy in Europe, principally at the University of Berlin. In 1884 he became Mills professor of intellectual and moral philosophy and civil polity in the University of California. He received the degree of LL.D. from Marietta college in 1883. He contributed to the leading philosophical journals, was editor of the publications of the Philosophical union of the University of California, and one of the co-operating editors of the *Psychological Review*. He prepared the new edition, revised and enlarged, of Richard Soule's "Dictionary of English Synonyms" (1886), and was a member of the committee of fifty on disputed pronunciations and disputed spellings for the "Standard Dictionary of the English Language" (1893). He is the author of: a *Treatise on Analytic Geometry* (1869), and a joint author of *The Conception of God* (1897).

HOWISON, Henry Lycurgus, naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, 1837; son of Henry and Julia Virginia Howison, and grandson of Stephen Howison, of Prince William county, Va. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy from Indiana and was graduated in 1858. He was warranted as midshipman, June 11, 1858, attached to the steam frigate *Wabash*, Mediterranean squadron, 1858–59; to the sloop *Pocahontas*, Gulf squadron, in 1860, and was transferred to the sloop *Pawnee* and returned home for examination. He was promoted passed midshipman, Jan. 19, 1861, and master, Feb. 23, 1861; was present at the surrender of Fort Sumter, April 13, 1861; served on the *Pocahontas* in the Chesapeake bay and Potomac river, conveying troops to Washington, and was promoted lieutenant, April 19, 1861. He was executive officer of the *Augusta*, in Commodore DuPont's squadron in October, 1861, and took part in the capture of Port Royal, S.C., Nov. 7, 1861, and in the engagements with Confederate gunboats and with the forts off Charleston, 1862–63. He was ordered as executive officer of the monitor *Nantucket* in June, 1863, and was present at the engagements with Forts Moultrie and Sumter,

and Batteries Bee, Beauregard and Wagner, April 7, 1863, and again in August of that year. He was ordered as executive officer of the monitor *Catskill* in February, 1864, and joined the *Bienville* as executive officer at New York, in May, 1864, and was assigned to Farragut's squadron. He was placed in command of the *Bienville* in August, 1864, and was present at the capture of Mobile Bay, and, after the capture of the forts, carried prisoners and towed the ram *Tennessee* to New Orleans. He was relieved of the command of the *Bienville* in November, 1864, and resumed duties as executive officer and was engaged in blockading off Galveston, Texas. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, March 3, 1865, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington navy yard in April, 1865. He served on the flagship *Pensacola*, North Pacific squadron, 1866–68; on ordnance duty at the Washington navy yard, 1869; commanded the *Constitution* and ships at the U.S. naval academy, 1870–72; was promoted commander, Aug. 19, 1872; commanded the sloop *Shawmut* in the North Atlantic squadron, 1873–74; was head of the department of seamanship at the U.S. naval academy, 1875–78; commanded the practice-ships *Mayflower*, 1876, and *Constellation*, 1878; was inspector of ordnance at the navy yard, Washington, 1878–81; was a member of the first advisory board, ordered to recommend classes and types of vessels necessary for the navy, 1881; commanded gunnery on the training-ship *Minnesota*, 1881–82; was a member of the board of inspection and survey, 1882–85; promoted captain, March 2, 1885, and was a member of the board for examination and retirement of officers of the navy, 1885–86. He commanded the U.S.S. *Vandalia*, of the Pacific station, from February, 1886, to April, 1888; was president of the steel inspection board of the navy department, 1888–90; member of the lighthouse board of the treasury department, 1890–92; captain of the Mare Island navy yard, 1892–93, and commanded the Mare Island navy yard and station from July 17, 1893, subsequently commanding the U.S.S. *Oregon*. He was promoted commodore, March 21, 1897; ordered to the Boston navy yard as commandant, May 5, 1897; promoted rear-admiral, Nov. 22, 1898, and assigned to the command of the North Atlantic squadron, taking command of the flagship *Chicago*, March 31, 1899. He was retired, Oct. 10, 1899, on reaching the age of sixty-two. He was elected an associate member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

HOWLAND, Alfred Cornelius, painter, was born in Walpole, N.H., Feb. 12, 1838; son of Aaron P. and Huldah (Burke) Howland; grandson of Charles and Elizabeth Hepzibah (Crease) Howland and of Samuel and Mary (Strong) Burke, and a descendant of John Howland, born in Essex, England, and landed at Plymouth, Mass., in the *Mayflower*, Dec. 22, 1620. He was graduated from Walpole academy. He studied art in Boston and at the Düsseldorf academy, Germany, under Prof. Andreas Muller; in private studios, under Professor Flamm, and in Paris several years, under Emil Lambinet. He returned to the United States and opened a studio in New York city in 1864. He was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1872 and a member in 1882, and served on the council of the academy, 1883–86. He exhibited in New York, Paris and Munich, and at the World's Columbian exposition. He was elected a member of the Century association in 1867 and of the Artists' Fund society in 1874. His paintings include: *A Bovine Retreat* (1869); *Morning on the River Banks* (1870); *The Sunlit Path* (1871); *Old Mill on the Bushkill* (1874); *On the Connecticut at Brattleboro* (1876); *Monday Morning* (1876); *The Village Band* (1877); *Winter Sunset, Williamstown, Mass.* (1878); *Ford's Glen*, Paris exposition (1878); *Driving a Bargain* (1879); *They're Coming* (1884); *A Fourth of July Parade* (1886); *On the Hoosac* (1887); *The Old Farm* (1887).

HOWLAND, Benjamin, senator, was born in Tiverton, R.I., in 1756. He was elected to the general assembly, to various town offices, and in 1804 to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel J. Potter. He served in the senate from Dec. 5, 1804, to March 4, 1809. He died in Tiverton, R.I., May 9, 1821.

HOWLAND, George, educator, was born in Conway, Mass., July 30, 1824. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1850; A.M., 1853; was a tutor at Amherst, 1852–55; instructor in French, German and Latin, 1855–57, and a trustee of the institution, 1879–88. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1858, having been elected assistant teacher in the Chicago high school. He was principal of the school, 1860–80, and superintendent of schools for the city, 1880–90. He was a member of the Illinois state board of education, 1881–92, and president of the board in 1883. He published: *A Grammar of the English Language* (1867); *Little Voices*, a volume of poems (1878); a notable translation of Virgil's *Æneid* (2 vols., 1880–84); *Practical Hints for the Teachers of Public Schools* (1889). He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23, 1892.

HOWLAND, John, historian, was born in Newport, R.I., Oct. 31, 1757; son of Joseph and Sarah (Barber) Howland, and a descendant of John Howland, the pilgrim, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Carver, and left her with two children, John and Desire, in England, when he embarked with his father-in-law on the *Mayflower*. His wife and children joined him in

Plymouth colony in 1627. He was buried Feb. 25, 1673. His second son, Jabez, removed to Bristol, and the youngest son of Jabez, born in Bristol, was the father of Joseph who died in 1774, and grandfather of John Howland, the historian. John was apprenticed to a hairdresser in Providence in 1770, and in that position made the acquaintance of the leading citizens of the place and discussed with them the current topics of the day. When the minute-men of Rhode Island were organized he enrolled as a member, and performed his first duty at Newport in September, 1775. He then served for one year in the regiment raised by the general assembly. He fought by the side of Washington at Trenton Bridge and at Princeton; was a member of the expedition under General Spencer in 1777, and in 1778 served under General Sullivan in his effort to dislodge the British from Newport. He was married, Jan. 28, 1788, to Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Carlisle, and great-granddaughter of James, brother of Benjamin Franklin. He was town auditor, 1803–18, and town treasurer, 1818–32. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical society from soon after its organization, and its president, 1833–54. He was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Denmark in 1835. He was an active organizer of the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, Feb. 27, 1789, and was for eighteen years its secretary and for six its president. He was also active in the foundation of the public school system of Rhode Island; was a member of the school committee for twenty years, and an early member of the Rhode Island Peace society. Brown university conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1835. Edwin M. Stone wrote his *Life and Recollections* (1857). See also *Discourse on the Life and Times of John Howland*, delivered before the Rhode Island Historical society by Edward B. Hall, D.D., Feb. 6, 1855. He died at Providence, R.I., Nov. 5, 1854.

HOWLAND, Robert Southworth, clergyman, was born in New York city, Nov. 9, 1820; son of Gardiner G. Howland. He was graduated at St. Paul's college in 1840 and at the General Theological seminary in 1845, having meantime spent one year in assisting Bishop Kerfoot in organizing St. James's college, Maryland, and a year and a half in travel in the east. He was ordained a deacon in 1845 by Bishop Brownell, and priest in 1846 by Bishop Ives. He was assistant at St. Luke's church, New York city, 1846; rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, 1847–68, which originated in a Sunday-school, and of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 1868–85, which latter parish he organized, contributing largely from his private fortune to the church building on Fifth avenue. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1863. His wife, Mary Woolsey, is the author of the poem *Requiescam*, also known as *In the Hospital*, the authorship of which was for a long time unknown. Dr. Howland died in Morristown, N.J., Feb. 1, 1887.

HOWLEY, Richard, governor of Georgia, was born in Liberty county, Ga., probably in or near Savannah, about 1740. He was a lawyer of standing and a representative from his county in the legislature of the colony. On Jan. 4, 1780, he was inaugurated governor of Georgia and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780–81. While holding the governorship he had to remove the seat of government outside the colony, which was in possession of the British, and with his council, secretary of state, state treasurer and several militia and Continental officers he held a council near Augusta and fled to North Carolina with the archives of the state and a large quantity of paper money. This currency had so depreciated that his expenses to Philadelphia as a delegate cost the state half a million of dollars. While in congress, fear that that body would deliver the territory of Georgia over to the British rather than defend it, led Governor Howley to write a remonstrance signed by the Georgia delegates, which was published in Pbiladelphia in 1781. He died in Savannah, Ga., December, 1784.

HOWRY, Charles Bowen, jurist, was born at Oxford, Miss., May 14, 1844; son of Judge James M. and Narcissa(Bowen) Howry; grandson of the Rev. Daniel Howry and of Charles Bowen, and a descendant of Virginia and South Carolina families of Revolutionary stock. His first ancestors in America came to Pennsylvania and South Carolina, and the Bowens bore a conspicuous part in the battle of King's Mountain. He entered the University of Mississippi, leaving his studies at the outbreak of the civil war to enlist as a private in the 29th Mississippi infantry of the Confederate army. He was promoted 1st lieutenant before the close of the war. He served in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Franklin, and was severely wounded at the last-named. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Mississippi in 1867 with the degree of LL.B. and began the practice of law. He declined the appointment of state attorney of Mississippi, offered him by Governor Alcorn in 1870; was a representative in the Mississippi state legislature in 1880–84; was U.S. district attorney, 1885–89; a member of the Democratic national committee, 1891–96; assistant attorney-general of the United States, 1893–96, and associate justice of the U.S. court of claims from 1896. He was elected a member of the American Bar association and of the Mississippi Historical

society. He was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Mississippi, 1882–94, and received the degree of LL.D. from the university in 1896.

HOWRY, James Moorman, jurist, was born in Botetourt county, Va., Aug. 4, 1804; son of the Rev. Daniel and Fredrica (Wax) Howry. He received a limited education in the common school, read law in Tennessee with General Parsons at Rogersville and with Ephraim S. Foster (q.v.), and in 1826 was elected colonel of the Tennessee regiment in Hawkins county, Tenn. He subsequently served as clerk of the Tennessee senate, house of representatives and supreme court; and in 1836 was attorney-general for the circuit. He was married in 1834 to Narcissa, daughter of Charles Bowen. He removed to Mississippi in 1836 and was elected circuit judge in 1844. He was a charter trustee of the University of Mississippi, 1844–70; secretary and treasurer of the board, 1851–80; chairman of the executive committee of the board, 1845–51, and proctor of the university, 1848–56. He was a prominent Mason. He died in Oxford, Miss., April 14, 1884.

HOWS, John Augustine, artist, was born in New York city in 1831; son of John William Stanhope Hows (1797–1871), professor of elocution in Columbia college, 1843–57, editor, and author of dramatic literature. The son was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1852, A. M., 1855. He studied theology, intending to enter the priesthood of the P.E. church, but abandoned it to study law. This he also abandoned and devoted himself to art. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1862 and exhibited *Vanitas Vanitatum*, *An Adirondack Lake*, and *The Sanctuary of St. Alban's Church, New York* (1876); *Paul Smith*, *St. Regis* (1871). He was an illustrator on wood and among the first to illustrate books in the body of the type page. He was an associate editor of *The Churchman* and of *The Home Journal*. He died in New York city, Sept. 27, 1874.

HOXIE, Vinnie Ream, sculptor, was born in Madison, Wis., Sept. 23, 1846. Her father was a clerk in a government department at Washington, D.C., and the girl was brought up in that city. She was graduated at Christian college, Columbia, Mo., during the progress of the civil war, and returning to Washington was among the first women appointed to a responsible government clerkship in the post-office department. She studied the sculptor's art, and produced the head of an Indian chief that drew to her studio the art-critics of Washington and gave to her commissions for busts of General Grant, Senator Reverdy Johnson, Gen. Albert Pike, Senator John Sherman and Representative Thaddeus Stevens. Her full-length figure of "The Indian Girl" was cast in bronze, and her "America," a fountain composed of four female figures, representing the points of the compass, with typical emblems of the four sections of the union, was much praised. She produced in marble "Miriam, as she met the children of Israel as they crossed the Red Sea;" and a statue of Abraham Lincoln, which was placed in the national capitol, she being the first woman to receive an order from the government. While making this statue she spent three years in Europe studying ancient and modern statuary, and while abroad produced medallions of Gustave Doré, Père Hyacinth, Wilhelm von Kaulbach, the Abbé Liszt and T. B. Read. She modelled a bust of Lincoln for Cornell university; a life-size statue of "Sappho;" "The Spirit of the Carnival," and several ideal busts. Later she secured in competition a commission from congress to make a statue of Farragut, which was cast in metal from the flagship *Hartford*, and placed in Farragut square, Washington. After her marriage, May 28, 1878, to Maj. Richard L. Hoxie, of the U.S. corps of engineers, she gave up her profession, but lectured on the subject with demonstrations on the stage, in several large cities, in behalf of charities. She made her home in Washington, D.C.

FARRAGUT MONUMENT.

HOYNE, Thomas, lawyer, was born in New York city, Feb. 11, 1817; son of Patrick and Eleanor M. (Byrne) Hoyne. He was brought up as a merchant's clerk, went to Chicago in 1837, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was married, Sept. 17, 1840, to Leonora M., daughter of John T. Temple. He was city clerk, 1840–42, and practised law in Galena, Ill., 1842–44, and in Chicago, 1844–83. He was judge of probate in 1847; U.S. district attorney for Illinois by appointment of President Pierce, 1853–57; U.S. marshal for the northern district of Illinois by appointment of President Buchanan, 1859–61; member of the Union Defence committee of Chicago, 1861–65, and delegate to the National Union convention of 1866. He was interested in the founding of the University of Chicago in 1856–57, and the establishment of the Hoyne professorship of international and constitutional

law was a recognition of this service by the trustees. He was also interested in the establishment of the Chicago Astronomical observatory, and held membership in the various scientific and literary associations of Chicago. He presided over the first meeting held after the great fire of 1871, to organize the free public library of Chicago, and was president of its first board of directors. He published a history of the library up to 1877. He was elected mayor of Chicago in 1876 on a citizens' reform ticket, and held the office six weeks, when it was decided that the new charter of the city extended the term of the incumbent, and Mr. Hoyne at once stepped out to avoid confusion. He was a presidential elector on the Van Buren and Adams ticket in 1848, and on the Greeley and Brown ticket in 1872. He was killed in a railroad accident near Albion, N.Y., July 27, 1883.

HOYT, Albert Harrison, editor, was born in Sandwich, N.H., Dec. 6, 1826; son of Benjamin Ray and Lucinda(Freeman) Hoyt, and grandson of Benjamin and Lydia (Joslyn) Hoyt. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1850, and studied law in Portsmouth, N.H. He was one of the state school commissioners of New Hampshire, 1852–53; clerk of the supreme judicial court, 1853–56; lawyer in Portsmouth, N.H., 1856–62, and paymaster in the army, 1862–66, with rank of major, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 1865. He resided in Boston, Mass., 1866–78, where he devoted himself to literature. He was elected a life member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, and was editor of the *Register*, 1868–76. He resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1878–82; returned to Boston in 1882, and in 1887 he accepted a clerkship in the U.S. subtreasury, Boston. He is the author of valuable papers relating to the early history of New England, and edited for the New England Historic Genealogical society Vol. IV. of *Memorial Biographies* (1885), and, in part, other volumes of the series.

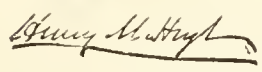
HOYT, Benjamin Thomas, educator, was boru in Boston, Mass., Oct. 18, 1821; son of Benjamin Ray and Lucinda (Freeman) Hoyt and grandson of Benjamin and Lydia (Joslyn) Hoyt. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1846; was principal of the high school at Middletown, Conn., 1846–49; of the high school at Chelsea, Mass., 1849–52, and of Lawrenceburg institute, Ind., 1852–54. He was associate editor of *The Indiana School Journal*, 1854–56; principal of Indiana Female college, Indianapolis, and teacher of mental and moral science there, 1856–58; professor of Latin and literature, Indiaua Asbury (now DePauw) university, 1858–63, aud professor of belles-lettres and history there, 1863–67. He died in Greencastle, Ind., May 24, 1867.

HOYT, Charles Hale, playwright, was born in Concord, N.H., July 26, 1860. He acquired his education at the Boston Latin school, did some newspaper work, studied law for a time in Charlestown, N.H., and was dramatic and musical editor of the Boston *Post* for five years. He was for two terms a Democratic representative in the New Hampshire legislature. His first production as a playwright was "Gifford's Luck," a serious piece, which was well received. He then devoted himself to writing plays and later became a theatrical manager, leasing the Garrick and Madison Square theatres in New York city. He was married in 1887 to Flora Walsh, an actress, who died in 1893; and in 1894 he was married to Caroline Scales Miskel, also an actress, aud noted as one of the most beautiful women on the stage. She died in 1898. Mr. Hoyt's plays were remarkably successful, and the profits from "A Trip to Chinatown" alone had amounted to $500,000 up to 1895. In 1900 his health broke down from overwork and the shock of his wife's death. His plays are as follows: *Gifford's Luck; Gozelia; A Bunch of Keys; A Parlor Match; A Rag Baby; A Tin Soldier; A Hole in the Ground; A Midnight Bell; A Brass Monkey; A Texas Steer; A Temperance Town; A Black Sheep; A Trip to Chinatown; A Milk-White Flag; A Contented Woman; A Stranger in New York; A Day and a Night in New York; A Dog in the Manger.* He died in Charlestown, N. H., Nov. 22, 1900.

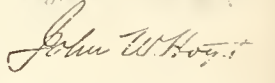
HOYT, Francis Southack, educator and editor, was born in Lyndon, Vt., Nov. 5, 1822; son of Benjamin Ray and Lucinda (Freeman) Hoyt; grandson of Benjamin and Lydia (Joslyn) Hoyt, born in Massachusetts, and died iu Craftsbury, Vt., and probably a descendant of John Hoyt, 1640. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1844; became a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church, and served as teacher and pastor in New England, 1844–48. In 1848 he removed to Salem, Ore. He was president of Willamette university, Salem, Ore., 1855–60; professor of chemistry and natural history in Ohio Wesleyan university, 1860–66; and Chrisman professor of Biblical literature, 1866–72; editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1872–84; delegate to the Methodist ecumenical conference, 1881; delegate to the general conference, 1860, 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884, and presiding elder, 1884–96. He received the degree of D.D. from Baldwin university in 1869 and from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1873, and was president of the board of trustees of Baldwin university, Berea, Ohio, 1885–1900. He edited Angus's *Bible Hand Book* (1868).

HOYT, Henry Martyn, goveruor of Pennsylvania, was born in Kingstou, Pa., June 8, 1830; son of Lieut. Ziba and Nancy (Hurlbut) Hoyt;

grandson of Daniel Hoyt, a Revolutionary soldier, who settled in the Wyoming valley about 1795; great[2]-grandson of Walter Hoyt, of Fairfield county, Conn., and great[3]-grandson of Simon Hoyt, the founder of the Hoyt family in America, who came from England about 1629 and settled in Charlestown. Ziba Hoyt was commended in official orders for "gallantry in action" in the war of 1812. Henry M. Hoyt was prepared for college at Wyoming seminary and was a student at Lafayette college, 1846–48, and at Williams college, 1848–49, graduating at the latter, A.B., 1849, A.M., 1865. He was tutor at Towanda, Pa., 1849–50; and was professor of mathematics in Wyoming seminary, 1851–53, and in a graded school in Memphis, Tenn., 1853–54. He was admitted to the bar in 1853 and practised in Wilkesbarre, Pa. He helped to recruit the 52d Pennsylvania volunteers in 1861 and was its lieutenant-colonel, serving in the Army of the Potomac, 1861–63, and as colonel under Gillmore in South Carolina, 1863–65, except while a prisoner-of-war at Macon, Ga., and Charleston, S.C. He led the advance of McClellan's army in the march from Bottom's Bridge to Seven Pines and directed the building of bridges across the Chickahominy. At Fair Oaks he gave valuable information to General Sumner, and as commander of his brigade he held the Confederates in check at the passage of the Chickahominy. Under Gillmore he engaged in the siege of Morris Island and Fort Wagner. In June, 1864, he led the advance division of boats planned for the capture of Fort Johnson, landed his men and entered the fort. The other divisions not coming to his support, he was obliged to surrender to superior force. He was imprisoned at Macon and was returned to Charleston, where with other Federal officers he was placed under the fire of the Federal guns during the siege of the place. After his release he was with his regiment till the close of the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 15, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field." He resumed the practice of law at Wilkesbarre; was additional law judge for the 11th Pennsylvania district, 1867–69; internal revenue collector for Luzerne and Susquehanna counties, 1869–73; chairman of the Republican state committee, 1875–76; and governor of Pennsylvania, 1879–83. During his term as governor the debt of the state was reduced to $10,000,000, which was refunded at three per cent.; and a new penitentiary was built and its use restricted to criminals convicted of first offences between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, abolishing solitary confinement and making it an industrial reformatory. He was married in 1855 to Mary E., daughter of Elijah Loveland, of Kingston, Pa. Their son, Henry Martyn, Jr., was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1878, and at the University of Pennsylvania, LL.B., 1881; became first a lawyer and then a banker, being president of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, Pa., and returning to the practice of his profession, he was appointed an assistant attorney-general of the United States in 1897. Governor Hoyt received from Lafayette college the degree of A.M. in 1865 and that of LL.D. in 1882, and from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of LL.D. in 1881. He is the author of: *The Seventeen Townships of the Susquehanna: a History of the Controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania* (1879); *Protection versus Free Trade: the Scientific Validity of Defensive Duties* (1885.) He died at HWilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 1, 1892.



HOYT, John Wesley, educationist, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1831; son of Joab and Judith (Hawley) Hoyt, and grandson of Nathan Hoyt, a Revolutionary patriot of Massachusetts. He was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, A. B., 1849; A.M., 1852, and studied both law and medicine at Cincinnati. He was graduated, M.D., at the Eclectic Medical college in 1852, and was professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence therein, 1852–56, succeeding Judge J. B. Stallo when sent as U.S. minister to Italy; also lecturer in Antioch college by invitation of President Horace Mann, 1854–56, and professor of chemistry in Cincinnati College of Medicine, 1854–56; having meantime, in 1854, been married to Elizabeth Orpha Sampson, Ph.D., of Athens, Ohio. After taking an active part throughout the western and northwestern states in the Frémont presidential campaign, he settled at Madison, Wis., 1857: published the *Wisconsin Farmer and Northwestern Cultivator*, 1857–67, having a leading part in securing the congressional endowment of colleges of agriculture and



the mechanic arts; was secretary and manager of the Wisconsin State Agricultural society and vice-president of the U.S. Agricultural society, 1860–72; U.S. commissioner to the World's exhibition, London, 1862; to the Paris Universal exposition, 1867, afterward making an educational tour of both Europe and America, and by request of Secretary of State Seward, submitting the report published by congress in 1870. In 1869 he was made chairman of a committee of the National Teachers' (now Educational) association on a national university, and submitted three annual reports, which were unanimously adopted, besides offering a bill to congress which was unanimously reported by the house committee on education, 1872. He founded the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1870; reorganized the Chicago Historical society's great library, 1871; was prime mover in the efforts which secured the enlargement of the Wisconsin State university. In 1873 he was U.S. executive commissioner at the Vienna Universal exposition, and final acting chief commissioner, as well as president of the international jury for education and science. He was commissioner of water-routes to the seaboard and state railway commissioner for Wisconsin, 1873–76, submitting voluminous reports which led to a revision of the railway laws, and receiving the formal thanks of the governor in the name of the people, and of all railway presidents in behalf of the corporations. He was U.S. commissioner to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, 1876, and final president of its international jury for education; submitted the educational report published by order of congress in 1877, and by invitation of the President, assisted in planning reforms in the civil service. Having declined the President's offer of the Spanish and other foreign missions, he accepted the office of governor of Wyoming in 1878, so discharging its duties that his reappointment was unanimously petitioned for by joint resolution of the legislature, one house being Democratic and the other Republican. He was president of the international jury for education, New Orleans Universal exposition, 1884–85; originator of development enterprises, public libraries, the Wyoming Academy of Sciences and the University of Wyoming, of which last he was first president, 1887–91; meanwhile, as member of the constitutional convention, assisting to secure the admission of Wyoming into the union of states, and, though not a candidate, receiving generous support for the U.S. senate. Repairing to the seaboard in 1891, for reasons of health, he was successively vice-president of the Pan-Republic congress at Philadelphia, 1891; chairman of the Russian famine relief committee of the United States, 1891–92; the World's Columbian commission's special representative for foreign affairs at Chicago, 1893, so settling the differences between the American and foreign world that he received the grateful acknowledgments of all the national commissions; commissioner plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Korea to the universal postal congress of Washington, 1897; and chairman of a national committee of four hundred to promote the establishment of the University of the United States. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Missouri in 1876, medals from the French and German governments in 1867 and 1893, and was decorated with the commander's cross of the imperial order of Francis Joseph in 1873. He was elected officer of the leading national educational, scientific and patriotic organizations, and is the author of many published writings.

HOYT, Joseph Gibson, educator, was born in Dunbarton, N.H., Jan. 19, 1815; son of Joshua F. and Olive R. Hoyt. His father was a farmer. He prepared for college at Hopkinton and Andover academies, taught school five winters, entered Yale in 1836 and was graduated in 1840, standing sixth in a class of one hundred. He received his A.M. degree in 1843. While in college he was an editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine*. He was principal of an academy at Plymouth, N.H., 1840–41, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Phillips Exeter academy, 1841–59. He was married, April 13, 1842, to Margarette T. Chamberlain, of Exeter, Mass. In 1851 he was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution. He was chancellor and professor of Greek in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1859–62. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1859. He revised Colton's *Greek Reader* (1845–46) and published *Miscellaneous Writings, Addresses, Lectures and Reviews* (1861). He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 1862.

HOYT, Oliver, philanthropist, was born in Stamford, Conn., Aug. 23, 1823; son of Joseph and Maria Blackley (Weed) Hoyt, and a grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Weed) Hoyt and of Eliphalet and Martha (Hoyt) Weed. He began life as a currier and in 1844 removed to New York city, where with his brother William he established the leather business of W. & O. Hoyt, which became a leading house in the trade and was known from 1849 under the firm name of Hoyt Bros. He was a Connecticut state senator for three years, 1877–79, serving for two terms as president of the senate, and on several important committees, being chairman of the committees on humane institutions and Federal relations in 1879. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and contributed liberally to its various institutions, especially to the church at

Stamford; to Wesleyan university to which he gave $25,000; and to Wesley Memorial church, Savannah, Ga., to which he gave $2000, and he bequeathed over $100,000 to other charitable and religious institutions.

He founded *The Methodist* and in 1881 was a delegate to the International Assembly of Methodists in London. He was a presidential elector in 1872. He was a personal friend of General Grant and helped to raise the fund of $250,000 for the general among his friends after the war, and was one of the pall-bearers at Grant's funeral. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1862–87, was president of the board of trustees, 1877–82, and president of the board of trustees of the Ferguson library at Stamford, Conn. He was married, Oct. 19, 1852, to Maria, daughter of John Barney Corse, of New York. He died in Stamford, Conn., May 5, 1887.

HOYT, Wayland, clergyman, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1838; son of the Hon. James Madison and Mary Ella (Bisbee) Hoyt, and grandson of the Hon. David Hoyt and of Alexander M. Bisbee, both of Utica, N.Y. Wayland Hoyt was graduated from Brown university in 1860, and from Rochester Theological seminary in 1863. He was ordained as pastor over the Baptist church of Pittsfield, Mass., serving 1863–64; was pastor of the Ninth Street church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1864–67; the Strong Place church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1867–73, 1876–82; the Tabernacle church, New York city, 1873–74; Shawmut Avenue church, Boston, Mass., 1874–76; again pastor at Strong Place, 1876–81; of the Memorial church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1882–89; the First church, Minneapolis, Minn., 1890–96, and Epiphany church, Philadelphia, 1896–99. In 1864 he was married to Maude, daughter of Daniel Hopkins Mansfield, of Salem, Mass. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Rochester in 1877. He is the author of: *Hints and Helps for the Christian Life* (1880); *Present Lessons from Distant Days* (1881); *Gleams from Paul's Prison* (1882); *Along the Pilgrimage* (1884); *The Brook in the Way* (1886); *Saturday Afternoon* (1890); *Light on Life's Highway* (1890); *At His Feet* (1891); *In His Steps* (1892); *For Shine and Shades* (1899); *Helps Upward* (1899); *Walks and Talks with Mr. Spurgeon* (1900), and articles in journals and reviews.

HUBBARD, Asahel W., representative, was born in Haddam, Conn., Jan. 18, 1819. He was educated in the district school and removed to Indiana in 1838, where he was a school teacher and law student. He was admitted to the bar in 1841 and practised in the state, 1841–57. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1847–50, and in 1857 removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he was judge of the fourth judicial district of the state. He was a representative from Iowa in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1863–69. He died in Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1879.

HUBBARD, Bela, geologist, was born in Hamilton, N.Y., April 23, 1814; son of Thomas Hill and Phebe (Hubbard) Hubbard, and grandson of the Rev. Bela and Grace Dunbar (Hill) Hubbard. He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1834, removed to Michigan in 1837, and was assistant state geologist, 1838–41. He was admitted to the bar in Detroit in 1842 and engaged in surveying and in the real estate business in that city. In 1845 and 1846, in company with W. A. Burt, another land surveyor, acting under instructions from the general land office, he gathered information in regard to the rocks of the country traversed by the township lines of linear surveys in Michigan. He was married in 1846 to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John A. and Sarah (Harvey) Baughman, of Detroit. He was a charter member of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists; the first president of the Michigan State Agricultural society; a trustee of the state asylums for the insane and deaf and dumb, and an original member of the Wayne county Pioneer society. Hamilton college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1892. He contributed scientific papers to various periodicals, and in 1842 was editor of the *Western Farmer*, Detroit. His chief technical papers and pamphlets were collected and republished as *Memorials of Half a Century* (1887). He died in Detroit, Mich., June 13, 1896.

HUBBARD, Chester Dorman, representative, was born in Hamden, Conn., Nov. 25, 1814; son of Dana and Asenath (Dorman) Hubbard; grandson of John and Martha (Bradley) Hubbard, and a descendant of William Hubbard of Ipswich, Mass., who was born at Ipswich, England, in 1594, and landed at Boston, Mass., Oct. 6, 1635. His parents made their home in Wheeling, Va., in 1819, where he received his preparatory education. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1840; was a lumber merchant in Wheeling, 1840–53; a member of the house of delegates of Virginia, 1851–52; president of the Bank of Wheeling, 1853–58; president of the Crescent iron works, 1858–61; a delegate to the state secession convention of 1861, and voted against the ordinance of secession; a member of the Wheel-

ing convention of 1861 that formed the "Restored government of Virginia," resulting in the foundation of the state of West Virginia; state senator, 1863–64; representative in the 39th and 40th congresses, 1865–69, and bank president, manufacturer of iron and steel, and railroad president, 1871–91. He was a lay delegate to the general conference of the M.E. church in 1872. He was a delegate from West Virginia to the Republican national conventions at Baltimore, Md., in 1864, and Chicago, Ill., in 1880. He was active in educational work, having aided in the establishment of free schools in Wheeling, the first system of the kind in the state of Virginia, and in the support of a private school of high class for each sex in that city. He was married in 1842 to Sarah Pallister, of Wheeling, and his son, Chester Russell Hubbard, engaged with him in business. He died in Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 23, 1891.

HUBBARD, David, representative, was born in Virginia, in 1790. He received a liberal education and was a professional surveyor and lawyer. He removed to Mississippi Territory, and settled in the northern portion of the territory in what became Lawrence county, Ala., where he practised both his professions. In the war of 1812 he joined the volunteer forces under General Jackson at New Orleans, where he held the rank of major and served as quartermaster. In the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, he was shot through the lungs. He was the first to discover the immense coal and iron deposits of northern Alabama. He built the railroad from Tuscumbia to Florence, to avoid the passage of Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee river, one of the first railroads in the United States, the cars being run over wooden rails. He also established cotton factories, tanneries, shoe factories and flour-mills. The slaves were instructed in all these trades, but their labor in cotton factories had to be discontinued on account of the injury to their health. He was a trustee of the University of Alabama, 1828–35; a state senator in 1830; a state representative from Courtland at various times between 1831 and 1851; a representative in the 26th congress, 1839–41; a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket, 1844; a representative from Kinlock, Ala., in the 31st congress, 1849–51; a presidential elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in 1860; a representative in the Confederate States congress, 1861–63; and Confederate States Indian commissioner, 1863–65. The war destroyed his mills, factories and tanneries, together with the improvements on his plantations, and in 1865 he established a new tan-yard near Ewell Station, Maury county, Tenn., where his former slaves aided him in re-establishing his lost fortune. He died at the home of his son, Duncan, in Louisiana, in 1874.

HUBBARD, Elbert, author, was born in Bloomington, Ill., June 19, 1859; son of Dr. Silas and Julia (Read) Hubbard, grandson of Moses Hubbard, and a descendant of George Hubbard, Connecticut, 1620. His education was acquired in the public schools. In 1876 he entered journalism and in 1894 founded and became editor of *The Philistine*, published at East Aurora, N.Y. He also became proprietor of the Roycroft Shop, noted for its *de luxe* editions of the classics, and its profit-sharing arrangement for giving work to the people of the village, over one hundred of whom found employment in the various handicrafts. In 1900 he lectured in several cities on the work of the Roycroft Shop and other subjects. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Tufts college in 1899. He is the author of: *No Enemy but Himself* (1892); *A Tale of the Prairies* (1892); *One Day* (1893); *Forbes of Harvard* (1895); *Little Journeys to the Homes of Good Men and Great* (1896); *Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women* (1896); *The Legacy* (1897); *Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors* (1897); *Little Journeys to the Homes of American Statesmen* (1898); *Little Journeys to the Homes of English Authors* (1899); *Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Painters* (1899); *Time and Chance* (1902) *The Journeys* series was prepared from material gathered during the author's travels.

HUBBARD, Frank Gaylord, educator, was born in Oswego, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1859; son of Joseph Bardwell and Chloe (McChesney) Hubburd, and a lineal descendant from George Hubbard, who emigrated from England in 1633 and settled in Guilford, Conn. He attended the Boys' English and Classical school at Oswego, N.Y., 1872–76, and was graduated from Williams college in 1880. He was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins university, 1884–87, at Berlin in 1886, and at Oxford, 1888–89; was assistant in English at Johns Hopkins in 1887; instructor in English literature at Smith college, Mass., 1887–88, and at the University of California, 1889–92; assistant professor of English literature at the University of Wisconsin, 1892–95, associate professor of English philology, 1895–98, and was elected professor of the English language in 1898. He was elected a member of the Modern Language Association of America in 1886; and of the Amer-

ican Philological association in 1896. He was married, Sept. 13, 1888, to Louise Parke Rowe. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Johns Hopkins university in 1887.

HUBBARD, Gardiner Greene, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1822; son of Judge Samuel and Mary (Greene) Hubbard; grandson of Gardiner Greene, and a direct descendant of the Rev. William Hubbard, Harvard, 1642. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1841, and practised law in Boston, 1843–73, and in Washington, D.C., 1873–87. He was a projector of, and director in, the American Bell Telephone company; organized the international, the oriental and other foreign corporations under the Bell patents, and perfected the telephone service of Russia. In 1876 he was appointed by President Grant a special commissioner to investigate the subject of railway mail transportation. He was a member of the board of education of Massachusetts; regent of the Smithsonian Institution; vice-president of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and of the American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers; a member of the Anthropological, the Geological and the National Geographic societies of Washington, D.C.; president of the joint commission of the scientific societies of Washington; governor of the Society of Colonial Wars; a trustee of the Columbian university, D.C., 1883–97; of the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, 1867–97, and of the Washington free public library. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbian university in 1888, and from Dartmouth in 1894. His daughter Mabel became the wife of Alexander Graham Bell (q.v.). In 1898 Mr. Hubbard's widow presented to the U.S. government the large collection of etchings and engravings which he had gathered, together with $20,000 for its annual increase. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 1897.

HUBBARD, George Warner, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1818; son of Henry and Mercy (Warner) Hubbard, and a descendant from John Hubbard, of Hatfield, Mass., who removed to Hadley, Mass., in 1660 from Weathersfield, Conn. He was educated at Hopkins academy and at the academies at Lester and Shelburne Falls, Mass., and was a state senator, 1853–55. In 1871 he became president of the "Smith Charities," founded by Oliver Smith, of Hatfield, a system by which the interest of $1,000,000 was distributed as marriage portions among poor and deserving young couples. He was treasurer of Smith college, Northampton, Mass., 1873–88, and bequeathed to that institution the bulk of his estate, amounting to about $64,000. He married, in 1843, Philura P. Dickinson. He died in Hatfield, Mass., April 28, 1888.

HUBBARD, Gurdon Saltonstall, pioneer, was born in Windsor, Vt., Aug. 22, 1802; eldest son of Elizur and Abigail (Sage) Hubbard, natives of Connecticut. His father, a lawyer, had become poor by unfortunate speculations, and Gurdon obtained little more than a common school education. He was employed by the American Fur company, and was sent to Mackinaw as an Indian trader. The larger part of his salary he contributed to the support of his family. He visited Fort Dearborn (the site of Chicago) in November, 1818, and established trading posts in Illinois and Michigan, by way of Chicago, to Mackinaw, making twenty-six trips, 1819–26. In 1827 he engaged in the trading business on his own account, and when the business became unprofitable he removed to Chicago. He served as a volunteer against unfriendly Indians, and represented his district in the state legislature in 1832. He erected the first large warehouse built of brick, in Chicago, and in 1836 he sold out his mercantile establishment and embarked in the commission business. He formed the Eagle line between Buffalo and the upper lakes. He was appointed by Governor Joseph Duncan one of the commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan canal in 1835. In 1836, as agent of the Ætna Fire Insurance company, of Hartford, Conn., he wrote the first fire insurance policy ever issued in Chicago. He was a director of the State Bank of Illinois, and in 1841 aided in the organization of the board of trade. Previous to his removal to Chicago he had brought a large drove of hogs into the village, and had slaughtered them for the garrison, and soon after his removal he engaged in the packing of beef and pork, which he continued on a large scale until the destruction of his packing house by fire in 1863, after which he engaged in the indirect importation of tea from China. He retired from active business in 1871. He was an organizer of St. James's Episcopal church, the first Episcopal church in Chicago; builder and owner of the first large hotel, and was a director in the first company to supply the village with water, in 1836. He was twice married: first, in 1831, to Eleanor Berry, of Ohio, who died in 1838; and secondly, to Mary Ann Hubbard, of Chicago. In 1885 he became totally blind. He died in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1886.

HUBBARD, Henry, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Charlestown, N.H., May 3, 1784. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1803, A.M., 1806, and became a lawyer, practising in Charlestown. He was a state representative, 1812–27, and speaker of the house, 1824–27; was state solicitor for Cheshire county, 1823–28; judge of the probate court, 1827–29; representative in the 21st, 22d and 23d congresses, 1829–35, and speaker *pro tempore* of the house in the 23d congress; U.S. senator from New Hampshire, 1835–41; governor of New Hampshire, 1842–44, and U.S. sub-treasurer at Boston under appointment of President Polk, 1846–49. He died in Charlestown, N.H., June 5, 1857.

HUBBARD, John, governor of Maine, was born in Readville, Maine, March 22, 1794; son of Dr. John and Olive (Wilson) Hubbard. His father and grandfather were physicians, and his father was at one time a representative in the general court of Massachusetts. The son was graduated at Dartmouth in 1816; taught in Hallowell, Maine; studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1822, and practised in Dinwiddie county, Va., 1822–29. He was married in July, 1825, to Sarah H. Barrett, of Dresden, Maine. He returned to Hallowell, Maine, in 1830; was state senator, 1842–43; supported the Maine liquor law; was governor of Maine, 1850–53; agent of the United States treasury, under appointment of President Buchanan 1857–59, and commissioner under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, 1859–61. He received the degree of LL.D. from Waterville college (afterward Colby university) in 1851, of which institution he was a trustee, 1849–62. He died in Hallowell, Maine, Feb. 6, 1869.

HUBBARD, John Henry, representative, was born in Salisbury, Conn., March 24, 1894; youngest son of Parley and Anne (Catlin) Hubbard; grandson of Joseph Hubbard and of John and Sarah (Landon) Catlin, and a descendant of John Hubbard, of Pomfret, Conn. He was educated in the public schools; taught school when fifteen years old; studied law with Elisha Sterling, in Salisbury; was admitted to the bar in 1826, and practised at Lakeville, Litchfield county, 1826–56. He was state senator, 1847 and 1848, and state's attorney for Litchfield county, 1849–54. He removed to Litchfield in 1856, and helped to recruit the 13th and 19th Connecticut regiments in 1861 and to care for the families of the soldiers in the field. He was a Republican representative from the fourth Connecticut district in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863–67. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866, and on retiring from congress in 1867 he resumed the practice of law. He died at Litchfield, Conn., July 30, 1872.

HUBBARD, Joseph Stillman, astronomer, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 7, 1823; son of Ezra Stiles and Eliza (Church) Hubbard; grandson of Deacon Isaac and Jane (Berry) Hubbard, and a descendant of the Rev. William Hubbard, who was born in England in 1621, came to America with his father in 1630 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. He was graduated at Yale in 1843. He taught a classical school and studied mathematics and astronomy, 1843–44; was assistant in the high school observatory, Philadelphia, Pa., 1844, and was computer of the observations of latitude and longitude made by Frémont's Rocky Mountain exploring expedition, declining an invitation to accompany the next expedition in the same capacity. He was professor of mathematics in the U.S. navy on duty at the Washington observatory from 1845 until his death. He presented to the Smithsonian Institution the zodiacs of Vesta, Astrea, Hebe, Flora and Metis in November, 1848; those of Hygea, Parthenope and Clio in 1849, and that of Egeria later. He was an original member of the National Academy of Sciences; a member of the National Institute of Washington, 1845–63, and a fellow of the American Philosophical society, 1852–63. He was acting editor of the *Astronomical Journal* during the absence of Dr. Benjamin A. Gould, and its pages preserve an elaborate series of papers on his investigations on Biela's comet, on the comet of 1843, and on the orbit of Egeria. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 16, 1863.

HUBBARD, Lucius Frederick, governor of Minnesota, was born in Troy, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1836; son of Charles F. and Margaret (Van Valkenberg) Hubbard; grandson of Lucius and Annie (Pomeroy) Hubbard, and a descendant of George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard, who emigrated from England and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1636. His maternal ancestors were early Dutch settlers in the valley of the Hudson river. He was educated at Chester, Vt., and Granville academy, N.Y. He worked at the tinner's trade in Chicago, Ill., 1854–57; was the founder of the *Republican*, Red Wing, Minn., and its editor, 1857–61; and registrar of deeds, 1858–61. He enlisted as a private in the 5th Minnesota infantry in December, 1861, and was promoted

captain in February, 1862, lieutenant-colonel in March, 1862, and colonel in August, 1862. He was wounded in the battle of Corinth, May 28, 1862, and led his regiment at the second battle of Corinth, Oct. 3–4, 1862, and the 2d brigade, 1st division, in the battle of Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1862. He was transferred with his regiment to the 15th army corps in the spring of 1863, and took part in the siege and assault of Vicksburg. Afterward he commanded the 2d brigade in the Red River campaign and participated in seven battles in quick succession. His brigade formed the first line of the assaulting column at Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864, and captured artillery colors and many prisoners. Colonel Hubbard was severely wounded, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for "conspicuous gallantry" in that battle. He led the advance in the capture of Spanish Fort, Mobile, April 8, 1864, and was mustered out of the service in October, 1865, having participated in thirty-one battles of the war. On returning to Red Wing, Minn., he engaged in milling and as a railroad constructor. He was a state senator, 1873–75, and governor of Minnesota, 1882–87. In 1898 he was commissioned a brigadier-general in the volunteer army and engaged in the war with Spain, commanding the 3d division, 7th army corps, during his entire term of service.

HUBBARD, Lucius Lee, geologist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1849; son of Lucius Virgilius and Annie Elizabeth (Lee) Hubbard, grandson of Lucius and Anne (Pomeroy) Hubbard, and a descendant of George Hubbard, of Wethersfield, Conn., 1636. He was prepared for college at Exeter, N. H., and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1872; at Boston university, LL.B., 1875, and at the University of Bonn, Germany, A.M. and Ph.D., 1886. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1875, and practised in Boston until 1883, when he turned his attention to geology. In 1891 he removed to Houghton, Mich., and in 1893 was appointed state geologist of Michigan. He is the author of: *Hubbard's Guide to Moosehead Lake and Northern Maine; Woods and Lakes of Maine, a Trip from Moosehead Lake to New Brunswick in a Birch-bark Canoe* (1883); *On Powellite from a New Locality*, with G. A. Koenig (1893); *Two New Geological Cross-Sections of Keweenaw Point* (1894); *Keweenaw Point with Particular Reference to the Felsites and their Associated Rocks*, Vol. VI., Part II., Michigan Geological Survey (1899).

HUBBARD, Oliver Payson, scientist, was born in Pomfret, Conn., March 31, 1809; son of Stephen and Zeruah (Grosvenor) Hubbard; grandson of Col. Benjamin Hubbard, and of Oliver Grosvenor; and a descendant of John Grosvenor, who died at Roxbury, Mass., in 1691. He was a student at Hamilton college, 1825–26; and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1828; A.M., 1831. He taught in Geneva, N.Y., 1828–29; and in Richmond, Va., 1829–31; was assistant in Yale chemical laboratory, 1831–36; and lecturer on chemistry, mineralogy and geology at Wesleyan university, 1835. He was connected with Dartmouth college as professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, 1836–66; lecturer on the same branches, 1866–69; lecturer on chemistry and pharmacy, 1869–71; professor of chemistry and pharmacy, 1871–83; and professor emeritus, 1883–1900.

Oliver P. Hubbard

He was a representative in the state legislature of New Hampshire, 1863–64. He was an overseer of Thayer School of Civil Engineering, Dartmouth college, N.H., 1871–95; travelled in Europe, 1878; was secretary, vice-president and president of the New York Academy of Sciences; member of the Association of American Geologists, of the American Historical association and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of the Boston Natural History society and the Montreal Natural History society; and honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and of the New Hampshire Medical society. He was married, May 17, 1837, to Faith Wadsworth, daughter of Professor Benjamin Silliman, of Yale college, and their son, Grosvenor Silliman Hubbard, became a prominent lawyer in New York city. Dartmouth gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1873; the South Carolina Medical college that of M.D. in 1837, and Hamilton that of LL.D. in 1861. He is the author of a number of scientific contributions published in the *American Journal of Science* and of *History of Dartmouth Medical College and Dr. Nathan Smith its Founder* (1880). He died in New York city, March 9, 1900.

HUBBARD, Richard Bennet, governor of Texas and diplomatist, was born in Walton county, Ga., Nov. 1, 1835; son of Richard B. and Serena (Carter) Hubbard; grandson of Richard B. Hubbard, of North Carolina, and a descendant on his mother's side of the Carters of Virginia. His father was a planter. He was graduated at Mercer university, Georgia, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1854; attended law lectures at the University of Virginia, 1851; was graduated at Harvard, LL.B.,

in 1852, and began the practice of law in Tyler, Texas. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, June 2, 1856, and President Buchanan appointed him U.S. district attorney for the western district of Texas.

He resigned in 1858 and was elected a representative in the state legislature. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, April 23, 1860, and at Richmond, Va., June 21, 1860. He took sides with the South, and raised the 22d regiment of Texas infantry, which he commanded throughout the civil war. At the close of hostilities he cultivated his farm and when his political disabilities were removed he resumed the practise of law. He was a Presidential elector at large from Texas on the Greeley ticket in 1872; presided over the Democratic state convention of 1874 and was unanimously nominated for lieutenant-governor and elected by a majority of 50,000 votes. He was re-elected in 1876 by 102,000 majority, and when Governor Coke was transferred to the U.S. senate, Dec. 1, 1876, he became governor of Texas. His administration met the approval of the citizens as manifested by resolutions passed unanimously at the Democratic state convention of 1878. He was a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, June 22, 1880, where he was the first delegate to second the nomination of Gen. W. S. Hancock for President. He was again a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, July 8, 1884, where he was temporary chairman, and in the canvass that followed he accompanied the Vice-Presidential candidate in his tour of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. President Cleveland appointed him U.S. minister to Japan in 1883, where he negotiated the celebrated extradition treaty and also negotiated and signed the independent treaty of amity and commerce in 1889. On returning to the United States in 1890 he made his home in Tyler, Texas, and became interested in railroads in Texas, and was elected president of the Alexandria, Tyler and Northwestern Railroad company. He was married first to Eliza, daughter of Dr. C. B. Hudson, of Lafayette, Ala., and secondly to Janie R., daughter of the Hon. Willis Roberts, of Texas. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Mercer university in 1891. He is the author of an address delivered at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876, on the "Resources of Texas," which was published in permanent form and translated in the languages of the continent of Europe and largely read, resulting in an influx of desirable settlers to the state; and he was a member of the Trans-Mississippi state congresses at Topeka, Omaha and New Orleans. He is the author of: *The United States in the Far East, or Modern Japan and the Orient*, an epitome of his observations in Japan. He died in Tyler, Texas, July 12, 1901.

HUBBARD, Richard Dudley, governor of Connecticut, was born in Berlin, Conn., Sept. 7, 1818; son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Dudley) Hubbard. He was graduated at Yale in 1839; entered the law office of Hungerford & Cone at Hartford and qualified himself as a lawyer. He settled in practice in East Hartford, and was a representative in the general assembly in 1842. He then removed to Hartford and represented that town in the general assembly, 1855–58. He was state's attorney for Hartford county, 1846–68; a representative in the 40th congress, 1867–69, declining re-election; was the defeated Democratic candidate for governor of the state in 1872; was governor, 1876–78, and the defeated candidate in 1878. He was a trustee of Trinity college, 1856–58. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity in 1851 and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1877. He died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 28, 1884.

HUBBARD, Richard William, artist, was born in Middletown, Conn., Oct. 15, 1810; son of Thomas and Frances (Tabor) Hubbard. He was a student at Middletown academy and at Yale college, but did not graduate. He devoted himself to art, opened a studio in New York city, and was elected a National Academician in 1858. He later made his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., and was president of the Brooklyn Art association. He was also president of the Artists' Fund society. He spent some time in England and on the continent of Europe, but most of his subjects were American and include: *Mansfield Mountain at Sunset; Showery Day at Lake George; Meadows near Utica; Twilight; High Peak, North Conway; Vermont Hills; The Coming Storm; Early Autumn; Glimpse of the Adirondacks*—the last three exhibited at Philadelphia, 1876; *Hartford, Conn.* (1882); *Afternoon in Summer* (1884); *Down on the Meadow* (1885); *The Watering Place* (1885); *Lake Cazenovia* (1886); *The Old Mill at Coxsackie* (1886); *The Head of the Dam, Mount Moore, N.Y.* (1886), all exhibited at the National Academy. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1874. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1888.

HUBBARD, Samuel, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 2, 1785; son of David, grandson of Henry, and a direct descendant of the Rev.

William Hubbard, Harvard, 1642. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1802; A.M., 1805; studied law with Charles Jackson in Boston and practised in Biddeford, Maine, 1804–10, and in Boston, Mass., as a partner with Judge Jackson, 1810–47. He was married to Mary, daughter of Gardiner Greene, at the time the wealthiest citizen of Boston, and, with the exception of John Jacob Astor and Stephen Girard, in the United States. He was judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1842–47. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1827, and from Harvard in 1842. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1847.

HUBBARD, Samuel Dickinson, cabinet officer, was born in Middletown, Conn., Aug. 10, 1799; son of Elijah and Abigail (Dickinson) Hubbard; grandson of Robert and Eliza (Sill) Hubbard, and a descendant of George Hubbard, who was born in England in 1591, and died in Middletown, Conn., in 1684. He was graduated at Yale college, A.B. in 1819, and studied law, but later devoted himself to the manufacturing business. As a Whig he represented his district in the 29th and 30th congresses, 1845–49. On the resignation of Nathan K. Hall, postmaster-general in the cabinet of President Fillmore in 1852, Mr. Hubbard was appointed as his successor, and he served till the close of President Fillmore's administration. He was president of the Middletown Bible society, a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1831–55, and established the Middletown high school. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan in 1854. He died in Middletown, Conn., Oct. 8, 1855.

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HUBBARD, Thomas Hill, representative, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 8, 1781; son of the Rev. Bela (1739–1812) and Grace Dunbar (Hill) Hubbard; grandson of Daniel and Diana (Ward) Hubbard, and a descendant of George Hubbard, of Guilford, Conn. His father (Yale, A.B., 1758; D.D., 1804) was a celebrated clergyman of the established church and of the P.E. church in America. Thomas Hill Hubbard was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1799, A.M., 1807; studied law with Judge John Woodworth; was admitted to the bar in 1804, and removed to Hamilton, Madison county, N.Y., where he practised law. He was married in 1812 to Phebe, daughter of Micah and Content (Guernsey) Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn. He was surrogate of the county, 1806–16; a presidential elector in 1812, voting for Madison and Gerry; was appointed district attorney in 1817, but resigned when elected to congress, and was a representative in the 15th and 17th congresses, 1817–19 and 1821–23. In 1824 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court of the state of New York and removed to Utica. He was a Presidential elector in 1844 and 1852, voting for Polk and Dallas, and Pierce and King. He died in Utica, N.Y., May 21, 1857.

HUBBARD, William, author, was born in England in 1621, and was brought to America by his parents in 1630. He was one of the first students of Harvard college and was graduated fourth in the first class of 1642, receiving his master's degree in 1645. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1665, and began his work as assistant of the church in Ipswich, of which he subsequently became pastor, serving the congregation, 1665–1703. He prepared a history of Massachusetts Bay colony, for which the general court paid him £50. This MS. was in the house of Chief-Justice Thomas Hutchinson when its contents were destroyed by the mob, Aug. 26, 1765. The Rev. Andrew Eliot saved the MS. from a bonfire and it became the property of the Massachusetts Historical society and was printed in 1815. He is the author of: *A Narration of Troubles with the Indians* (1677); *Sermons* (1684); *Testimony of the Order of the Gospel in Churches* (1701); *History of Massachusetts Bay Colony* (1815). He died in Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 14, 1704.

HUBBELL, Jay Abel, representative, was born in Avon, Mich., Sept. 15, 1829. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1853; was admitted to the bar in 1855, and practised in Ontonagon, Mich., where he was district-attorney of the upper peninsula in 1857 and 1859. In 1860 he removed to Houghton, Mich.; was prosecuting attorney of the county, 1862–66; representative in the 43d–47th congresses, inclusive, 1873–83; chairman of the national congressional committee of the Republican party in the Garfield campaign, 1880; state senator, 1885 and 1887; presidential elector at large for the western district, 1892, and judge of the circuit court, 1894–1900. He was active in founding the Michigan Mining school, a state institution located at Houghton, and was a member of the board of control and president of the board. He died at Houghton, Mich., Oct. 13, 1900.

HUBBELL, Levi, jurist, was born in Ballston, N.Y., April 15, 1808. He was graduated at Union in 1827, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He practised law in Ballston, and was adjutant-general of the state, 1833–36, and member of the state assembly, 1841. He removed to Wisconsin Territory in 1844, and settled in Milwaukee, where he practised law. He was associate justice of the 2d circuit and *ex officio* of the

supreme court of Wisconsin from Aug. 28, 1848, to June 18, 1851, and chief justice to June 1, 1853, when articles of impeachment were preferred on charges of acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. The legislature convened June 6, 1853, that the senate might sit as a court of impeachment, and the assembly presented the charges and the trial continued till July 13, 1853, when the senate decided that the charges had not been sustained and the chief justice was acquitted. He resigned his seat on the bench in 1856, and was succeeded by Alexander W. Randall. He was elected as a War Democrat a member of the state assembly in 1864, and was U.S. district attorney, 1871–75, by appointment of President Grant. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 8, 1876.

HUDE, James, jurist, was born in Woodbridge, Middlesex county, N.J., Aug. 14, 1695; son of Adam and Marion Hude. Adam Hude was born in Scotland in 1661, sailed from Leith for America with two hundred of his banished and oppressed countrymen. Sept. 5, 1685, on the *Henry and Francis*, which was fever-stricken on the voyage and lost by death seventy of its passengers and crew. They landed at Perth Amboy, N.J., and Adam Hude resided on Staten Island until 1695, when he purchased land at Woodbridge, two miles north of Perth Amboy, N.J. He was a member of the provincial assembly of New Jersey, 1701; judge of the court of common pleas 1718–33 and presiding judge of the court and master in chancery. He was married in 1686 to a fellow passenger on the *Henry and Francis*, and they had two sons: Robert, member of the provincial assembly, 1740–42, judge of the court of common pleas, died, July 30, 1748; and James, who was a merchant in New Brunswick, 1726; first recorder of the city of New Brunswick; judge of the court of common pleas, 1732–48; member of the provincial assembly, 1738; member of the governor's council, 1738–46, 1761–63; trustee of Rutgers college; master in chancery, and mayor of New Brunswick. James Hude was married to Mary Johnson and their son James was a trustee of Rutgers college. Of their daughters: Mary married Robert Livingston, Catharine married Cornelius Lowe, Anne married Ravand, son of Philip Kearny and Lady Barney Dexter, and Susannah married William Neilson, a shipping merchant. James Hude died in New Brunswick, N.J., Nov. 1, 1762.

HUDSON, Charles, representative, was born in Marlborough, Mass., Nov. 14, 1795; son of Stephen and Louisa (Williams) Hudson; grandson of John and Elizabeth (McAllister) Hudson, and of Larkin and Anna (Warren) Williams, and a descendant of Daniel Hudson, who came from England to New England about 1639. His father entered the Continental army at the age of sixteen, and after three years' service, shipped on board a privateer which cruised on the coast of Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, and was captured by the British. He was imprisoned for a time in Philadelphia. Charles Hudson was given a good education, taught school, studied theology, and was a Universalist preacher at Westminster, Mass., 1819–39. He was a state representative, 1828–33; a state senator, 1833–39; a member of the executive council, 1839–41; a member of the state board of education, 1837–45; a representative in the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1841–49, where he opposed the war with Mexico, and all appropriations to carry it on. He was naval officer of the port of Boston, 1849–53; editor of the Boston *Daily Atlas*, and U.S. assessor of internal revenue, 1864–68. He presided at the centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington in 1875. He is the author of: *Letters to Rev. Hosea Ballou* (1827); *Reply to Walter Balfour* (1829); *History of Westminster* (1832); *Doubts Concerning the Battle of Bunker Hill* (1857); *Historical Address at the Centennial at Westminster* (1859); *History of Marlborough* (1862); *History of Lexington* (1868). He died in Lexington, Mass., May 4, 1881.

HUDSON, Erasmus Darwin, surgeon, was born in Torringford, Conn., Dec. 15, 1805. He was graduated at Berkshire Medical college in 1827, and practised in Bloomfield, Conn., 1827–50, and in New York city, 1850–80. He was a temperance lecturer, 1828–37, and lecturing agent of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery society, and general agent of the American Anti-slavery society, 1837–49. He was a specialist surgeon in the U.S. army, 1861–65, in the treatment of gun-shot wounds affecting the bone. He was a contributor to the *Liberator*, the *Anti-Slavery Standard* *The Charter Oak*, and to the *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion* (1870–72). He published: *Artificial Limbs for the U.S. Army and Navy* (1862); *Mechanical Surgery* (1871), and monographs on *Resections* (1870), *Syme's Amputations* (1871), *Immobile Apparatus for Ununited Fractures* (1872). He died at Riverside, Conn., Dec. 31, 1880.

HUDSON, Erasmus Darwin, physician, was born in Northampton, Mass., Nov. 10, 1843; son of Dr. Erasmus Darwin Hudson. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1864, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1867. He was house-surgeon at the Bellevue hospital, 1867–68; health inspector of New York, 1869–70, and attending physician to the Northwestern dispensary, 1870–72, and to Trinity Chapel parish and Trinity Home, 1870–87. He was professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Woman's Medical college of New York Infirmary, 1872–82, and professor of gen-

eral medicine and physical diagnosis in the New York Polyclinic, 1882–87. He is the author of: *Diagnostic Relations of the Indigestions* (1876); *Doctors, Hygiene, and Therapeutics* (1877); *Methods of Examining Weak Chests* (1885); *Limitations of the Diagnosis of Malaria* (1885); *Home Treatment of Consumptives* (1886); *Physical Diagnosis of Thoracic Diseases* (1887). He died at Riverside, Conn., May 9, 1887.

HUDSON, Henry, or **Hendrik,** navigator, was born probably in London, England, about 1575. He lived in London, and as a Henry Hudson, alderman of London, was a founder with Sebastian Cabot of the Muscovy company, formed in 1555, to promote the discovery of a northwest passage to China, and as Christopher, John, Thomas and Stephen Hudson also appear as interested in various exploring expeditions sent out between 1555 and 1602, it is natural to infer that Henry belonged to the same family, as he appears as a captain in the employ of the Muscovy company in 1607. On Jan. 6, 1609, he made a contract with the Dutch East India company to head an expedition to carry forward the search abandoned by the Muscovy company for the more profitable one of whale-fishing. On April 4, 1609, he sailed in the *Half Moon*, a vessel of eighty tons, manned by a crew of sixteen, divided between English and Dutch sailors. He doubled the capes of Norway, May 5, and directed his course toward Nova Zembla. The ice preventing his continuing in this direction, he sailed due west, hoping to find a passage north of the settlement of Virginia, as suggested by his friend, Capt. John Smith. On July 2, he was off the banks of Newfoundland; on the 12th, in Penobscot bay; on August 4, at Cape Cod, and on the 26th, off King James river, in Virginia. He decided not to visit Captain Smith, but to push north. He entered Delaware bay, August 28, and finding no indications of a probable passage to India, he followed the Jersey coast, and September 3 anchored within Sandy Hook. He sailed up the river that received his name, one hundred and fifty miles, when he found his progress stopped by shallow water. On his return, disappointed with his want of success, he put in at Dartmouth, England, November 7, when he wrote to the Dutch East India company, proposing to continue his search, but his employers ordered him to return to Holland. As they were about to obey this order, Hudson and the other Englishmen of the party were detained and their service was claimed by England. After waiting eight months they were allowed to depart, and reached Amsterdam in the summer of 1610. He made his next voyage under the English flag in the ship *Discoveris*, and discovered a large bay, and while there was cast adrift by his mutinous crew, with his son John and five sailors sick and blind with scurvy, and the party perished in the bay that bears his name. John Meridith Read published *Historical Inquiry Concerning Henry Hudson* (1866); Henry C. Murphy, *Henry Hudson in Holland* (1859); Dr. Asher (London), *Henry Hudson, the Navigator* (1860), and the Rev. Dr. B. F. de Costa, *Sailing Directions of Henry Hudson* (1869). Henry Hudson perished in Hudson Bay, North America, in 1611.

HUDSON, Henry Norman, Shaksperian scholar, was born in Cornwall, Vt., Jan. 28, 1814. He was a baker, and subsequently a wheelright, and was graduated from Middlebury college, Vt., in 1840. He taught school in Kentucky, 1840–41, and in Huntsville, Ala., 1841–43. He became a Shaksperian student first while in Huntsville, Ala., and delivered a course of lectures in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Boston, 1844–45. He then studied theology, was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1849, and was ordained priest in 1850. In December, 1852, he was married to Emily S. Bright, of Northampton, Mass. He was rector of St. Michael's church, Litchfield, Conn., 1858–60, and chaplain in the U.S. army 1862–65. He lectured on Shakspere at Wesleyan university, 1868–69, and engaged in literary work and teaching in Boston, Mass., and vicinity, 1865–82. He was editor of the *Churchman*, 1852–55; founded the *Church Monthly*, which he edited, 1856–58, and was editor of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, 1867–70. He was engaged in preparing the Harvard edition of Shakspere and twenty-three of Shakspere's plays, 1873–82. Trinity college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1847, and Middlebury college, that of LL.D. in 1881. His brother, Alonzo James Madison Hudson, born April 2, 1817, graduated at Franklin and Marshall college, 1844; was a clergyman in German Reformed church, 1844–60, and priest in the P.E. church 1860–98; was married, March 28, 1848, to Mary Theresa, daughter of Dr. James B. Finley, of South Bend, Ind., and died in Denver, Colo., Oct. 4, 1898. Henry Norman Hudson is the author of: *Lectures on Shakspeare* (2 vols., 1848); *The Works of Shakespeare, with Notes, Introduction and Life* (edited, 11 vols., 1851–56); *A Chaplain's Campaign with General Butler* (1865); *Plays of*

Shakespeare, prepared for the use in schools (1870–72–74); *Shakespeare, his Life, Art, and Characters, with an Historical Sketch of the Origin and Growth of the Drama in England* (1872); *Sermons* (1874); *Text Book of Poetry* (1875); *Text Book of Prose* (1876); *The Harvard Shakespeare* (edited, 1880); *The Complete Works of William Shakespeare* (1880–81); *Text Book of Prose* (1881); *General Butler's Campaign on the Hudson* (2d ed., 1883); *Essays on Education, English Studies and Shakespeare* (1884); *Studies in Wordsworth, and other Papers* (1884); and numerous discourses and pamphlets. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1886.

HUDSON, John Elbridge, lawyer, was born in Lynn, Mass., Aug. 3, 1839; son of John and Elizabeth C. (Hilliard) Hudson, and a descendant of Thomas Hudson, who came from England to the Massachusetts Bay colony about 1630. Upon the farm of Thomas Hudson, in Saugus, Mass., the first iron works in the United States were established in 1642. His maternal great-grandfather, the Rev. Samuel Hilliard, was a Universalist minister, and was a soldier of the Revolution, serving at Bunker Hill and Bennington. His other maternal great-grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Hall, a Congregational minister at Sutton for sixty years, married Elizabeth Prescott, daughter of John and Rebecca Prescott, of Concord, Mass. John Elbridge Hudson was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1862 (valedictorian); LL.B., 1865, and was tutor in Greek at Harvard, 1862–65. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and entered the law office of Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer of Boston. In 1870 he became a partner in the firm, under the style of Chandler, Thayer & Hudson, afterward Chandler, Ware & Hudson. In 1878 the firm was dissolved, and he went into practice for himself. In 1880 he became office counsel for the American Bell Telephone company in Boston; on June 25, 1885, he was chosen solicitor and general manager; on November 29, 1886, he was chosen a director of the company and made its vice-president, and on April 1, 1889, he was chosen its president, and held this office until his death. He was also president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Antiquarian society, the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the New England Historic Genealogical society, of which he was vice-president, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Bostonian society, the Lynn Historical society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Bar Association of the City of Boston, and the Virginia Historical society. He contributed to law reviews, and with George Fred Williams, edited Vol. 10 of the *United States Digest* (1879). The analysis of the law as first made in this volume was followed in a large number of the digests and indexes in general use throughout the United States and became the basis of the classification adopted for the Century edition of the *American Digest*. He was married, Aug. 23, 1871, to Eunice W., daughter of Wells and Elizabeth (Pickering) Healey, of Hampton Falls, N.H. He died at Beverly, Mass., Oct. 1, 1900.

HUDSON, Joseph Kennedy, journalist, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, May 4, 1840; son of John and Rebecca (Rothacker) Hudson. His mother's family, the Rothackers, were Pennsylvania Dutch. His father, of English descent, was publisher of the *Western Anti-Slavery Bugle*, in Salem, Ohio, and in 1860 the son became a member of the "John Brown League" and in 1861 went to Kansas to join the brigade of General Lane. When he reached Leavenworth he enlisted in the 3d Kansas volunteers and was successively promoted sergeant, second and first lieutenant in the company, and served as assistant adjutant-general of the 2d brigade and of the 1st division, Army of the Frontier. He subsequently served on the staffs of General Davies and General Schofield, was promoted major and assigned to the 1st Missouri colored infantry, serving until July, 1865. After the war he became an extensive farmer and stock raiser in Wyandotte county, Kan. He was appointed a regent of the Kansas State Agricultural college; was appointed secretary of the state board of agriculture in 1870; was a representative in the state legislature, 1871; received in January, 1874, twenty-four votes for U.S. senator in the election by the legislature for a successor to Senator Caldwell, resigned; founded the Topeka *Capital* in 1879 and was editor-in-chief for upwards of twenty years. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 27, 1898, in the war with Spain, being attached to the 4th army corps and stationed at Tampa, Florida, and was honorably discharged, Oct. 31, 1898.

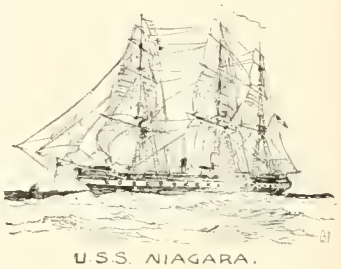
HUDSON, Mary Clemmer Ames. See Ames, Mary Clemmer.

HUDSON, Thomson Jay, author and lecturer, was born in Windham, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1834; son of John and Ruth (Pulsifer) Hudson and grandson of Matthew and Sarah (Cook) Hudson and of Jonathan and Susanna (Bradford) Pulsifer. He descended on his father's side from Edward Hudson, who emigrated to America, and settled at Jamestown, Va., with Capt. John Smith; and on his mother's side from Gov. William Bradford, who came over in the *Mayflower*. Thomson attended the public schools of Windham, and took a college course of training under private tutors, but never entered college. He studied law, was

admitted to the bar at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1857, and practised in Mansfield, Ohio, 1857–60, when he removed to Michigan and was admitted to practice in that state, but soon after entered upon a journalistic career. He was editor of the Port Huron *Commercial;* removed to Detroit and became editor-in-chief of the *Daily Union*, and when that paper was merged with the *Evening News* he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the latter paper. He was sent to Washington, D.C., to represent the Scripps syndicate of papers as correspondent. In 1880 he abandoned his editorial career, and entered the U.S. patent office. He was rapidly promoted, and in 1886 was appointed principal examiner, serving until 1893, when he resigned and devoted himself to the study of experimental psychology. The honorary degree of LL.D. was given him by St. John's college, Annapolis, in 1895. He was married, May 28, 1861, to Emma, daughter of Charles and Maria (Armstrong) Little. He is the author of: *The Law of Psychic Phenomena* (1893); *A Scientific Demonstration of the Future Life* (1895); *The Divine Pedigree of Man* (1899), and numerous contributions to periodicals.

HUDSON, William Henry, author, was born in London, England, May 2, 1862; son of Thomas and Maria Ann (Swash) Hudson. He was educated at private schools and under private instructors in Bristol and London, was an assistant in the library of Sion college, London, 1885–86; private secretary and literary assistant to Herbert Spencer, 1883–88, and librarian of the City Liberal club, London, 1889–90. During this time he was also engaged in dramatic criticism and general newspaper work. He settled in the United States in 1890; catalogued the French Revolution collection in the President White library at Cornell university, 1890–91; was assistant librarian at Cornell university, 1891–92, and then went to California as professor of English literature in the Leland Stanford Junior university. He edited Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* and *The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers*, and is the author of: *The Church and the Stage* (1886); *The Satan of Theology* (1891); *An Introduction to the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer* (1894); *Studies in Interpretation* (1896); *Idle Hours in a Library* (1897); *The Study of English Literature* (1898); *A Study of Sir Walter Scott* (in the *Twelve Epoch Making Scotsmen* series) (1900), and contributions to magazines.

HUDSON, William Leverreth, naval officer, was born in New York, May 11, 1794. He was given a warrant in the U.S. navy as midshipman, Jan. 1, 1816; was commissioned lieutenant, April 28, 1826; commodore, Nov. 2, 1842, and captain, Sept. 14, 1855. He was second in command in the Wilkes exploring expedition, and lost his vessel, the sloop-of-war *Peacock*, at the mouth of the Columbia river, in Oregon, in 1841. He was commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard for several years and commanded the U.S. steamer *Niagara* in laying the first Atlantic telegraph cable, 1857–58. His services were acknowledged by Great Britain and Russia. He served as commander of the Charlestown navy yard, and was retired in August, 1862. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of lighthouse inspectors. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1862.



U.S.S. NIAGARA.

HUDSON, William Wilson, educator, was born in Orange county, Va., about 1808. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1827, A.M., 1830, and was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Alabama, 1833–37. He removed to Columbia, Mo., in 1838, and was appointed professor in Columbia college there. Upon the merging of the college in the University of Missouri he was professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy in the university, 1843–56, and during the interim between the resignation of President John H. Lathrop and the inauguration of the Rev. James Shannon, he acted as president, 1849–50. He was elected president of the University of Missouri, July 4, 1856, on the retirement of Dr. Shannon, and was also professor of physics, astronomy, and engineering, holding these several offices until his death. The astronomical observatory which developed into the Laws observatory was erected and equipped with instruments under his direction and partly from his own private means. He died in Columbia, Mo., June 14, 1859.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

HUESTIS, Alexander Comstock, educator, was born in Perry, Wyoming county, N.Y., April 16, 1819; son of Jonathan and Catharan (Comstock) Huestis. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1839 and was the

principal of Palmyra academy, N.Y., 1839–40; Springville academy, N.Y., 1840–42; teacher of mathematics and natural philosophy, Norwalk seminary, Ohio, 1842–45; principal of high school, Sandusky, Ohio, 1845–47; and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and acting president, of Fort Wayne Female college, Ind., 1847–52. In 1852 he engaged in business in Fort Wayne, Ind. He was married, Aug. 17, 1841, to Sarah Dibble of Springville, N.Y., and after her death in 1887 Mr. Huestis made his home with their son, Charles D. C. Huestis. He is the author of *Principles in Natural Philosophy* (1849). He was a well known Shakespearian scholar and had completed at the time of his death the manuscript for a *Complete Concordance of Shakespeare*. He died at Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 23, 1895.

HUFF, George Franklin, representative, was born in Norristown, Pa., July 16, 1842; son of George and Caroline (Boyer) Huff, and grandson of George and Anna (Mull) Huff, and of Henry K. and Caroline (Kreps) Boyer. He attended the schools of Middletown and Altoona, Pa., and learned the trade of car finishing. He afterward entered the banking business at Greensburg, Pa. He was a member of the Republican national convention in 1880; a state senator, 1884–88; a Republican representative from the 21st district in the 52d congress, 1891–93, and a representative at large in the 54th congress, 1895–97.

HUFFCUT, Ernest Wilson, educator, was born in Kent, Litchfield county, Conn., Nov. 21, 1860; son of Ambrose and Luzina (Wilson) Huffcut, and grandson of John and Mary (Simpson) Huffcut and of John and Eliza (Stuart) Wilson. He attended the Union school at Afton, N.Y., and was graduated from Cornell, B.S., 1884, LL.B., 1888. He was instructor in English in Cornell university, 1885–88; practised law in Minneapolis, Minn., 1888–90; was judge advocate-general of Minnesota, 1889-90; professor of law at the Indiana university, Bloomington, Ind., 1890–92; at Northwestern university, Chicago, Ill., 1892–93, and was elected professor of law at Cornell university in 1893. He was elected a member of the American Bar association in 1895 and of the New York State Bar association in 1900. He is the author of: *American Cases on Contract* (1894); *American Edition of Anson on Contract* (1895); *Elements of Law of Agency* (1895); *Cases on Agency* (1896); *Negotiable Instruments* (1898); and numerous articles in legal periodicals and addresses before bar associations and other learned societies.

HUFTY, Jacob, representative, was born in New Jersey. He was a judge in Salem county, N.J., 1797–1804; sheriff, 1800; director of the board of freeholders, 1801; county collector, 1805; member of the legislative council of New Jersey, 1807; surrogate, 1808; and a representative from New Jersey in the 11th, 12th and 13th congresses, 1809–14, serving until his death, when he was succeeded by Thomas Bines. He died at Salem, N.J., May 20, 1814.

HUGER, Alfred, statesman, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 1, 1788; son of John (1744–1804) and Ann (Brown) Huger. He attended the College of New Jersey, but was not graduated. He studied law, but in 1804, on the death of his father, he abandoned the profession to take charge of his estates on Cooper river and engage in the cultivation of rice. He was a state senator for ten years, and in the nullification convention of 1832, he joined his cousin, Judge Daniel Elliott Huger, in opposing the measure and recorded his vote against it. He supported President Jackson in the state senate when that body passed resolutions denouncing the President's course in using the Federal power to interfere with the rights of the sovereign states, and a large body of his constituents requested him to withdraw from the senate as he did not represent their views. He refused to withdraw and denied their right to "instruct" him. President Jackson appointed him postmaster of Charleston, which he declined, not wishing to depose Thomas W. Bacot, who had served continuously as postmaster since appointed by President Washington. Bacot died, Dec. 19, 1834, and Huger then accepted the office and held it till the close of the civil war. President Johnson offered to re-appoint him in 1865, but he was unwilling to qualify by taking the "iron-clad oath." He lost all his property in the war and his last public duty was as delegate to the state convention of 1866. He was married, April 10, 1820, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Hugh Rutledge. He died in Charleston, S.C., May 14, 1872.

HUGER, Benjamin, patriot, was born at Limerick Plantation, S.C., Dec. 30, 1746; fourth son of Daniel and Mary (Cordes) Huger; grandson of Daniel and Margaret (Perdriau) Huger, the immigrants; great-grandson of John and Ann (Rassin) Huger, and great²-grandson of Daniel and Mary (Bichet) Huger. He was one of the celebrated patriot Huger brothers, grandsons of Daniel Huger, the refugee from France, who was born in Loudun, France, April 1, 1651,

and died in South Carolina, Dec. 24, 1711. Benjamin was educated in Europe with his brothers; was a representative in the commons house of assembly of South Carolina, and with his brothers Isaac and John, was a delegate to the provincial congress in 1775. He was married first, July 19, 1767, to Mary, daughter and coheiress of Culcheth Golightly; and secondly, Dec. 10, 1772, to Mary Esther, daughter of Francis Kinloch. He joined his brothers in encouraging the Revolutionary movement in South Carolina and was commissioned major of the 1st regiment of riflemen, afterward the 5th South Carolina regiment in the continental establishment. While engaged in reconnoitring the position of the British under Prevost before Charleston, he was shot and killed, May 11, 1779.

HUGER, Benjamin, representative, was born in South Carolina in 1768; son of Major Benjamin and Mary (Golightly) Huger. He was married to Mary, daughter of John Alston and widow of Thomas Alston. He was largely occupied in the cultivation of rice on the Waccamaw river; served in the lower house of the legislature, of which he was speaker; and was a representative in the 6th, 7th and 8th congresses, 1799–1805, and in the 14th congress, 1815–17. He died at Waccamaw, S.C., July 7, 1823.

HUGER, Benjamin, soldier, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 22, 1805; son of Col. Francis Kinloch and Harriott (Pinckney) Huger. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1825, was assigned to the 3d artillery as brevet 2d lieutenant, and was on topographical duty, 1825–28. He was married, Feb. 17, 1831, to Celestine, daughter of Thomas Pinckney. He was on leave of absence in Europe, 1828–32; was promoted captain of ordnance, May 30, 1832; was in command of the arsenal, Fort Monroe, Va., 1832–39; a member of the ordnance board, 1839–46; on professional duty in Europe, 1840–41, and commander of Fort Monroe arsenal, 1841–46. He was chief of ordnance with the army of General Scott, operating in the war with Mexico, 1847–48; had direction of the siege-train at Vera Cruz, and was brevetted major for gallantry, March 29, 1847; lieutenant-colonel at Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847; and colonel at Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847. The state of South Carolina presented him a sword of honor for "meritorious conduct and gallantry in the war with Mexico" in 1852. He commanded Fort Monroe arsenal, 1848–51; was a member of the board to devise "a complete system of instruction for siege, garrison, sea-coast and mountain artillery for the U.S. service," 1849; commanded Harper's Ferry armory, 1851–54; was promoted to the rank of major, Feb. 15, 1855; commanded Pikesville arsenal, Md., 1854–60; and Charleston arsenal, 1860–61. He resigned his commission in the U.S. army, April 22, 1861, and was made a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, being assigned to the command of the Confederate department of Norfolk, Va. In May, 1862, having been advanced to the rank of major-general, he evacuated that city, withdrew to Richmond and commanded a division of the right wing of the Confederate army at Gaines's Mill, Frayser's Farm and Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), May 30–31, 1862. After the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, he was assigned to duty in the ordnance department in the trans-Mississippi army. He died in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 7, 1877.

HUGER, Daniel, representative, was born at Limerick Plantation, on Cooper river, South Carolina, Feb. 20, 1741; eldest son of Daniel and Mary (Cordes) Huger, and a brother of Benjamin Huger (1746–1779). He was educated in Europe and was a patriot in the Revolutionary struggle for colonial independence. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental congress, 1786–88, and a representative in the 1st and 2d U.S. congresses, 1789–93. He was married, Nov. 1, 1772, to Sabina, daughter of William Elliott. He died in Charleston, S.C., July 6, 1799.

HUGER, Daniel Elliott, statesman, was born at South Carolina, June 29, 1779; son of Daniel (1741–1799) and Sabina (Elliott) Huger. He prepared for college under the Rt. Rev. Robert Smith; was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1798, A.M., 1801; studied law under Chancellor De Saussure, was admitted to the Charleston bar in 1811, and formed a partnership with Benjamin Yancey, which continued until December, 1819. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature, 1811–19, and although a Federalist, he approved the war of 1812 and was disowned by his party. In 1814 he was elected brigadier-general of state troops, but owing to the close of the war the brigade was never raised. On Dec. 11, 1819, he was elected a judge, in place of Judge Langdon Cheves, who had resigned to become president of the board of directors of the U.S. bank. He remained on the bench until 1830, when he thought it his duty to take an active part in opposing the nullification movement. He therefore resigned from the bench in 1830 and was again elected a representa-

tive in the state legislature and a member of the convention of 1832. In December, 1842, he was elected a U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John C. Calhoun, and served, 1843–45. He resigned his seat, March 3, 1845, in order that Mr. Calhoun might return to the senate. In 1852 he was again a member of the state convention, thus terminating a lifetime of public service. He was married, in 1800, to Isabella Johannes, daughter of Arthur Middleton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Five sons and four daughters lived to maturity. For full biography see O'Neall's *Bench and Bar of South Carolina* (Vol. I., 1859). He died on Sullivan's Island, S.C., Aug. 21, 1854.

HUGER, Francis, soldier, was born at Limerick Plantation, S.C., June 19, 1751; son of Daniel and Ann (Le Jau) Huger. He was a half-brother of Daniel, Isaac, John and Benjamin Huger, and was educated in Europe. He was a captain in the 2d South Carolina regiment, William Moultrie, colonel. He was one of the defenders of Fort Moultrie against Sir Peter Parker's fleet, June 28, 1776. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and was appointed deputy quartermaster-general of the Southern department under Quartermaster-General Mifflin. He resigned in 1778 and engaged in planting on his estate, "Midway," on Cooper river, S.C., where he died, Aug. 20, 1800.

HUGER, Francis Kinloch, patriot, was born in Charleston, S.C., in September, 1773; son of Major Benjamin (1746–1779) and Mary Esther (Kinloch) Huger. He was educated in Europe, became a surgeon and served for a short time on the medical staff of the English army in Flanders in 1794. He then went to Vienna, where he joined in a successful attempt to liberate Lafayette from the Austrian fortress at Olmütz. Lafayette was re-captured, and Huger, who had given his horse to his companion, Dr. Eric Bollmann, was arrested, taken to Olmütz and imprisoned. After suffering many indignities for nearly eight months, he was released in 1795 and sent across the frontier. He returned to America and entered the U.S. army as captain. He was married, Jan. 14, 1802, to Harriott, daughter of Gen. Thomas Pinckney. When war with Great Britain was declared in 1812 Captain Huger was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery and placed on the staff of General Pinckney. He was promoted colonel, April 6, 1813, and made adjutant-general. After the war he served his state in the legislature. He died in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 14, 1855.

HUGER, Frank, soldier, was born at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va., Sept. 29, 1837; son of Gen. Benjamin and Celestine (Pinckney) Huger. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1861; resigned from the U.S. army in the same year and was commissioned a captain of artillery in the Confederate army. He served throughout the war in the Army of Northern Virginia, and was successively promoted major, lieutenant-colonel and finally colonel of artillery in Longstreet's corps. For distinguished ability and personal gallantry and for his conduct and that of his battalion at the battle of Spottsylvania, he was complimented by General Lee in person. At the battle of the crater before Petersburg, he again distinguished himself, assisting personally in the service of his guns until reinforcements arrived and the Confederate lines were re-established. Colonel Huger entered the service of the Norfolk and Petersburg railway in 1865, and became superintendent of transportation of the Norfolk and Western Railroad company. He was married, June 4, 1879, to Julia, daughter of Austin Meredithe Treble, of Lynchburg, Va. He died at Roanoke, Va., June 10, 1897.

HUGER, Isaac, soldier, was born at Limerick Plantation, S.C., March 19, 1742–43; second son of Daniel and Mary (Cordes) Huger, and brother of Benjamin Huger (1746–1779). He was educated in Europe, and in 1760 was a lieutenant in a South Carolina regiment commanded by Colonel Middleton and saw service in the war against the Cherokee Indians. At the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1775 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st South Carolina regiment and in 1776 was promoted colonel of the 5th regiment, Continental line. On Jan. 9, 1779, he was made brigadier-general, Continental line, in the Southern army. He was in Georgia, where he led his brigade against Gen. Archibald Campbell; commanded the left wing at the battle of Stono, June 20, 1779, and was severely wounded. He then led the South Carolina and Georgia troops in the unsuccessful attack on Savannah. He kept up communication between the city of Charleston and the surrounding country during the siege of that city and prevented supplies reaching the British troops. While in this service he was attacked and defeated and his troops dispersed by Tarleton and Webster at Moncks Corner, S.C. He was under General Greene in the battle of Guil-

Isaac Huger.

ford Court House, where he commanded the Virginians and was severely wounded. He afterward commanded the right wing of Greene's army at Hobkirk's Hill. He was vice-president of the Society of the Cincinnati of the state of South Carolina. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Lionel Chalmers, March 23, 1762. He died in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 6, 1797.

HUGER, John, delegate to the provincial congress of South Carolina, was born at Limerick Plantation, S.C., June 5, 1744; third son of Daniel and Mary (Cordes) Huger and brother of Benjamin Huger (1746–1779). He was educated in Europe. He was a representative in the commons house of assembly of the province; a delegate to the provincial congress in 1775; a member of the council of safety, and with his brothers took an active part in the Revolutionary movement of South Carolina. He was intendant of Charleston in 1792; secretary of the state for a number of years; and prominent in state and city affairs. He conducted a large rice plantation. He was married, first, March 15, 1767, to Charlotte, daughter of Jacob Motte, and secondly, Jan. 11, 1785, to Ann, daughter of Robert Broun and widow of James Cusack. He died in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 22, 1804.

HUGER, Thomas Bee, naval officer, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 12, 1820; son of Benjamin (1793–1874) and Jane Templer (Bee) Huger. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, July, 1835, and at the siege of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1847, he was transferred to the land battery. He resigned from the navy on the secession of South Carolina and returned to Charleston, where he commanded a battery on Morris Island during the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April, 1861. He was made lieutenant-commander in the Confederate navy and commanded the *McRae*, a converted Mississippi packet, in the defence of New Orleans. In opposing Farragut's fleet in its passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862, he was mortally wounded. He was married to Marianne, daughter of Richard W. Meade, and sister of Gen. George G. Meade, U.S.A. He died in New Orleans, La., May 10, 1862.

HUGHES, Aaron Konkle, naval officer, was born in Elmira, N.Y., March 31, 1822. He entered the naval service, Oct. 20, 1838; was promoted passed midshipman, May 20, 1844; master, Dec. 19, 1852; lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1853; commander, Nov. 16, 1862; captain, Jan 19, 1871; commodore, Jan. 13, 1879; rear-admiral, March 1, 1884, and was retired March 31, 1884, on attaining the age of sixty-two years, after nineteen years' sea service and thirteen years' shore duty. He made a voyage to Puget Sound in the sloop-of-war *Decatur* in 1855, and defeated with his ship's crew 500 Indians in a fight on shore, Jan. 25, 1855. His service in the civil war was as commander of the *Water Witch* in the Gulf, 1861–62; the *Mohawk* in the South Atlantic, 1862–63, and the *Cimmaron*, 1863–64, before Charleston, S.C.

HUGHES, Ball, sculptor, was born in London, England, Jan. 19, 1806. He studied modelling under Edward Hodge Baily for seven years. He was especially successful in bas-reliefs, statuettes, statues and busts, and won several medals at the Royal Academy. He removed to New York in 1829, and there executed a statuette of Alexander Hamilton for the Merchants' Exchange, destroyed by fire in 1835. He also executed a life-size monumental high relief of Bishop Hobart, placed in the vestry of Trinity church. Later he removed to Dorchester, Mass., where he made "Little Nell," and a group, "Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman," preserved in plaster in the Boston Athenæum, but never produced in marble. He modelled an equestrian statue of Washington for the city of Philadelphia, a bronze statue of Nathaniel Bowditch for Mount Auburn cemetery, a statuette of Gen. Joseph Warren, a bust of Washington Irving, a "Crucifixion" and a "Mary Magdalen." He also produced notable burnt-wood sketches and lectured with success on art. He died in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1868.

HUGHES, Charles Hamilton, educator, was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 23, 1839; son of Harvey Jackson and Elizabeth Rebecca (Stocker) Hughes; grandson of Richard Hughes of Ohio and of Zacchias Stocker of Indiana; a descendant of Richard Hughes of the Revolutionary army from Harrisburg, Pa., later of Rockingham county, Va., and of Welsh ancestry. His father invented the compound lever brick-press in 1846 and the horse or machine power hemp-brake in 1859, thus inaugurating a revolution in brick-making and the manufacture of hemp. Charles Hamilton Hughes attended Dennison academy, Rock Island, Ill., and Iowa college, Iowa, and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical college in 1859. During his student days he was engaged for one year as acting assistant physician in the U.S. Marine hospital at St. Louis, and at the outbreak of the civil war entered the Federal army as assistant surgeon. He was promoted surgeon in July, 1862, and served as such and as

superintendent of military hospitals until 1865. He was superintendent of the Missouri State Lunatic asylum, 1866–71; made a specialty of neurology and psychiatry, and was employed as an expert in several famous medico-legal trials. He founded and became editor of the *Alienist and Neurologist* in 1880. He was professor of mental and nervous diseases and electro-therapy at the St. Louis Medical college, 1875–89, and professor of psychiatry, neurology and electro-therapy and president of the board of directors of the Marion Sims College of Medicine at St. Louis, Mo., 1890–92. In 1892 he was elected professor of the same branches and president of the faculty at Barnes Medical college, St. Louis, Mo. He was president of the neurological section of the Pan-American Medical congress of Washington; president of the American Medical Editors' association; a member of the St. Louis board of health, the American Medico-Psychological association, the American Medical association and of its judicial council, the American Medico-Legal society, the American Neurological association, honorary member of the Chicago Academy of Medicine and of the British Medico-Psychological association, and foreign member of the Neurological society of Moscow, Russia. He devised a practical plan for the sanitary drainage of Chicago; discovered the "Shuttle Pulse" (1889); the "Virile Reflex" (1890); devised the pocket Æsthesiometer, and is the author of: *Patriot's Prayer; Symposium on the Maine*, and other poems.

HUGHES, Christopher, diplomatist, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1786. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808. He was married in 1811 to Laura Sophia, daughter of Gen. Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, U.S. senator. He was made secretary of legation at London, Feb. 3, 1814, by President Madison, at the time Jonathan Russell was chargé d'affaires, and continued in the position when John Quincy Adams was U.S. minister. He was the bearer of the treaty of peace signed at Ghent in 1815 to the U.S. government at Washington. On Sept. 26, 1816, he was transferred to Stockholm, where Jonathan Russell was U.S. minister, and when that officer retired in 1818 he left Mr. Hughes as chargé d'affaires. He was commissioned, Jan. 20, 1819, and for the next thirty years the government sent no minister to Sweden. On July 15, 1825, he was appointed by President John Quincy Adams, at the request of Secretary Clay, chargé d'affaires to the Netherlands with special instructions. He resumed his office at Stockholm, March 3, 1830, and remained till Sept. 9, 1841, when he returned to the United States, having been recalled by President Harrison. He was reappointed in 1842 by President Tyler and remained until 1845, when Polk became President. He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 18, 1849.

Chris. Hughes

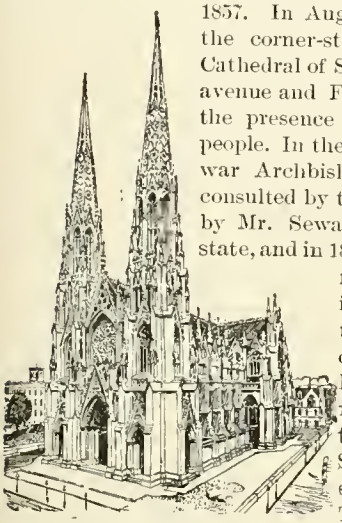
HUGHES, George Wurtz, representative, was born in Elmira, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1806. He entered the U.S. Military academy, but was not graduated. He adopted the profession of a civil engineer and was employed by the canal commissioners of the state of New York, 1829–38. He was commissioned captain of topographical engineers, U.S.A., in 1838, and was sent to Europe in 1840 to report on public works, mines and fortifications. He was chief engineer on the staff of Gen. J. E. Wool in Mexico in 1846, and on the staff of Gen. W. J. Worth, 1847. He was civil and military governor of Jalapa and Perote, Mexico, 1847–48; was brevetted major, April 18, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Cerro Gordo, and lieutenant-colonel, May 30, 1847, for services during the war. He was chief engineer of the Panama railroad by permission of the government, 1849–50. He resigned his commission, Aug. 4, 1851; was president of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, 1854–55; quartermaster-general of Maryland, 1855, and brigadier-general of militia, 1856. He represented Maryland in the 36th congress, 1859–61, and was a consulting engineer and planter at West River, Md., where he died, Sept. 3, 1870.

HUGHES, James, vicar-general, was born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1830. He came to the United States in 1844, and was educated at St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., where he was graduated with honors in 1849. He took his theological course at St. Sulpice, Paris, and on returning to America was ordained to the priesthood, July 4, 1852, by his uncle, Bishop Bernard O'Reilly, of the diocese of Hartford, at Providence, R.I. He became secretary to the bishop, rector of St. Joseph's cathedral and president of St. Thomas' preparatory seminary, Hartford. The same year he was appointed vicar-general and administrator of the diocese. He became pastor of St. Patrick's church, Hartford, Nov. 25, 1854. He rebuilt St. Catharine's convent at a cost of $80,000, built two asylums and parish schools, secured two cemeteries and erected a residence on Church street. He represented the Catholic voters of Hartford on various boards and commissions connected with the city govern-

ment, was the first Catholic appointed as chaplain of the National Guard of the state, and as such conducted the Catholic services at the Niantic encampment. In 1894 he was relieved of the duties of vicar-general, after forty-two years' service, and was succeeded by the Rev. John A. Mulcahy of Waterbury. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received the degree of LL.D. from St. John's college, Fordham, in 1891. He died in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 7, 1895.

HUGHES, John, R.C. archbishop, was born in Analoghan, near Clogher, county Tyrone, Ireland, June 24, 1797; son of Patrick and Margaret (McKenna) Hughes. His father was a small farmer in comfortable financial circumstances. The boy received his early education at a little school in Clogher and at the high school at Aughnacloy. When eighteen years old his father became so reduced in fortune that John was taken from school to help on the farm. He gave his evenings and spare moments to study. His father then placed him with the gardener of "Favor Royal," the family seat of the Montrays, that he might study horticulture. He had however, determined to enter the priesthood and directed his study to that end. His father's affairs went from bad to worse, and in 1816 he decided to take his second son Patrick and seek his fortune in America. They settled in Chambersburg, Pa., and in 1817 John followed. He engaged with a gardener in Baltimore, and when the season was over he returned to Chambersburg, where he worked at any manual labor he could find. In August, 1818, the entire family were re-united in their new home in America, the industry of the father and sons having accomplished this end. John applied for admission to Mount St. Mary's college at Emmittsburg, Md., where he offered to give his services as gardener to pay his tuition, and in November, 1819, he was accepted. Father Dubois, afterward bishop of New York, agreed to see that he received private instruction until he could pass examination to enter the regular classes, and then to pay his way by teaching the younger pupils. He was received as a regular student at the beginning of the fall term of 1820, and he was ordained a deacon in 1825 and on Oct. 15, 1826, was elevated to the priesthood by Bishop Conwell of Philadelphia. His first parish was the mission of Bedford in Western Pennsylvania, where he remained two years, when he was called to Philadelphia and given charge of St. Augustine's church. He went next to St. Joseph's and afterward built St. John's church, which under his care became the principal Roman Catholic church in Philadelphia. In the fall of 1829 Bishop Conwell, needing an assistant to administer the affairs of the diocese and to be his probable successor, named Father Hughes to the holy see as eminently fitted for the position, but his recommendation was disregarded and the Rev. Francis P. Kenrick was chosen. In 1833 he had a famous controversy with the Rev. John Breckenridge of the Presbyterian church, and the same year he was named as a candidate for the vacant bishopric of Cincinnati. His claims were presented to the cardinal prefect at Rome by Bishop England and through an accidental confusion of names the Rev. John B. Purcell was named under the apprehension that the wish of Bishop England was being carried out. On April 16, 1837, Father Hughes was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Dubois by the council, and on Nov. 3 he received formal notice that he had been chosen. He was consecrated bishop of Basileopolis *in partibus infidelium*, and coadjutor to the bishop of New York, Jan. 7, 1838, at the Cathedral of St. Patrick, New York city, by Bishop Dubois, assisted by Bishops Kenrick and Fenwick, and he was made administrator of the diocese in August, 1839. On Dec. 21, 1842, Bishop Dubois died and Bishop Hughes became his successor. He founded St. John's college and removed St. Joseph's Theological seminary to Fordham, N.Y., and these institutions were formally opened June 24, 1841. In April, 1846, the legislature of New York chartered St. John's college as a university and the same year it passed, by wish of Bishop Hughes, under the charge of the Jesuit fathers. In May, 1844, Bishop Hughes met the threatened riot in New York provoked by the Native American party, which had been successful in electing a mayor, and his conservatism and wise council prevented a repetition of the fearful scenes enacted in Philadelphia. On March 10, 1844, the Rev. John McCloskey was consecrated his coadjutor. In 1846 he was summoned to Washington to confer with James Buchanan, secretary of state, relative to the Mexican war and the possibility of a peaceful solution of the question. In 1847 he was invited by John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun and other distinguished statesmen to preach before congress in the national capitol and his text was "Christianity the only Source of Moral, Social and Political Regeneration." In the fall of 1850

New York was erected into an archiepiscopal see, with Boston, Hartford, Albany and Buffalo as suffragan sees, and on Oct. 3, 1850, he was promoted archbishop. He received his pallium from the hands of the pope, in Rome, April 3, 1857. In August, 1858, he laid the corner-stone of the new Cathedral of St. Patrick, Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street, in the presence of over 100,000 people. In the time of the civil war Archbishop Hughes was consulted by the President and by Mr. Seward, secretary of state, and in 1861 he was chosen for a special minister to France to represent the condition of public affairs and the relative claims of the North and South. He caused St. Joseph's Theological seminary to be removed from Fordham to Troy. His last sermon was preached at the dedication of a church in June, 1863, and his last public address was made from his balcony in July, 1863, during the draft riots, at the request of the governor of the state. His funeral was attended by the citizens of New York city irrespective of creed. Two hundred thousand persons viewed his remains. The courts and public offices of the city were closed and resolutions of sorrow were passed by the state legislature. A statue was erected to his memory on the lawn in front of the college buildings at Fordham, N.Y. He died in New York city, Jan. 3, 1864.



CATHEDRAL OF ST. PATRICK.

HUGHES, John, soldier, was born in Newbern, N.C., March 30, 1830; son of Dr. Isaac Wayne and Ann (McLinn) Hughes. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851, and became a lawyer and Democratic politician in Schuylkill county, Pa. He was defeated as representative in the 37th congress for his district and in 1861 he removed to his native state where he entered the Confederate army as captain in the 7th N.C. regiment. He was promoted major and was division quartermaster to Gen. R. F. Hoke, 1863–65; serving in Jackson's and A. P. Hill's corps. He was defeated as Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state in 1872; was president of Newbern national bank, and receiver and subsequently president of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad. He was married to Jane G., daughter of John P. Daves, of Newbern, N.C. He died in Beaufort, N.C., Sept. 9, 1889.

HUGHES, Louis Cameron, governor of Arizona, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1843; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Edwards) Hughes. His parents were natives of Wales. They removed from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in 1845, where they both died the next year leaving ten children, Louis being next to the youngest. He was placed in the Presbyterian orphanage at Allegheny City and from his ninth to his fifteenth year was apprenticed to a farmer. He then attended the village academy and earned his tuition by chopping wood. He served as a private in the 101st Pennsylvania regiment and after his discharge, in 1864, worked in a machine shop in Pittsburg and became identified with the labor movement and the leader of the eight-hour movement which became a law of the United States. He attended the state normal school, Edenboro, Pa., for two terms in 1868–69 and took a partial course at Meadville (Pa.) Theological school (Unitarian), after which he studied law. He was married to Josephine Brawley, of Meadville, and with his wife became a worker in the temperance reform among workingmen. In 1871 he removed to Tucson, Arizona, for the benefit of his health and the next year was joined by his wife, who was the second white woman to make Tucson, then the largest settlement in Arizona, a permanent residence. He acquired a large law practice. He was district attorney two terms, was probate judge, U.S. commissioner, attorney-general for the territory, and in 1892 World's Fair commissioner. He established the *Arizona Star* in 1877, publishing it daily after the first year as the organ of the Democratic party in the territory; and organized and was first president of the Arizona Press association. He took a leading part in establishing the public school system of Arizona, and inaugurated the policy of separation of the criminal element of the Apache Indians from the industrious class, which policy restored order in the southwest and was adopted by the government after ten years' agitation by Judge Hughes. He also introduced home rule in territorial government; a court of private land claims to determine the titles to Spanish and Mexican land grants covering 12,000,000 acres in Arizona; conducted a crusade against the whiskey traffic, and aided his wife in the organization of the

L. C. Hughes

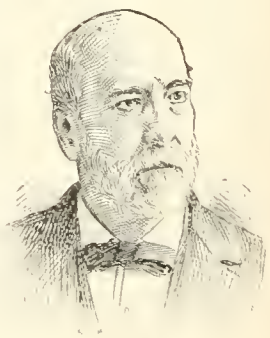
W.C.T.U. and the Territorial Woman Suffrage association. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1892, and in April, 1893, was appointed governor of Arizona and during his administration he reduced the expenses of the government of the territory twenty per cent. and caused half of the territorial offices to be abolished. This action aroused the enmity of the office-holders and through their petition to the President, Governor Hughes was removed from office in April, 1896. He was appointed chancellor of the University of Arizona in 1897, and was made a member of the national executive committee of the Christian Citizenship league and of the National American Sabbath association.

HUGHES, Nicholas Collin, educator, was born in Upper Marion township, Montgomery county, Pa., March 24, 1822; son of John and Hannah (Bartholomew) Hughes. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, and at the General Theological Seminary of the P.E. church, New York city, in 1844. He was rector in North Carolina, and at Sewanee, Tenn., and was rector and head-master of the grammar school of the University of the South, 1874–75. He then removed to Chocowinity, Beaufort county, N.C., where he was principal of Trinity school and rector of several churches in that vicinity up to the time of his death. He was married to Adeline Edmunds, daughter of Dr. Robert Williams, a surgeon in the American Revolution, and their son, Nicholas Collin, Jr., succeeded his father as principal of Trinity school. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1883. He is the author of: *Genesis and Geology*, and a tract entitled *Is Christ Divided?* He died in Chocowinity, N.C., May 20, 1893.

HUGHES, Richard Cecil, educator, was born at Springdale, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1861; son of Rev. Dr. Thomas Edgar and Myra (Cross) Hughes; grandson of the Rev. William Hughes, of Londenville, Ohio, and a descendant of the Rev. William Hughes, born in 1670, and died in Pennsylvania in 1770. He was graduated from Wooster university, Ohio, in 1884, and from the McCormick Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., in 1887. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Sidney, Iowa, 1887–91; vice-president and professor of mental science at Tabor college, Iowa, 1891–97, and was elected president of the institution and professor of philosophy there in 1897.

HUGHES, Robert William, jurist, was born in Powhatan county, Va., June 6, 1821. He was a student at Caldwell institute, 1837–40, and taught school at Hillsborough, N.C., 1840–42. He removed to Richmond, Va., where he was editor of the *Examiner*, 1842–57; a staff editor on the Washington *Union*, 1857–59; again editor of the *Examiner*, 1861–65; editor of the Richmond *Republic*, 1865–66, and contributor to the *State Journal*, 1866–71. In June, 1869, he fought a duel with William E. Cameron, editor of the Richmond *Index*, when Cameron was wounded. He was U.S. attorney for the western district of Virginia, 1871–73, by appointment of President Grant; unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of Virginia in 1873, and U.S. judge for the eastern district of Virginia, 1874–98, when he retired. He wrote short biographies of Generals Joseph E. Johnston and John B. Floyd, published in Pollard's *Lee and His Lieutenants* (1867); *The Currency Question* (1879); *The American Dollar* (1896), and four volumes of Federal decisions. He died in Washington Co., Va., Dec. 10, 1901.

HUGHES, Simon P., governor of Arkansas, was born at Carthage, Smith county, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1830; son of Simon P. and Mary P. (Hubbard) Hughes; grandson of Simon P. Hughes and a descendant of Simon P. Hughes, a Welshman, who settled at the mouth of the Rappahanock river, Va., before the Revolutionary war. He attended the country schools, worked on a farm to procure the money to finish his education and attended Sylvan academy in Sumner county, Tenn., in 1846–47, and Clinton college, Smith county, Tenn., 1848–49. He removed to Arkansas in 1849; was sheriff of Monroe county, Ark., 1855–56, studied law, and was admitted to the Arkansas bar in 1857, establishing himself in practice in Clarendon, Ark., where he remained until he entered the Confederate army, serving as private, captain and lieutenant-colonel, 1862–65. He was a member of the Arkansas legislature, 1866–67; a delegate to the Constitutional convention in 1874; attorney-general of Arkansas, 1874–77; Democratic candidate for governor in 1876; governor two terms, 1885–89, and was elected associate justice of the supreme court in 1888, and again in 1896, the term extending eight years.



Simon P. Hughes

HUGHES, Thomas Aloysius, educator, was born in Liverpool, England, Jan. 24, 1849; son of Thomas and Catherine (Hughes) Hughes. He was educated at the Mechanics' Institute; St. Francis Xavier's college, Liverpool, England, 1859–63; Stonyhurst college, Lancashire, 1863–66,

and matriculated at the London university in 1866. He settled in America in 1867, was professor of literature or of philosophy at St. Xavier's college, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1872–75, at St. Louis university, 1883–87, at Detroit college, 1887–89. He was a member of the Society of Jesus from 1866, and in the intervals between the above periods of professorship at the colleges, he conducted the studies in literature or in philosophy of the young members of the Jesuit Order in Missouri; and he was preacher and sacred lecturer in several Jesuit churches. After 1889 he engaged chiefly as a contributor to the American and foreign reviews, and as assistant editor on pedagogy for the Standard Dictionary. He is the author of: *The Acolyte, or a Christian Scholar* (1871); *Anthropology and Biology* (1889); *Loyola, or the Educational System of the Jesuits* (1892). In 1895 he was called to Rome to gather materials there, and in Europe generally, for a documentary history of the Society of Jesus in British America and the United States.

HUGHES, Thomas H., representative, was born in Cape May, N.J., Jan. 10, 1769; son of Ellis Hughes, and a descendant of Humphrey Hughes. He was educated in the public schools, resided at Cold Spring, Cape May county, N.J., was sheriff of Cape May county, 1801–04; a member of the legislative assembly, 1807–08, 1809–10, and 1812–13, a member of the legislative council, 1819–23 and 1824–25, and a representative in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829–33. He died at Cold Spring, N.J., Nov. 10, 1839.

HUIDEKOPER, Frederic, educator, was born in Meadville, Pa., April 7, 1817; son of Harm Jan and Rebecca (Calhoun) Huidekoper. His father (1776–1854) was agent of the Holland Land company and founder of the Unitarian society and theological school, Meadville, Pa., 1844. Frederic entered Harvard in 1834, as a sophomore, but was obliged to give up his studies from failing eyesight. He worked on a farm, 1835–39; travelled in Europe, 1839–41; studied theology, 1841–43; was professor of New Testament history in Meadville theological school, 1843–45; of ecclesiastical history, 1845–47; was treasurer and librarian of the school, and custodian of the Joshua Brookes fund. He published: *Belief of the First Three Centuries concerning Christ's Mission to the Underworld* (1854); *Judaism at Rome B.C. 76 to A.D. 140* (1876); *Indirect Testimony of History to the Genuineness of the Gospels* (1879), and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

HUIDEKOPER, Henry Shippen, soldier, was born in Meadville, Pa., July 17, 1839; son of Edgar and Frances (Shippen) Huidekoper and grandson of Harm Jan, emigrant from Holland in 1796, and Rebecca (Calhoun) Huidekoper. He was graduated at Harvard in 1862, receiving his A.M. degree in 1872. He served in the civil war as captain in the 150th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, respectively. While in command of his regiment in the first army corps at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, he was wounded twice, and lost his right arm. He returned to service in September, 1863, but prostrated by his wounds was obliged to resign from the army at Culpeper, Va., in 1864. He was appointed major-general in the national guard of Pennsylvania by Governor Geary in 1870, and as such was active in the labor riots in 1877, under Governor Hartranft, solving at Scranton a question between the military and the civil powers with such tact and firmness as to establish himself strongly in the confidence of the governor and the people. Upon the re-organization of the national guard with Governor Hartranft as the major-general, General Huidekoper was appointed the senior brigadier-general. He was postmaster at Philadelphia, Pa., 1880–85, and was accredited by postoffice officials with having originated and carried through the ounce weight for letters instead of the former half-ounce. He was married in 1864, to Emma G., daughter of Thomas W. Evans, of Philadelphia. He is the author of *Manual of Service* (1879), a military text-book.

H. S. Huidekoper

HULBERT, Calvin Butler, educator, was born in East Sheldon, Vt., Oct. 18, 1827; son of Chauncey and Charlotte (Munsell) Hulbert. He prepared for college at the academies at Bakersfield and Thetford and was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1853, and at Andover Theological seminary, 1859. He taught school in Vermont, 1853–56; was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church, New Haven, Vt., Oct. 20, serving 1859–69. He was pastor of the Bellville Avenue church, Newark, N.J., 1870–72; of the Second Congregational church, Bennington, Vt., 1872–75; president of Middlebury college, 1875–80; acting pastor of the Congregational church, Lydworth, 1880–86; and became pastor at East Hardwick in 1886. He subsequently removed to Old Mission, Mich. He was elected a trustee of Middlebury college in 1866. He was married to Mary Elizabeth Woodward. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1875.

HULBERT, Eri Baker, educator, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1841; son of Eri Baker and Mary Louisa (Walker) Hulbert; grandson of Ambrose Hulbert, and a descendant of William Hulbert, who was made a freeman in the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1632. He entered Madison (afterward Colgate) university in 1859, leaving at the close of the junior year to enter Union college, where he was graduated, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866. He was graduated from Hamilton Theological seminary in 1865, and received the degree of A.M. from Madison in 1866. He was connected with the Christian commission in Grant's army for a short time before the close of the civil war; was pastor of the Baptist church at Manchester, Vt., 1865–68; and worked with the Rolling Mills mission in Chicago from November, 1868, until its organization as a church in March, 1870. He was married in 1869 to Ettie E. Spencer, of Troy, Pa. He was pastor of the First Baptist church, St. Paul, Minn., 1870–74; of the First Baptist church, San Francisco, Cal., 1874–78; and of the Fourth Baptist church, Chicago, Ill., 1878–81. He was professor of church history at the Baptist Union Theological seminary, 1881–92; acting president of that institution, 1884–85; and in 1892 became head professor of church history and dean of the divinity school, University of Chicago. He received the degree of D.D. from Union Theological seminary in 1880 and that of LL.D. from Bucknell university in 1898.

HULBERT, Henry Woodward, educator, was born in East Sheldon, Vt., Jan. 28, 1858; son of Calvin Butler and Mary Elizabeth (Woodward) Hulbert. He was graduated from Middlebury college, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1882. He was employed by the U.S. bureau of education to investigate the rural schools of England, 1879–80; was professor of Latin and Greek at Mechanicsville academy, N.Y., 1880–81, and instructor in history and literature at Middlebury college, 1881–82. He studied at the Union Theological seminary, 1882–85, was instructor of church history at the Theological seminary at Beirut, Syria, 1886–88; and was ordained by the Presbytery of Athens, Ohio, in 1889. He was professor of history and political science at Marietta college, Ohio, 1888–94; professor of church history at Lane Theological seminary, 1894–97, and became a pastor in the First Presbyterian church at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1897. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Middlebury and Marietta colleges in 1900.

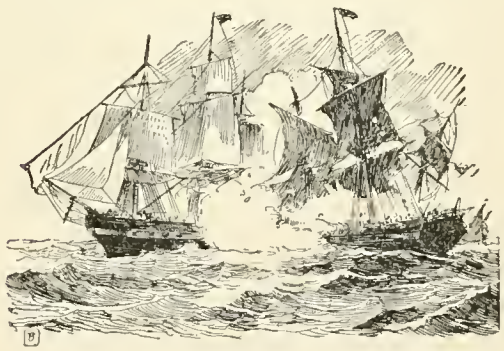
HULBURD, Calvin Tilden, representative, was born in Stockholm, N.Y., June 5, 1809; son of Ebenezer and Lucy (Tilden) Hulburd. He fitted for college at St. Lawrence academy and under a private tutor; was graduated at Middlebury in 1829; studied law at Yale, 1831–32, and engaged in farming at Brasher Falls, N.Y. He was married, June 1, 1842, to Jane I. Butterfield. He was a member of the state assembly, 1843–44 and 1862, and a representative from New York in the 38th, 39th, and 40th congresses, 1864–69, where he was chairman of the committee on public expenditures, a member of the committee on reconstruction, and chairman of the special committee on custom-house frauds in New York city. He superintended the construction of the post-office building in New York city; was a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M.; a trustee of Middlebury college, Vt., 1850–84 and received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1867. He died in Brasher Falls, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1897.

HULICK, George Washington, representative, was born in Batavia, Ohio, June 29, 1833; son of Lott and Rhoda (Dimmitt) Hulick, and grandson of Ezekiel Dimmitt, and of John Hulick, a captain in the Revolutionary war. He worked on his father's farm, attending public schools in the winter, and was graduated from Farmers college, Ohio, July 9, 1855. He was in charge of Pleasant Hill academy, 1855–58, studied law, was admitted to the bar in March, 1857, and practised in Batavia. He was school examiner for Clermont county, 1856–59, and was the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney in 1858. He was married, Oct. 16, 1861, to Josephine W., daughter of Joseph H. and Elizabeth Harrison, of Cincinnati, Ohio. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 22d regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, April 14, 1861; was appointed orderly-sergeant and promoted captain of a company, and was discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, Aug. 16, 1861. He was probate judge of Clermont county, 1864–67; was a member of the board of education of Batavia for nine years; a delegate from Ohio to the Republican national convention of 1868; a Hayes and Wheeler presidential elector in 1876 and a Republican representative from the sixth district of Ohio in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97.

HULL, Charles Henry, educator, was born at Ithaca, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1864; son of Albert Mosley and Margaret (Visscher) Hull; grandson of Aaron Whitlock and Lydia (Talmadge) Hull, and of Daniel and Hester (Conyne) Visscher, and a (probable) descendant of Richard Hull, a freeman of Massachusetts Bay, 1634; who went to New Haven, 1639, and died, 1662; and of Harmen Bastiaanse Vyssler (b. 1619 (?) d. 1693), surveyor of Fort Orange (Albany), N.Y. He was graduated from Cornell in 1886, and was assistant librarian there, 1886–90. He was a student at Göttingen, Halle and Berlin universities, Germany, 1890–92, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Halle in 1892. He was chosen assistant

professor of political ecouomy at Cornell university iu 1893. He was elected a meuber of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, was treasurer of the American Economic associatiou, coutributed to economic journals, and edited *The Economic Writings of Sir William Petty* (1899).

HULL, Isaac, naval officer, was born in Derby, Conn., March 9, 1773; son of Lieut. Joseph Hull; grandson of Capt. Joseph and Elizah (Clark) Hull; and a nephew of Gen. William Hull, U.S.A. His father, a lieutenant of artillery in the Revolutiouary war, was distinguished for gallantry at the defence of Fort Washington, where he was taken prisoner and exchanged in 1778. He again entered the army, was given command, in 1779, of a flotilla on Long Island sound, consisting of several old whale-boats, and captured a British armed schooner. After the war he engaged in farming and whale fishing. He died while Isaac was quite young and the boy was adopted by an uncle, who desired to have him attend Yale college and adopt a learned profession. Isaac, however, chose to follow the sea, and when sixteen years old he became cabin boy in a merchant ship. The ship was wrecked and the captain owed his life to the skill of the cabin boy in supporting him and getting him ashore. In 1793 he commanded a ship sailing to the West Indies, and on the reorganization of the U.S. navy he was commissioned fourth lieutenant, March 9, 1798. He served under Com. Samuel Nicholson on the *Constitution*, 1798–1800, and on the same ship under Com. Silas Talbot, 1800. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1801, and as sailing master he handled the *Constitution* in her friendly race with an English frigate, which was continued an entire day, and the Englishman was beaten by several miles, and lost the stake, a cask of wine. During the same cruise Lieutenant Hull manned the *Sally*, a small sloop, and with her boarded and captured a French letter of marque in Puerto Plata, Haiti, and landing his marines, spiked the guns of the battery before the commanding officer could prepare for defence. He was raised to the rank of master commandant, May 18, 1804, and commanded the brig *Argus*, one of the vessels of the fleet of Com. Edward Preble, in the Mediterranean. He was made captain in 1806, and commanded the *Constitution* when she carried Joel Barlow to France in 1811, as U.S. minister, and on the same voyage he carried specie to Holland to pay the interest on the debt due from the United States. While in the harbor of Portsmouth, England, the *Constitution* was followed and watched by two English ships and as the question of right of search was at the time unsettled, Captain Hull, being suspicious of their movements, ordered the ship cleared for action. The next day he sailed for Cherbourg, France, and was followed by several men-of-war. The *Constitution* outsailed all but one, and wheu a safe distance had beeu gained Hull hove to, beat to quarters, and when the frigate came close to the *Constitution* no hostilities were offered and the incident was over. It resulted, however, in the return of two seamen taken by the *Leopard* from the *Chesapeake* four years before. Returning to America the *Constitution* was cleaned and recoppered at Annapolis and ordered to join the squadron of



ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE

Commodore Rodgers at New York. On July 19, 1812, when five days out and near Sandy Hook Captain Hull encountered a British fleet of five sail under Commodore Broke and the eutire fleet gave chase, which lasted for three days and three nights, during which time the *Constitution* kept the lead of her pursuers and used every device known to seamanship to escape. Every man on board was on duty the entire time and the excitement of the chase was intense. On reaching Boston Captain Hull was giveu a public reception and in a letter posted by him in the Coffee House he gave all the credit for the escape to his officers and men, as he did in his official report to the secretary of the navy. He received no orders to leave Boston, but tiring of inactivity he put to sea, Aug. 2, 1812, without orders, and on August 19 gave chase to a strange sail that proved to be the British frigate *Guerrière*. The *Constitution* cleared for action, with guns double shotted and the crew and officers at

quarters, bore down on the enemy and not till within a few hundred yards of each other did the order come from Captain Hull to open fire. Meantime several of the crew of the *Constitution* had been killed or wounded and Lieutenant Morris had three times asked permission to begin the action, but was met with the "Not yet, sir," of Captain Hull. The *Constitution's* first broadside was fired into the *Guerrière* when only fifty yards parted the two ships. In thirty minutes the affair was over and the *Guerrière*, Captain Dacres, a prize. This contest, the first naval victory of the war, won for the *Constitution* the name of "Old Ironsides," by reason of her coming out of the action with so little injury, the enemy's shot not having even indented the sides of the ship. The Americans lost seven killed and seven wounded, while the enemy had seventy-nine killed and wounded. The *Guerrière* was so badly injured that Captain Hull decided to destroy her and she was burned. He carried his prisoners into Boston and was received with great demonstrations of rejoicing. A public banquet was given to the captain and his officers in Faneuil Hall and the different cities passed resolutions of thanks and presented the freedom of the city, and several of them voted swords to the gallant commander. New York ordered a full-length portrait painted by Jervis. Congress gave him a gold medal and voted $50,000 to be distributed as prize money. This exploit, proving successful, was duly praised and rewarded; had it been disastrous, even under the same conditions as to valor, patriotism and devotion to duty, it would have cost Captain Hull his commission if not his life. He had disobeyed orders in undertaking it and knowingly accepted the issue. He was succeeded in the command of the *Constitution* by Commodore Bainbridge, his superior in rank, and became a member of the naval board. He afterward commanded the navy yards at Boston and Washington and the squadrons in the Mediterranean and the Pacific. He commanded the ship of the line *Ohio*, flagship of the European squadron, 1839–41. He was then retired and made his home in Philadelphia, Pa. His last words were, "I strike my flag." He was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia, and an altar tomb of Italian marble, a copy of one he had admired in Rome, marks his grave. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1843.

HULL, John, goldsmith, was born at Market Harborough, Leicestershire, England, Dec. 18, 1624; son of Robert and Elizabeth Storer Hull. He attended school in England and in 1635 accompanied his parents to New England, arriving in Boston, Nov. 7, 1635. He attended for a short time the first school in Boston, established by Philemon Pormort, April 23, 1635; but was then taken out to help his father plant corn, and he aided him in farm-work for seven years. He then learned the goldsmith's trade. He was married, May 1, 1647, by Gov. John Winthrop, to Judith, daughter of Edmund and Judith Quincy. She was born in England, Sept. 3, 1626, and came to New England with her parents in 1633. John Hull was chosen corporal under the command of Major Gibbons in 1648, and was made a sergeant in 1652. In that year the general court, in direct defiance of the Mixt Moneys Case decision of 1604 that the Crown of England had the sole right to coin money, ordered a mint to be set up in Boston for the coining of shillings and their fractions, every shilling to be 66⅔ grains of fine silver, and in form flat, and square on the edges, stamped on one side with "N. E.," and on the other "XIId." and the fractional coins "VId." and "IIId." The issue for forty

PINE TREE SHILLING.

years bore the one date "1652," except the "IId." pieces first issued in 1662. On Oct. 19, 1652, it was ordered that, to prevent "clipping or washing," they should have a double ring on either side with the inscription "Massachusetts" and a tree in the centre on the obverse and "New England" and the year on the reverse. John Hull was named for the employment and took his oath of office, June 11, 1652, having Robert Sanderson as a partner in the enterprise. He held the position of mint-master until his death, and received as payment one out of every twenty shillings coined and made a large fortune at that rate, computed at from £30,000 to £40,000. It was also subsequently claimed that the shilling pieces which he coined contained only about 60⅔ grains of fine silver, in which case he also made a profit of 6 grains of silver on every shilling coined. In 1686 silver coinage was suspended and colonial bills of credit were issued. The royalists of the colony called the issue the money of treason and claimed that it was made from silver stolen from the Spaniards, that it was dishonest money, that it lowered the royal standard, inflated the colonial currency and that the seigniorage was exorbitant. The contest over the Pine Tree money was more intense when bills of credit were issued. Hull was chosen ensign of the South Military company in 1654, and was selected by the sergeant major and military officers to keep the records of their proceedings in 1656. He was one of the seven selectmen of Boston, 1657–63, and treasurer of the board, 1660–63. He became a member of the artillery

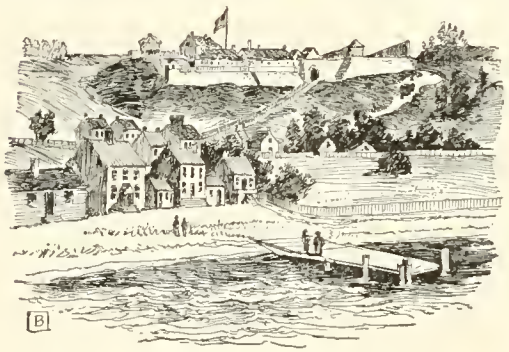
company in 1660, afterward known as the Ancient and Honorable artillery; was elected ensign under General Leverett in 1663; lieutenant in 1664; and served as captain, 1671–78. He was deputy for the town of Wenham to the general court in 1668; for the town of Westfield, 1671, 1673 and 1674, for Concord in 1676 and for Salisbury, 1679–80. He was appointed by the council, June 25, 1675, to be one of the war committee and also treasurer-at-war, and served as county treasurer, 1676–79, and as an assistant, 1680–82. He was one of the principal American merchants, if not the greatest of his time, and owned two vessels, which were constantly engaged in voyages to and from the West Indies, England and France, while from year to year he was interested in numerous ventures in beaver, and various other commodities in other ships. He helped to found the Old South church, which was the third church in Boston, 1669. Of his several children, Hannah, who was married to Samuel Sewall, Feb. 28, 1675, was the only one who reached maturity. President Quincy calls John Hull one of the earliest benefactors of Harvard college and a gift of £100 is recorded in 1681. He died at Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1683.

HULL, John Albert Tiffin, representative, was born at Sabina, Clinton county, Ohio, May 1, 1841; son of Andrew Young and Margaret (Tiffin) Hull. He removed with his parents to Iowa in 1839 and was educated at the public schools, at Indiana Asbury university and at Iowa Wesleyan college. He was graduated from the Cincinnati Law school in 1862 and in July of the same year enlisted in the 23d Iowa infantry, serving until October, 1863. He was secretary of the Iowa state senate, 1872–78; secretary of state 1878–82, lieutenant-governor of the state, 1886–90, and a Republican representative, from the seventh congressional district of Iowa, in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1891–1903.

HULL, Joseph Bartine, naval officer, was born in Westchester, N.Y., April 26, 1802; son of Dr. Joseph and Susan (Bartine) Hull and a nephew of Commodore Isaac Hull, U.S.N. He was given a warrant in the U.S. navy in 1813 as midshipman; was promoted lieutenant in 1835; commander in 1841; captain in 1855, and commodore in 1862. He was retired, July 16, 1862, and resided in Philadelphia up to the time of his death. He was commander of the sloop *Warren* in the Pacific squadron, 1843–47; of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, of the Brazilian squadron, 1856–59; the *Savannah* in the Atlantic coast blockade in 1861; superintendent of the building of gun-boats at St. Louis, 1862-64; commander of the Philadelphia navy yard, 1866; president of the examining board, 1867, and lighthouse inspector at Portland, Maine, 1869. His principal exploit was cutting out the Mexican gun-brig *Malekadhel* off Mazatlan in 1847. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1890.

HULL, William, soldier, was born in Derby, Conn., June 24, 1753; son of Joseph and Eliza (Clark) Hull and fifth in descent from Richard Hull, of Derbyshire, England, a freeman of Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1634, who went to New Haven, Conn., in 1639 "because he would not endure Puritanism;" and also a descendant of Thomas Clarke, of Plymouth, said to have been a mate of the *Mayflower*. He was graduated at Yale, A.B. 1772, studied law at Litchfield and was admitted to the bar in 1775. He was captain of a company of militia recruited just after the battle of Lexington and marched from Derby to Cambridge, where General Washington assigned the company to Colonel Webb's Connecticut regiment. He recruited the 8th Massachusetts regiment, was promoted major, and was ordered to the command of the regiment at Springfield, Mass., in January, 1777, and in April, with 300 men, he marched to Ticonderoga to reinforce General St. Clair, and he shared with him in his defeat and retreat to Fort Edward. He commanded the rear guard of General Schuyler's army in its retreat from Fort Edward and received the thanks of the commanding general. He then marched his detachment to Albany, where he joined General Arnold in the relief of Fort Stanwix. He volunteered to lead three hundred men to the relief of General Poor in the first battle of Saratoga, Sept. 19, 1777, and in a successful bayonet charge he lost one-half his men. On October 7 he commanded the advance guard of General Arnold's force and repelled the attempt of General Burgoyne to cut his way through the American lines, after which he assisted in removing the prisoners and wounded and the captured artillery from the field. He was present, however, at the surrender of Burgoyne. He then with the regiment joined Washington's army at Valley Forge, where he assisted Baron Steuben in introducing the military tactics of Frederick the Great. He commanded his regiment at the battle of Monmouth Court House, N.J., June 28, 1778, and listened to the scathing rebuke administered to General Lee by Washington. In 1779–80 he commanded the regiment at Kingsbridge, N.Y., eighteen miles in advance of the American army, where he maintained his position throughout the winter. In May, 1780, he built a fort at West Point and on July 15 commanded four hundred men in the

column led by Wayne at the capture of Stony Point, N.Y., and for his conduct was made lieutenant-colonel. He was deputy inspector of Howe's division under Baron Steuben during the campaign of 1780, and was invited to enter the military family of Washington as an aide, which honor he declined by advice of Baron Steuben, and he suggested his friend Colonel Humphreys for the position, which appointment was made. He made a successful attack with 600 men against Colonel de Lancey at Morrisania, Jan. 23, 1780, capturing 52 prisoners, 60 horses and a number of cattle, which he successfully guarded in a retreat to the borders of Connecticut, pursued by a large British reinforcement from Forts Washington and Independence. For his conduct in this engagement he received the thanks of General Washington in general orders, and also the thanks of congress. He was granted leave of absence after six years' service and passed the remainder of the winter of 1781 in Boston, where he was married to a daughter of the Hon.



FORT MACKINAW.

Abraham Fuller, of Newton, Mass. In July, 1781, he was ordered by Washington to Bedford, N.Y., where he arranged with Count de Rochambeau an attack on the British in New York. This action, in which he was an aide to the Duke de Lauzun, resulted in the transfer of the seat of war from New York harbor to the Chesapeake; and when Washington led the army south, Colonel Hull was made adjutant and inspector general of the army in the Highlands, serving until the evacuation of New York by the British, Nov. 25, 1783. He then took possession of the forts about New York and commanded the corps of light infantry which escorted General Washington into the city upon his return from Virginia. He became second in command of the only regiment not disbanded at the close of the war, November, 1783, General Heath being made its colonel. In 1784 he was ordered to make a formal demand on Governor-General Haldimand at Quebec for the surrender of the frontier posts of Niagara, Detroit, Mackinac and others, still held by the British in violation of the treaty of Paris. This, Governor-General Haldimand, in the absence of instructions, declined to do, and it was not till after the Jay Treaty of 1794 that the forts were surrendered. Colonel Hull's regiment was disbanded in 1786, and he practised law in Newton, Mass., where he erected a large brick residence and where one son and seven daughters grew up. In Shays's rebellion he commanded the left wing of General Lincoln's army, and by a forced march surprised and dispersed the insurgents in their camps at Pelham. In January, 1793, he went to Quebec as a commissioner to arrange a treaty with the Northwestern Indians, but the British policy prevented its consummation. In 1798 he visited Europe and in 1799 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas for Middlesex county. He served in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature and as a member of the council. He was a founder and charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, commander of the Ancient and Honorable artillery company of Boston, and in 1798 was elected major-general of the 3d division, state militia, which position he resigned in 1805, when he accepted the governorship of Michigan Territory from President Jefferson, and he removed his family to Detroit and built a brick house in that village in 1806. He was reappointed at the end of his first term by President Jefferson, serving 1805–13, and in February, 1812, he went to Washington to urge upon the government the necessity of additional troops to defend Detroit against the Indians. President Madison called for 1200 militia from the governor of Ohio for that service and Governor Hull was requested to lead them to Detroit, which he declined to do, not desiring to assume a military command. When Colonel Kingsbury, who was appointed, fell sick, Governor Hull, in order to lose no time, assumed command and was given the rank of brigadier-general. He marched the three undisciplined and poorly-armed regiments to Urbana, Ohio, where 300 regulars, under Colonel Miller, joined him, and they cut a military road 200 miles through the wilderness, built bridges, causeways and block-houses, and on reaching the site of Toledo, June 30, 1812, unaware that war had been declared, June 18, he transferred the invalids, stores and important papers to a schooner for Detroit. When General Hull with the remainder of his army reached Detroit, July 5, he learned of the declaration of war and that the schooner had been captured at Malden by the British commanding the place. On July 12, in obedience to instructions from the war department, he crossed the river into Canada with 1000 effective men, all that could be spared from garrison duty, and established a

camp at Sandwich, proposing to attack Malden. Colonels Cass, McArthur and Finlay discouraged an attack, and being supported only by Colonel Miller with 200 regulars, he decided to await siege guns from Detroit. Meanwhile the British troops were reinforced, and on July 17 Fort Mackinac was captured and the post of Chicago had been destroyed by the Indians and most of the garrison massacred. General Dearborn made an armistice with Sir George Provost that did not include Hull's army and General Brock concentrated all his forces against Detroit. On Aug. 4, 1812, Hull learned the condition of affairs and the impossibility of receiving support from Dearborn, the commander-in-chief, and on August 7 he recrossed the river to Detroit in order to open communications with Ohio. As Detroit was commanded by the British fleet and the batteries at Sandwich, Hull proposed to retire to the Raisin river, and there await reinforcements, but Colonel Cass assured him that the Ohio troops would desert if this course was pursued. He sent Colonel Miller with 600 men to open communications with his depot of supplies at Raisin river. Miller's progress was opposed by a body of British troops and Indians, and after driving them from their intrenchments, he returned to Detroit. Colonels Cass and McArthur then led 500 men to effect a communication with the depot of supplies. While so occupied, General Brock appeared on August 15, opposite the city, and demanded its surrender, and when this was refused he opened a heavy bombardment. The next day he advanced with 1700 whites and between 1500 and 2000 Indians and crossed the river under the protection of the fleet, and to save the 900 men left to protect the city Hull surrendered the place, securing protection for the persons and property of the inhabitants, and a parole of the militia and volunteers. With the regular troops Hull was carried to Montreal, a prisoner of war. Afterward, when exchanged, he was placed under arrest. Gen. Wade Hampton was president of the court martial at Philadelphia, Pa., when Hull appeared ready for trial, but the court was dissolved by President Madison and a new court was summoned at Albany, N.Y., of which Gen. Henry Dearborn was president and several of his military family were members of the court. Hull was to be defended by Horace Binney, but he was denied the aid of counsel, while Dallas and Van Buren were employed to assist in the prosecution. Col. Lewis Cass, who had written his celebrated letter of Sept. 12, 1812, constituting the source of the charges against Hull, was the chief witness for the government. The charges were treason, cowardice and neglect of duty. The treason was in sending a vessel with invalids, supplies and baggage to Detroit after the declaration of war, but even Van Buren, the prosecuting officer of the court, pronounced the charge not only unsupported, but unsupportable. Hull was, however, convicted of cowardice and neglect of duty, and sentenced to be shot. Before the assembling of the court-martial Colonel Cass had been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and made governor of the territory of Michigan, and various of the other militia officers, who had opposed the reasonable suggestions of their commanding general, were advanced in rank. This course influenced the witnesses called before the court to favor the officers in power, with the honorable exception of Colonels Miller and Watson, Major Munson, Captains Maxwell and Dysen and Lieutenant Bacon, all experienced and tried officers of the army, who, after testifying in Hull's favor, were denied promotion and the last-named actually dropped from the army list. From copies of his private papers reluctantly furnished by the secretary of war in 1824, after repeated applications to each successive previous administration, his original papers having been burned with the vessel that carried his family to Buffalo, N.Y., after landing the passengers, he prepared "Memoirs of the Campaign of the North Western Army of the United States, A.D., 1812" (1824), which turned public opinion in his favor. His only son, Capt. Abraham Fuller Hull, of the 9th U.S. infantry, fell at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814, while leading his company in a bayonet charge, and this loss was a great blow to a devoted father. President Madison, while approving the sentence of the court-martial, in view of the honorable service of Colonel Hull in the American Revolution, suspended the execution of its sentence and directed the dishonored officer to repair to his home in Newton, Mass. He there engaged in the cultivation of his farm for the maintenance of his family. After the publication of his vindication in 1824, he was given a public dinner by the citizens of Boston, May 30, 1825; and when Lafayette made his last visit to America he was the guest of General Hull in Boston. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1779 and from Harvard in 1787. He died in Newton, Mass., Nov. 29, 1825.

HULL, William Isaac, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 19, 1868; a son of Thomas Burling and Mary (Dixon) Hull, and grandson of Abel Adams and Almira Ann (Haviland) Hull, and of Isaac Fairbanks and Elizabeth (Spencer) Dixon. His ancestor, the Rev. Joseph Hull, emigrated from Somersetshire, England, and settled in the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1635. William attended the Friends' Elementary and High school at Baltimore, Md.; was graduated

from Johns Hopkins university, A.B., 1889; studied in the University of Berlin, 1891, and was elected professor of history and economics at Swarthmore college, Pa., in 1892. He was married, Dec. 27, 1898, to Hannah Hollowell Clothier. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Johns Hopkins university in 1892. He is the author of *Maryland, Independence and the Confederation* (1891); *Handbook of Sociological Information with Special Reference to New York City* (1894), and various articles and lectures on historical and social topics.

HULME, William Henry, educator, was born in Cheatham county, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1862; son of Fountain Eliot and Lucy Anderson (Phillips) Hulme, and grandson of Henry Clayton and Lucy Anderson (Wright) Hulme, and of Benjamin and Harriet (Allen) Phillips. He attended the country schools of Tennessee and the Webb Training school of Bell Buckle, Tenn.; was graduated from Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., A.B., 1890, and was a graduate student at the Vanderbilt university, 1890–91, and at the Universities of Leipzig, Jena and Freiburg, Germany, 1891–94. He was a teacher in the Webb school, 1884–85; fellow in Greek at Vanderbilt university, 1889–90; teacher of English and mathematics at the University school, Nashville, Tenn., 1890–91; instructor in German at Western Reserve university, Cleveland, Ohio, 1891–96; was elected associate professor of English in the college for women at Western Reserve university in 1896, and professor of English in 1900. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Freiburg in 1894. He was married, July 10, 1897, to Hedwig Eugenie, daughter of Constantine and Eugenie (Haas) Haas of Freiburg in Baden, Germany. He is the author of: "*The Old English Version of the Gospel of Nicodemus;*" and contributions to the publications of the Modern Language Association of America, and other periodicals.

HUME, Alfred, educator, was born at Beech Grove, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1866; son of William and Mary (Leland) Hume; grandson of Alfred and Louisa Harvard (Bradford) Hume and of William Archibald and Margaret Warren (Ish) Leland; and a lineal descendant from William Hume, who was born in Scotland, educated at the University of Edinburgh, and came to America in 1801 as a missionary of the secession Presbyterian church, going first to Kentucky and soon after to Nashville, Tenn., where he lived as preacher and teacher. Alfred Hume attended the Nashville public schools, graduating with first honor from Fogg high school in 1883. He was graduated from Vanderbilt university, B.E., 1887, C.E., 1888 and D.Sc., 1890. He was a fellow in the department of civil engineering, Vanderbilt university, 1887–90, and in the latter year accepted the chair of mathematics in the University of Mississippi. He also practised surveying and engineering. He was married, Dec. 23, 1891, to Mary Hill Ritchey, of McMinnville, Tenn. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1890; of the Engineering Association of the South in 1890, and of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in 1894. He is the author of *Some Physical Constants* (1890), and numerous articles in educational and mathematical publications.

HUMES, Thomas William, educator, was born in Knoxville, Tenn. April 22, 1815. He was graduated at the East Tennessee college in 1830, and engaged in newspaper publishing, 1830–40. He then studied theology and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1843, being rector of St. John's parish, Knoxville, Tenn., 1846–69. He was elected president of the East Tennessee university, July 10, 1865, and as the buildings had been used as a hospital by both the Confederate and Federal troops, they required extensive repairs. The students, many of whom had served in the war, had no preparatory training, and irrespective of age, all entered the freshman class and took the classical course. On commencement day, June 18, 1879, the institution was reorganized as the University of Tennessee, and President Humes continued as president and professor of ethics and evidences of religion until 1884, when he resigned and returned to clerical life. He received the degree of S.T.D. from the University of Tennessee. He is the author of "*Loyal Mountaineers*" (1889). He died in Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1892.

HUMES, William Young Conn, soldier, was born at Abingdon, Va., in June, 1830; son of John N. and Jane C. (White) Humes, and grandson of Thomas Humes and of Col. James White, of Abingdon, Va. His father lost his fortune and the money to meet his college expenses was borrowed from a neighbor. He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute with honors in 1851, and taught school till his loan was paid. He then read law and removed to Knoxville, Tenn., where his relative, the Rev. Thomas William Humes, was rector of St. John's church, and subsequently president of the University of Tennessee. He taught school, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Knoxville until 1858, and in Memphis, 1858–61. He entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant in Bankhead's battery of light artillery; was promoted captain

of heavy artillery in charge of the big gun, "Lady Polk," at Columbus, Ky., and later was in charge of the batteries at Island No. 10, where he was captured, and was confined on Johnson's Island for a year, and on his release assigned to duty at Mobile, Ala. In the spring of 1863 he was ordered to report to General Wheeler, commander of the cavalry corps, and was assigned to duty as chief of artillery, soon earning the rank of major. He was wounded in the battles incident to General Wheeler's raid in the rear of Rosecrans after the battle of Chickamauga and for this service was made brigadier-general. He commanded a cavalry division under General Wheeler throughout the campaigns of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina until the battle of March 10, 1865, near Fayetteville, where he was again wounded, and was promoted to the rank of major-general. After the war he resumed his law practice at Memphis, Tenn. He was married, about 1854, to Margaret White, of Abingdon, Va., by whom he had two sons; and secondly, in 1863 or 1864, to Sallie Elder, of Memphis, Tenn., by whom he had four children. He died at Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 2, 1883.

HUMPHREY, Edward Porter, clergyman, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Jan. 28, 1809; son of the Rev. Dr. Heman and Sophia (Porter) Humphrey. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831; was a tutor at Amherst, 1832–33, and was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1833. He was pastor at Jeffersonville, Ind., 1833–35; of the Second Presbyterian church, Louisville, Ky., 1836–53; professor of ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary, Danville, Ky., 1853–66; editor of the Danville *Review*, 1861–65; pastor of the College Street church, Louisville, Ky., 1866–79, and pastor emeritus, 1879–87. He was moderator of the general assembly in 1851. He received from Hanover the degree of D.D. in 1847, and that of LL.D. in 1871. He died in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9, 1887.

HUMPHREY, Heman, educator, was born in West Simsbury, Conn., March 26, 1779; son of Solomon and Hannah (Brown) Humphrey, and a descendant in the fifth generation from Michael Humphrey, who came from England to Dorchester, Mass., and prior to 1643 removed to Windsor, Conn. He paid his way at Yale by teaching, and was graduated A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808. He studied theology under Timothy Dwight, was ordained to the Congregational ministry and was pastor at Fairfield, Conn., 1807–17, and at Pittsfield, Mass., 1817–23. He was president of Amherst college, 1823–45, succeeding Dr. Zephaniah S. Moore, who had been elected president on the organization of the college and conducted it two years, when he died. He was a trustee of Amherst, 1823–45, and professor of sacred theology, moral philosophy, and metaphysics, 1823–35, and of sacred theology, 1835–45. He was also a visitor at Andover Theological seminary, 1833–49. He

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was a temperance lecturer as early as 1810, and in 1813 drew up the report of the Fairfield association of ministers, the first temperance tract published in America. He wrote various other tracts and contributed to the periodical literature of the day. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Middlebury college in 1823. He was married to Sophia Porter, and of their children James (q.v.) became a representative in congress, and Zephaniah Moore (q.v.), Edward Porter (q.v.) and John became prominent Presbyterian clergymen. John (1816–1854) was elected pastor and professor of rhetoric in Hamilton college in 1854, but died before entering upon the duties of the position. Dr. Humphrey published: *Essays on the Sabbath* (1829); *Great Britain, France and Belgium in 1835* (2 vols., 1838); *Domestic Education* (1840); *Letters to a Son in the Ministry* (1842); *Memoir of the Rev. Nathan W. Fiske* (1850); *Life of Thomas L. Gallaudet* (1857); *Sketches and History of Revivals* (1859), and many sermons and addresses. He died in Pittsfield, Mass., April 3, 1861.

HUMPHREY, Herman Loin, representative, was born in Candor, N.Y., March 14, 1830; son of Lucius and Lydia (Chidsey) Humphrey; grandson of Roswell and Elizabeth (Seymour) Humphrey, of Hartford county, Conn., and of Timothy and Lydia (Cowles) Chidsey, and descended from Capt. Michael Humphrey (1643–1690), who settled in Windsor, Conn. He was clerk in a store in Ithaca, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He removed to Hudson, Wis., in 1855; was

district attorney of St. Croix county, 1860–61; county judge, 1861–62; state senator, 1862–63; judge of the eighth judicial circuit, 1866–77; a representative in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1877–83, and a member of the state assembly, 1887.

HUMPHREY, James, representative, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Oct. 9, 1811; son of the Rev. Dr. Heman and Sophia (Porter) Humphrey, and brother of Edward Porter Humphrey. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834. He was instructor in rhetoric and oratory at Amherst in 1838. He removed to Louisville, Ky., where his brother, Edward Porter, was preaching, and was admitted to the bar and practised in that city. He removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., where he was corporation counsel, 1850–51, and a representative in the 33th and 39th congresses, being defeated in 1860 and 1862. He served in the 39th congress as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the naval department. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 17, 1866.

HUMPHREY, Lyman Underwood, governor of Kansas, was born in Stark county, Ohio, July 25, 1844; son of Col. Lyman Humphrey, a lawyer of distinction, who died in 1852. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private, at the age of seventeen, in the 76th Ohio infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant and acting adjutant of his regiment, and was captain of a company for a full year before he was out of his minority. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and the several conflicts around that city, at Chattanooga and the campaign around Atlanta. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and participated in the capture of Savannah; was wounded at Pittsburg Landing and again at Chattanooga, and took part in the battle of Bentonville and in the capture of General Johnston's army. During his four years' service he was not absent from his post in the army for a single day, and when wounded at Chattanooga he refused to leave the field, and participated in the battle till the close. When the war ended he attended Mount Union college and studied law at the University of Michigan, 1866–67, but did not graduate. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward removed to Independence, Kan., where he became connected with the *Southern Kansas Tribune*. In 1876 he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature. In 1877 he was nominated by the Republican state central committee for lieutenant-governor, to fill a vacancy, and was elected by a large majority. In 1879 he was re-elected to the same office by over 40,000 majority. In 1884 he was elected state senator from Montgomery county, and in 1888 was elected governor, receiving 72,000 majority, the largest popular majority that had ever been given to a governor in Kansas. He was re-elected in 1890 by a large plurality, serving as governor, 1889–93.

HUMPHREY, Zephaniah Moore, clergyman, was born in Amherst, Mass., Aug. 30, 1824, son of the Rev. Dr. Heman and Sophia (Porter) Humphrey and a brother of the Rev. Edward Porter Humphrey, D.D. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1843, studied at the Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1846–47, and was graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1849. He was acting pastor at Milwaukee, Wis., 1849–50; was ordained by the Presbyterian Milwaukee convention, Oct. 9, 1850; was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Racine, Wis., 1850–56; of Plymouth Congregational church, Milwaukee, Wis., 1856–59; of the First Presbyterian church, Chicago, Ill., 1859–68; and of the Calvary Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1868–75, and professor of ecclesiastical history and church polity in Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, 1875–81. He was connected with the New School branch of the Presbyterian church, exerted his influence for reunion and was moderator of the general assembly of the reunited church at Chicago, Ill., in 1871. He received the degree of D.D. from Amherst college and from the University of Chicago in 1864. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1881.

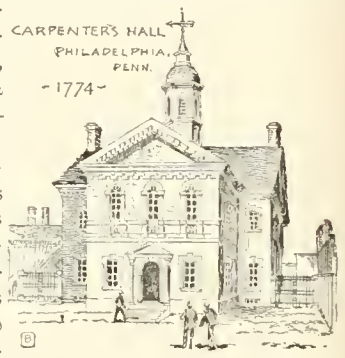
HUMPHREYS, Andrew Atkinson, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1810; son of Samuel (1776–1846) and Letitia (Atkinson) Humphreys, and grandson of Joshua (1751–1838) and Mary (Davids) Humphreys. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1831, and was assigned to the 2d artillery, Fort Moultrie, S.C. He was on temporary duty at the academy, 1832; served in Georgia and Alabama in the Cherokee troubles, 1832–33; at Augusta arsenal, Ga., and at Fort Marion, Fla., 1833–34; on topographical duty, West Florida and Cape Cod, Mass., 1834–35; and in the Florida war, 1836, taking part in the battles of Okokilikaha and Micinopy. He resigned from the army, Sept. 30, 1836, and engaged as a civil engineer, 1836–38, under Gen. Hartman Bache at Brandywine Shoal lighthouse and Cross Shoal breakwater, Delaware Bay. He was reappointed to the army in 1838 with the rank of first lieuten-

ant in the corps of topographical engineers and served on various public surveys, 1838–39; as assistant in the topographical bureau, Washington, D.C., 1840–41; in the Florida war, 1842; at Washington, D.C., 1842–44; in charge of the coast survey office, 1844–49; on survey in the field, 1849–50; on the Mississippi river, 1850–51; in Europe procuring information on protection of delta rivers, 1853–54; on duty in Washington, D.C., in connection with explorations and surveys for railroads to the Pacific ocean, and in geographical surveys west of the Mississippi river, 1854–61; as a member of the lighthouse board, 1856–62, and as a member of the board at the U.S. Military academy to revise the programme of instruction, 1860. He was chief topographical engineer under Gen. G.B. McClellan at Washington, D.C., December, 1861, to March, 1862; and in the Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the defences of Washington, the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg and in the movements and operations before Richmond, up to July, 1862. He was promoted major, corps of topographical engineers, Aug. 6, 1861; colonel of volunteers, March 5, 1862; was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, April 28, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, corps of engineers, March 3, 1863; major-general of volunteers, July 8, 1863; brigadier-general and chief of engineers, U.S.A., Aug. 8, 1866, and assigned to the command of the 3d division, 5th army corps, commanded by Generals Fitz-John Porter, George G. Meade and Daniel Butterfield, at the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and of the 2d division, 3d army corps, Gen. D. E. Sickles, at Gettysburg. He was promoted brevet colonel and lieutenant-colonel of engineers, U.S.A., March 3, 1863, for Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and major-general of volunteers, July 8, 1863, for his action at Gettysburg. He was made chief of staff to General Meade, July 8, 1863, filling the position till Nov. 25, 1864, when he assumed command of the 2d corps, which he directed in the siege of Petersburg and the pursuit of Lee's army to Appomattox. His battles included Bristoe Station, Oct. 14; Mine Run, Nov. 29–Dec. 3, 1863; Rapidan, Feb. 6; Wilderness, May 5–6; Spottsylvania, May 9–20; North Anna, May 23–26, Tolopotomy, May 28–30; Cold Harbor, June 1–3; Petersburg, June 16–18 and July 30; Weldon Road, Aug. 18–25; Preble Farm, Sept. 30; Boydton Plank Road, Oct. 27, 1864; as commander of the 2d corps in the siege of Petersburg, Nov. 25, 1864, to April 3, 1865, and in the pursuit of Lee's army, April 6–9, 1865. He commanded the district of Pennsylvania from July 28 to Dec. 9, 1865, when he was ordered to the Mississippi river in charge of the levees, where he remained from Dec. 9, 1865, to Aug. 8, 1866. He was promoted major-general by brevet in the regular army, Aug. 8, 1866, for gallant and meritorious services at Sailor's Creek, Va., and commanded the corps of engineers and continued as chief of engineers, U.S.A., until his retirement at his own request, June 30, 1879, during which time he served on lighthouse and other important boards. His military record includes participation in seventy engagements, covering Indian warfare and the civil war. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; the Hungarian Society of Engineers; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a corporate member of the National Academy of Sciences; an honorary member of the Imperial Royal Geographical Institute of Vienna, of the Italian Geographical society and of the Royal Institute of Science and Art of Lombardy, Milan, Italy; and a corresponding member of the Maryland Historical society, of the Geographical Society of Paris, and of the Austrian Society of Engineer Architects. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1868. He is the author of: *Report on the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River* (1861); *The Virginia Campaigns of 1864 and 1865* (1882); *From Gettysburg to the Rapidan* (1882), and contributions to biographical and scientific literature. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 27, 1883.

HUMPHREYS, Benjamin Grubb, governor of Mississippi, was born at "The Hermitage" near Port Gibson, Claiborne county, Miss., Aug. 26, 1808; son of George Wilson and Sarah (Smith) Humphreys, and grandson of Col. Ralph and Agnes (Wilson) Humphreys, of Virginia, and of Maj. David and Sarah (Terry) Smith. One of his maternal great grandfathers, Gen. Joseph Terry, was killed at the battle of King's Mountain; the other, Maj. David Smith was an officer in Jackson's army and won distinction in the war of 1812, being promoted major for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of New Orleans. He received his preparatory education at Morristown, N.J., and entered the U.S. Military academy where he remained three years, when, with thirty-nine other cadets, he was expelled for participating in a frolic at Benny Havens. He engaged in cotton planting in Mississippi and accumulated a moderate fortune. He was married, Dec. 3, 1839, to Mildred Hickman Maury. He left the Demo-

cratic party on account of his opposition to the policy of President Jackson and was elected a representative in the Mississippi legislature as an Independent. In 1839 he was elected a state senator by the Whigs. He became prominent in the politics of the state by his determined stand against secession. At the outbreak of the civil war, however, he raised a company for the Confederate service, of which he was captain. He was promoted colonel of the 21st Mississippi regiment in 1862 and saw his first battle at Savage's Station, June 29, 1862, which was followed by the succession of engagements, closing with Malvern Hill, where he was specially commended by General Lee. His regiment was in the 3d brigade of Magruder's division; was transferred to Kershaw's brigade, McLaws's division, and took part at Sharpsburg; and again transferred to Barksdale's brigade, taking part at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, Chancellorsville, May 1–4, 1863, and Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. His regiment charged through the Peach Orchard at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and reached the farthest point attained by Lee's army, further than that attained by Pickett on the third day. He destroyed Bigelow's 9th Massachusetts battery, and led the brigade after Barksdale received his mortal wound early on July 2. Immediately after the battle he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and was assigned to the command of Barksdale's brigade, which was made up of the 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi regiments. The corps of Longstreet was transferred to Bragg's army in the west and his brigade stormed Snodgrass Hill, Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, and on being again transferred to the army of Northern Virginia, he took part in the campaign against Grant in the succession of battles from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, May–June, 1864. He commanded his brigade in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, and in the operations of Gen. Jubal A. Early's army in the valley. He was severely wounded at Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 1864, and on recovering was returned to Longstreet's corps and took part in the siege of Petersburg and defence of Richmond, December, 1864. He commanded the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana in 1865, and his army was released on parole at the close of the war. He was elected governor of Mississippi in 1865, and in 1867, under the act of congress submitting certain constitutional provisions for adoption by the several states, he was elected by the opposition party. In 1868 he refused to surrender his office to the military governor appointed under the reconstruction acts and he was thereupon forcibly ejected from the executive office and later from the governor's mansion. He then entered the insurance business in partnership with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in Vicksburg, where he remained until 1877, when he retired to his plantation, Itta Bena, Leflore county, Miss. He contributed numerous articles to periodicals and left in MS. *The War on the Southern States.* He died at Itta Bena, Miss., Dec. 20, 1882.

HUMPHREYS, Charles, delegate, was born in Haverford, Pa., in 1712; son of Daniel and Hannah (Wynn) Humphreys, and grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Reese) Humphreys, and of Dr. Wynn, who came to America in the *Welcome* with William Penn. Samuel Humphreys, a Quaker and a native of Merionethshire, Wales, died there shortly before his widow and his children immigrated to America. Charles was a member of the Provincial assembly of Pennsylvania, 1764–74, a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–76, and although he opposed the oppressive measures of the British government, he voted against the Declaration of Independence. His home at Haverford, known as the "Mansion House," was occupied by Cornwallis. He never married. He died at Haverford, Pa., March 11, 1786.



HUMPHREYS, David, diplomatist, was born in Derby, Conn., July 10, 1752; son of the Rev. Daniel and Sarah (Riggs) Bowers Humphreys, and grandson of John and Sarah (Mills) Pettibone Humphreys and of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Riggs. David was graduated from Yale in 1771, and resided with the family of Col. Frederick Philipse, of Philipse Manor, Yonkers, N.Y. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he entered the Continental army under Gen. Samuel H. Parsons, with the rank of captain. He was major of the 1st Connecticut brigade in 1777, when the British captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery; was aide to General Greene for a short time; was attached to General Putnam's staff, 1778–80, and was aide-de-camp and

secretary to General Washington with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 1780–81. Upon the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19, 1781, he was allowed the distinguished honor of receiving the English colors, and as a mark of approbation, was appointed to bear them from General Washington to congress, with copies of the number of prisoners, arms and ordnance surrendered, and also a letter from Washington, warmly commending the bearer to the consideration of the government, which led to his presentation by congress of an elegant sword. He accompanied Washington to Mount Vernon, where he remained for nearly a year in the general's family. Through Washington's influence he was appointed secretary of legation to Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson in Paris and London, serving 1784–86. He was a representative in the Connecticut legislature, 1786–89, and a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians in 1789; was again at Mount Vernon until the formation of the Federal government, when he accompanied Washington to New York and remained a member of his family until 1790. He was the first U.S. minister to Portugal, 1791–97, and was commissioner plenipotentiary to Algiers with the general oversight of the Barbary states, 1795–97. He was married at Lisbon, in 1797, to Ann Frances, daughter of John Bulkeley, an English banker at Lisbon. He was transferred to the court of Madrid and served as U.S. commissioner plenipotentiary there, 1797–1802. He had imported one hundred merino sheep, and on his return from Spain, in 1802, he engaged extensively in the manufacture of woollens. The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture presented him with a gold medal for introducing these sheep into New England. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 he was appointed to the command of the "Veteran Volunteers," composed of two regiments of Connecticut infantry, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of England. The honorary degree of A.M. was given him by Yale and the College of New Jersey in 1783 and by Harvard in 1787, and that of LL.D. by Brown in 1802, and by Dartmouth in 1804. He is the author of: *An Essay on the Life of the Honourable Major-General Israel Putnam* (1788); *Dissertation on the Breed of Spanish Sheep Called Merino* (1802); *Oration on the Political Situation of the United States of America in the Year 1759* (1803). Among his poems are: *Address to the Armies of the United States of America; The Happiness of America; The Future Glory of the United States of America; The Industry of the United States of America; Love of Country; Death of General Washington; Anarchiad*, and other satiric verses, produced in conjunction with the "Hartford Wits" in 1786, and published in book-form in 1861; *The Widow of Malabar*, a tragedy translated from the French of La Pierre. His *Miscellaneous Works* were published (1790–1804.) He died at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 21, 1818.

HUMPHREYS, David Carlisle, was born in Smith county, Va., Oct. 14, 1855; son of Dr. William Finley and Betsey (McFarland) Humphreys, and grandson of Samuel and Margaret (Moore) Humphreys, and of the Rev. Francis and Mary (Bent) McFarland. His great-grandfather, David Carlisle Humphreys, emigrated to America from Armagh, Ireland, in 1763; settled in Augusta county, Va., and was a private soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his ancestor, Philip Humphreys, suffered martyrdom at Bury Saint Edmunds, Suffolk, during the reign of "Bloody Mary," for denying the supremacy of the pope, and rejecting the mass. William Finley Humphreys was born in 1823, graduated at Transylvania, M.D., 1853, was a surgeon in the Confederate army, and lived in Rockbridge county, Va., 1864–72; Calloway county, Mo., 1872–85, and Leesburg, Fla., where he died in 1894. David Carlisle Humphreys studied at the private schools and under his father's tutorage; was employed as assistant to Jed Hotchkiss, mining engineer at Staunton, Va., 1872–74; and was draughtsman and office assistant in the Valley railroad, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, 1874–75. He entered Washington and Lee university in 1875, receiving the Taylor prize scholarship in 1876; the honorary scholarship in 1877 and the Robinson prize medal in 1878; was assistant professor of mathematics, 1877–78, and was graduated C.E. in 1878. He was a teacher at the McDonogh school, 1878–79; U.S. assistant engineer on improvement of the Missouri river at St. Louis, Mo., 1879–85; and was made professor of applied mathematics (later civil engineering) at Washington and Lee university in 1885. He engaged during his vacations in private practice as a civil engineer at Lexington, Va. He was appointed resident hydrographer of the U.S. geological survey in 1895; and a member of the school board of Lexington, Va., in 1898. He was president of the Association of Engineers of Virginia; was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1887, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering

Education in 1893, and the National Geographic society in 1899. He was married, Sept. 4, 1888, to Mary Lammee, daughter of Ewing McGrady and Helen (Chew) Sloan, of St. Louis, Mo. He is the author of *Notes on Rankine's Civil Engineering* (1894).

HUMPHREYS, Frank Landon, clergyman, was born in Auburn, N.Y., June 16, 1858; son of Dr. Frederick and Frances (Sperry) Humphreys; grandson of Dr. Erastus Humphreys, and a descendant of Col. David Humphreys, aide to Washington, 1780, and of Capt. Michael Humphreys, who raised the first company of light dragoons in colonial service, 1643–1690. He attended Columbia college, New York, and Oxford university in England; was ordained a minister in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1879; was rector in New Jersey, 1879–85; precentor and minister in charge of the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., 1885–90; general chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati from 1896; and chaplain of the veteran corps of artillery and the naval order of the United States. He was also made chaplain of the U.S. Military academy in 1896, and of the New Jersey State Society of the Cincinnati. He was elected general secretary of the church university board of regents in 1894, and was made canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city, in 1899. He received the degrees of A.M. and Mus. Doc. from St. Stephen's college in 1888, and that of S.T.D. from Hobart college in 1894. He is the author of: *The Evolution of Church Music* (1896); *Men of Understanding* (1897); *Mystery of the Passion* (1898); *Carols and Caroling* (1899) and contributions to church periodicals.

HUMPHREYS, Hector, educator, was born in Canton, Conn., June 8, 1797; son of Col. George and Rachel (Humphreys) Humphreys. His father

was born, Nov. 11, 1756, at West Simsbury, Conn., was one of the patriot soldiers at Concord, Mass., 1775, was married, Aug. 7, 1777, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Abraham and Jerusha (Pinney) Pettibone, of New Hartford. She died in 1784, and he was married secondly to Rachel, daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Garrett) Humphreys, and a descendant of Michael Humphreys (1643–1690), the emigrant and captain in the colonial service. Hector Humphreys was graduated at Yale in 1818, with first honors. He was a teacher in Hopkins academy, New Haven, 1818–20, during which time he pursued a course in law. He was a lawyer in New Haven, 1820–21; and judge-advocate on the staff of Governor Wolcott, 1821–22. He studied theology, 1822–24; and was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1824, and a priest in 1825. He was a tutor in Washington (Trinity) college, Hartford, Conn., 1824–26; professor of ancient languages there, 1826–30; and librariau, 1828–29. While at Washington college he was rector of St. Luke's church, Glastonbury, Conn. In 1831 he was elected president of St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. In 1840 he declined the nomination for bishop of the diocese and continued at the head of the college during the remainder of his life. He filled the chair of mental and moral philosophy and history, 1855–57, and of moral science, 1831–57. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1825, and that of S.T.D., from Trinity in 1833. He died at St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 25, 1857.

HUMPHREYS, James, bookseller, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1748; son of James and Susanna (Assheton) Humphreys. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied medicine, and then learned the business of printing and bookselling with William Bradford. He established the *Pennsylvania Ledger* in January, 1775, and was clerk of the orphans' court. He was a Tory and his newspaper was suspended in November, 1776, but again appeared while the British were in possession of the city. Upon the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British he fled to New York and thence to London. He returned to America and settled in Nova Scotia and there issued the *Packet*. In 1797 he returned to Philadelphia, and established a bookstore and publishing house. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Robeson) Yorke. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1810.

HUMPHREYS, Joshua, ship-builder, was born in Haverford, Pa., June 17, 1751; son of Joshua and Sarah (Williams) Humphreys, and grandson of Daniel and Hannah (Wynn) Humphreys and of Edward and Eleanor Williams. Daniel Humphreys, son of Samuel Humphreys, of Merionethshire, Wales, came to America in 1682, and settled about seven miles west of Philadelphia, Pa., in Haverford, Chester county. There he purchased lands, erected two or three fulling and grist mills, and cultivated a farm. He also erected the second Quaker meeting house, on his land. Joshua was apprenticed to a ship-builder, and arose to the head of his profession in America. He built the first frigate *Randolph* and fitted out the first fleet under Commodore Hopkins that sailed under the United Colonies flag in 1774. He furnished the models for the construction of the six frigates

ordered by congress in 1794, and when they were adopted, sent the moulds and drafts on to the ports where they were to be built. These vessels were the *Chesapeake, Constitution, Congress, Constellation, President* and *United States*. He was appointed naval constructor with a salary of $2000 a year, June 28, 1794, to take effect from May 1, 1794, and held this office until Oct. 26, 1806. He was presented with a cane made from a part of the frigate *Constitution* by Josiah Barker, naval constructor at Boston, Mass., in 1837. He was married to Mary Davids, of Philadelphia. He died at Reading, Pa., Jan. 12, 1838.

HUMPHREYS, Milton Wylie, educator, was born in Greenbrier, Va., Sept. 15, 1844; son of Andrew Cavet and Mary McQuain (Hefner) Humphreys; grandson of Robert Humphreys and of Daniel Hefner, and a descendant of Samuel Humphreys, who emigrated to Pennsylvania from Ireland before the Revolution, and finally settled in Greenbrier county, Va., and of Jacob Hefner, a native of Germany, who died of wounds received in the Revolutionary war. He was a student at Washington college, Lexington, Va., but left to enter the Confederate army in 1861, serving in the artillery. He returned to the college after the war, and was graduated A.M. with first honors in 1869, when he delivered the oration in honor of the society of the Cincinnati. He was adjunct professor of Latin and Greek at the university, 1866–70; professor of ancient languages, 1870–75; professor of Greek at Vanderbilt university, 1875–83; of ancient languages at the University of Texas, 1883–87, and in 1887 became professor of Greek in the University of Virginia. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig university in 1874 and that of LL.D. from Vanderbilt university in 1883. He was elected a member and president of the American Philological association in 1882; and was editor for the United States and Canada of the *Revue des Revues* and correspondent of the *Philologische Woekenschrift*. He published editions of the *Clouds* of Aristophanes, and the *Antigone* of Sophocles and many articles in periodicals at home and abroad.

HUMPHREYS, Samuel, shipbuilder, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 23, 1778; son of Joshua and Mary (Davids) Humphreys. He was sent to Georgia in 1796 to make and carry out contracts for supplying live oak ship lumber, which the government had decided to collect in great quantities to be used in building a large navy. He also directed the storing of the wood at the various navy yards of the United States. He was appointed naval constructor of the U.S. navy, April 17, 1813, and chief naval constructor, Nov. 25, 1826. In 1824 he refused an offer from the Russian government, tendered by their ambassador, Mr. Izakoff, as naval constructor, to which was attached a salary of $50,000 a year, a town and country residence and a retinue of servants, which were to be maintained by the czar. His refusal was on the grounds that, be his merit great or small, he owed it to his own country. He removed to Georgetown, D.C., in 1829, and held the office of naval constructor until his death. He was married in 1808, to Letitia, daughter of Andrew and Jane (Murray) Atkinson, of Augusta, Ga. He died in Georgetown, D.C., Aug. 16, 1846.

HUMPHREYS, West Hughes, jurist, was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1806; son of Parry W. Humphreys, judge of the superior court, 1807–09, and of the circuit court of Tennessee, 1809–13 and 1818–36; a representative in the 13th congress, 1813–15; narrowly defeated as Whig candidate for U.S. senate in 1817, and later a banker in Hernando, Miss., where he died, Jan. 19, 1839. West Hughes Humphreys was educated at Transylvania university, and became a lawyer in 1828. He represented his county in the state legislature for several terms; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1834; attorney-general of the state in 1839, and reporter of the state supreme court, 1839–51. President Pierce appointed him U.S. district judge, and he held the office, 1853–61, and held the same relative office under the Confederate States government, 1861–65. He published the reports of the supreme court of Tennessee, 1839–51. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1883.

HUMPHREYS, Willard Cunningham, educator, was born in New York city, June 15, 1867; son of A. Willard and Mary (Cunningham) Humphreys, and grandson of Asahel Jewell and Elizabeth (Hinds) Humphreys, of Winchester, N.H., and of John and Caroline (Willey) Cunningham, of Boston, Mass. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1888, A.M., 1889, and studied at Columbia Law school, the School of Political Science, and the New York University Medical school, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia and the degree of M.D. from the New York University Medical school in 1890. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, was instructor in Latin in Princeton university, 1892–94, and was made professor of German in 1894. He was secretary of the New York Medico-Legal society, associate editor of the *Medico-Legal Journal*, and editor of *Selections from Quintus Curtius* (1896); Schiller's *Jungfrau von Orleans* (1898).

HUNEKER, James Gibbons, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 31, 1859; son of John and Mary (Gibbons) Huneker, and of Irish and Hungarian ancestry. He attended Roth's Military academy, 1866–71, and the Law academy of Philadelphia, 1875–78, and then studied piano playing at the Paris Conservatoire

and under Theodore Ritter, 1878–80, meanwhile earning his living as a correspondent to American newspapers. After journalistic work in Paris and Philadelphia he joined the staff of the New York *Musical Courier* in 1887, of which he became an associate editor in 1892. He was also dramatic and music critic of the New York *Recorder*, 1891–95, and held the same position on the *Morning Advertiser*, 1895–97. He was associated as teacher with Rafael Joseffy at the National Conservatory, New York city, 1888–98, during which time he received benefit of Joseffy's instruction and advice. He is the author of: *Mezzotints in Modern Music* (1899); *Chopin: the Man and His Music* (1900), and important articles on musical subjects in periodicals.

HUNGERFORD, John Pratt, representative, was born in Leeds, Va., in 1760. He served his country in the war of the American Revolution as an officer in the Continental army; was a delegate in the Virginia legislature for several sessions; a representative in the 12th congress, 1811, for one month when his contestant, John Taliaferro, was given the seat, but he was re-elected, serving the full terms of the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17. He was brigadier-general in the Virginia militia and served during the war of 1812–14, in the defence of the national capital and as a support to Com. David Porter's artillery at White House, on the Pamunky River, Va., in September, 1814. He died in Twiford, Va., Dec. 21, 1833.

HUNGERFORD, Orville, representative, was born in Farmington, Conn., Oct. 29, 1790. In 1804 he removed with his father's family to Watertown, N.Y., where he attended the public schools. He was employed in Judge Foster's store, in Burrville, Conn., and in 1807 or 1808 removed with his employer to Watertown, N.Y., later becoming a partner in the firm of Foster & Hungerford, which supplied provisions to the U.S. army at Sacket Harbor during the war of 1812. He began mercantile business for himself in 1815, and continued in trade until 1842. He was a Democratic representative for New York in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47. At an early period he became a stockholder in the Jefferson County bank, and was for many years its cashier and president. In 1847 he was nominated for comptroller, but was defeated by Millard Fillmore. He was first president of the railroad from Rome to Cape Vincent. He died in Watertown, N.Y., April 6, 1851.

HUNN, David Lathrop, clergyman, was born in Colerain, Mass., Nov. 5, 1789; son of Ephraim and Submit (Lathrop) Hunn, and grandson of Thatcher Lathrop of Longmeadow, Mass. Ephraim Hunn, of Hadlyme, Conn., was taken prisoner by the British when Benedict Arnold burned Stoniugton, in 1781. David was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1813, A.M., 1817, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1816. He was ordained, Feb. 25, 1818; was pastor at Sandwich, Mass., 1817–30; assistant at South Vernon, Conn., 1830–32, and at South Windsor, Conn., 1832–35; pastor at Somerset, N.Y., 1835–37; and assistant at North Hadley, Mass., 1838–40. He removed to Lenox, N.Y., in 1840, when he joined the Presbyteriau Church and became pastor of the church at Lenox, serving 1841–44. He was editor of the *Genesee Evangelist*, Rochester, N.Y., 1844–58; resided in Buffalo, N.Y., 1858–63; in Angelica, 1863–72; in Rochester, 1872–80, and again in Buffalo, 1880–88. He preached after 1858 at irregular intervals and at the time of his death was the oldest Yale graduate and the oldest clergyman in the United States. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1888.

HUNNEWELL, James Frothingham, merchant and author, was born at Charlestown, Mass., July 3, 1832; son of James and Susan (Lamson) Hunnewell; grandson of William and Sarah (Frothingham) Hunnewell, and a descendant of Ambrose Hunnewell, 1661, "Hunnewell's Point," Kennebec, and of William Frothingham, 1630, Charlestown. He engaged in mercantile business in 1849 and retired in 1866, devoting much of his time to antiquarian investigations and collecting a library of unusual value. He was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, March 4, 1868, and was a director of that society, 1871–89. He was elected a member of the American Antiquarian society in 1867; of the Massachusetts Historical society, and that of Hawaii; a life member of the Archæological Institute of America; president of the Club of Odd Volumes, Boston; director of the Bostonian society; and an officer and member of numerous other societies. He received the degree of A.M. from Beloit college in 1858. He is the author of: *The Lands of Scott* (1871); *The Historical Monuments of France* (1884); *The Imperial Island: England's Chronicle in Stone* (1886); *Century of Town Life* (1888); and several other works.

HUNT, Albert Sanford, clergyman, was born in Amenia, N.Y., July 3, 1827; son of Joseph D. and Clara (Benton) Hunt; grandson of the Rev. Aaron Hunt, and a descendant of a family of English Quakers, who settled in Westchester county, N.Y. He was prepared for college at Amenia seminary, and was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1851. He was tutor there, 1851–53; adjunct professor of moral science and belles lettres, 1853–55; and pastor of Hillside chapel, Rhinebeck, N.Y., 1855–56. He visited Europe for the benefit of his health in 1856, and resided at Rhinebeck and Amenia, 1856–59. In 1859, his health being improved, he joined the New York

conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was at once transferred to the New York East conference. He was in Brooklyn, N.Y., as pastor of the Nathan Bangs (later the New York Avenue) church, 1859–61; the South Fifth Street (later St. John's) M.E. church, 1861–63; the First Place church, 1863–66; the Washington Street church, 1866–69; the Hanson Place church, 1869–72; the First Place church, 1872–75; and the Pacific Street church, 1875–78. He was corresponding secretary of the American Bible society, 1878–98. He was elected to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1872, 1876, and 1884; was chairman of the fraternal delegation to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Louisville, Ky., in 1874; was a delegate to the Methodist centennial conference at Baltimore, Md., in 1884; was a delegate from the Methodist Episcopal church to the Irish and British Wesleyan conferences in 1868, and was a delegate to the Second Ecumenical Methodist conference at Washington, D.C., in 1891. He was offered various pastoral and educational positions, including the pastorate of the American chapel at Paris and a professorship at the U.S. Military academy, West Point. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1888–98; treasurer of the board of trustees of the New York East conference, 1884–98; member of the board of managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1866–98; member of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1884–98, and recording secretary, 1889–98. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Wesleyan university in 1873. He bequeathed to Wesleyan the sum of $30,000 to form a permanent library fund, and gave to the library his books, amounting to over five thousand volumes. He also gave to the American Bible society $10,000; to the Methodist General hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., $5000, and to the Missionary Society of the Methodist church and the Brooklyn Methodist Church Home $1000 each. He never married. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1898.

THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

HUNT, Charles Wallace, mechanical engineer, was born in Candor, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1841. He was a student in the scientific department of Cortland academy, Homer, N.Y., till 1861, when he joined the civil force of the war department in caring for freedmen escaping into the Federal lines. This service impaired his health and in 1872 he had so far recovered as to engage in the business of handling coal. He invented and constructed the Hunt automatic railway, which was adopted in all the large coal storage yards in the world. As a mechanical engineer he took out over one hundred patents, and besides being president of the C. W. Hunt company, manufacturers of machinery for handling coal, narrow gauge railways and other labor-saving devices, he became president of other manufacturing companies. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1885, was vice-president from 1892 to 1896 and elected president in 1898. He also became a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the New York Electrical society, the Engineers' club of New York, the National Science association of Staten Island and the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors, in October, 1900, in determining the names accorded a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university.

HUNT, Edward Bissell, military engineer, was born in Livingston county, N.Y., June 15, 1822; son of Sanford and Fanny (Rose) Hunt, and a brother of Washington Hunt (q. v.) He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1845; entered the corps of engineers; was commissioned 2d lieutenant in December, 1845, and was assistant to the board of engineers for coast defence at New York, 1845–46. He was assistant professor of civil and military engineering at the U.S. Military academy, 1846–49, and assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Warren, Boston harbor, 1849–51. He served in the office of Professor Bache, superintendent of the U.S. coast survey, 1851–55, and was engaged in the construction of fortifications and lighthouses on the coast of Rhode Island, 1855–57; in the construction of Fort Taylor and other defensive works at Key West, Fla., 1857–62; and was promoted captain, July 1, 1859. He was made chief engineer of the Department of the Shenandoah in April, 1862, and was subsequently engaged on fortifications in Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was promoted major, March 3, 1863. In October, 1863, under special order from the navy department, he engaged in perfecting a submarine battery which he had invented. While making experiments on this battery he was suffocated by the escaping gases. He was married in October, 1852, to Helen Maria, daughter of Prof. Nathan W. Fiske, afterward known as Helen Hunt Jackson (q.v.) He is the author of *Union Foundations: a Study of American Nationality as a Fact of Science* (1863). He died at the U.S. navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1863.

HUNT, Ezra Mundy, physician, was born in Metuchen, N.J., Jan. 4, 1830; son of the Rev. Holloway W. and Henrietta (Mundy) Hunt. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1849 and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1852. He practised medicine in Metuchen, N.J., 1852–76; was lecturer at the Vermont Medical college, 1854, and was elected professor of chemistry there in 1854, but declined. He was regimental surgeon in the U.S. volunteer army, 1862–63, and in charge of hospital at Baltimore, Md., 1863–65. He was president of the New Jersey sanitary commission, 1874; of the State Medical society; vice-president of the American Medical association; secretary of the New Jersey board of health, 1877–94, and a delegate to the international medical congresses at London, 1881, and at Copenhagen, 1884. He was instructor in hygiene in the New Jersey State Normal school, Trenton, 1876–94. He received the degree of D.Sc. from Princeton in 1882 and that of LL.D. from Lafayette in 1890. He published: *Patients' and Physicians' Aid* (1859); *Physicians' Counsels* (1859); *Alcohol as a Food and Medicine* (1877); *Principles of Hygiene, together with the Essentials of Anatomy and Physiology* (1887). He also published: *The War and its Lessons* (1862); *Grace Culture* (1865); *Bible Notes for Daily Readers* (2 vols., 1870). He died in Trenton, N.J., July 1, 1894.

HUNT, Freeman, publisher, was born in Quincy, Mass., March 21, 1804; son of Nathan and Mary (Turner) Hunt and grandson of Adam and Hannah (Stetson) Hunt. When twelve years of age he entered the printing office of the Boston *Evening Gazette*, where he learned the trade of printing. He was subsequently employed on the Boston *Traveler*. In 1828 he established *The Ladies' Magazine*, with Sarah J. Hale as editor. He sold the magazine and renewed the *Penny Magazine*, which he abandoned to become managing director of the Bewick company, an association of authors, artists, printers and bookbinders. For this company he established and edited the *American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge*. He also published the *Juvenile Miscellany*. In 1831 he removed to New York city and established *The Traveler*, a weekly newspaper. He conceived the publication of the *Merchants' Magazine* in 1837, and issued the first number in July, 1839. He published the first volume of the "Library of Commerce" in 1845, and continued to edit *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* up to the time of his death, when it was carried on by his successors till 1870. At the close of its sixty-third volume it was merged in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*. He was married to Elizabeth T., daughter of William Parmenter, of Cambridge, Mass., and their son, Freeman, was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1877, LL.B., 1881, and was a member of the Cambridge school committee, 1883–87; of the common council, 1888, and of the state senate, 1891. Freeman Hunt, Sr., was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society in 1855. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union college in 1856. He is the author of: *Anecdotes and Sketches of Female Character* (1830); *American Anecdotes* (2 vols., 1830); *Comprehensive Atlas* (1834); *The Hudson River and its Vicinity* (1836); *Worth and Wealth* (1856); *Lives of American Merchants* (2 vols., 1856–57). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 2, 1858.

HUNT, Harriot Keziah, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1805; daughter of Joab and Keziah (Wentworth) Hunt, and granddaughter of Joab and Sarah (Adams) Hunt. She was well educated and taught school until 1833, when, with her sister, Sarah Augusta, she began the study of medicine under Dr. Valentine Mott. They opened an office in Cambridge and Boston in 1835, and were probably the only women practising medicine in the United States. Her sister relinquished the profession in 1840 and was married to Edmund Wright. Miss Hunt founded a ladies' physiological society of fifty members at her home in Cambridge in 1843. She was well known as an advocate of woman suffrage and other reforms and won success as a lecturer. In 1847 she was refused admission to the Harvard medical lectures. The Woman's Medical college of Philadelphia conferred on her the degree of M.D. in 1853. She published: *Glances and Glimpses; or Fifty Years' Social, including Twenty Years' Professional, Life* (1856). She died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 2, 1875.

HUNT, Henry Jackson, soldier, was born in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14, 1819; son of Lieut. Samuel W. Hunt, of the 3d U.S. infantry, and grandson of Col. Thomas Hunt, of the 1st U.S. infantry. Henry was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1839, and served in the 2d artillery on the Canadian frontier and in garrison and recruiting service till June 18, 1846, when he was promoted 1st lieutenant and ordered to Mexico. In the Mexican campaign he was brevetted captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco and major for Chapultepec. His service included all the battles under General Scott, and he was twice wounded at Molino del Rey, and was present at the capture of the city of Mexico. He was promoted captain, Sept. 22, 1852, and was placed in command of Harper's Ferry, Jan. 3, 1861; was promoted major, May 14, 1861, and commanded the artillery on the extreme left at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was in charge of the defences of Washington, July to September, 1861, and was assigned to the staff of General

McClellan, with the rank of colonel, Sept. 28, 1861. He organized the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac, and commanded it in the peninsula campaign, rendering conspicuous service at Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, in covering the retreat of McClellan's army to Malvern Hill, June 28–29; and at the battle at that place, July 1, 1862, where he had two horses shot under him. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in September, 1862, and was chief of artillery in the Army of the Potomac, 1862–65. He was present at Fredericksburg, where he commanded the artillery, posting 147 guns on Stafford Heights, Nov. 21, 1862; and also commanded the artillery in the Chancellorsville campaign, April 27–May 5, 1863. For services at Gettysburg, where he was chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, he was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., July 3, 1863. For "faithful and highly meritorious services" in the campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, July 6, 1864; for services ending with Lee's surrender was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, and for services during the war, major-general, U.S.A. He was made colonel of the 5th U.S. artillery April 4, 1869; was retired from active service, Sept. 14, 1883; and was governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., 1883–89. He is the author of: *Instruction for Field Artillery* (1860), and of a number of papers on artillery, projectiles, army organization, and the battle of Gettysburg, including four notable papers in Vol. III., *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War:* "The First Day at Gettysburg" (pp. 255–84); "The Second Day at Gettysburg" (pp. 290–313); "The Third Day at Gettysburg" (pp. 369–85), and rejoinder to "General Hancock and the Artillery at Gettysburg," by Gen. Francis A. Walker (pp. 386–87.) He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 11, 1889.

Henry J. Hunt

HUNT, James Bennett, representative, was born in Demerara, S.A., March 11, 1798; son of Dr. Joseph and Frances H. (Bennett) Hunt; grandson of Thomas and Millicent (Wright) Hunt, and of James Bennett, an English planter of Demerara, S.A., and a descendant of Thomas Hunt, the original proprietor and patentee of the Grove Farm in Westchester, Conn., who appears to have resided in Stamford, Conn., in 1650. James was educated in Fairfield, N.Y.: studied law; was admitted to the bar, and was for many years a partner of Michael Hoffman (q.v.) He removed to Michigan Territory in 1836, settled at Pontiac, and was active in the organization of the state government, being a delegate from Oakland county to the second convention of assent at Ann Arbor, Dec. 14–15, 1836. He was prosecuting attorney of Oakland county, 1841–43, and represented his district in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47. On the failure of his health, he returned to New York. He was married to Maria Smith, of Fairfield, N. Y. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 15, 1857.

HUNT, Jonathan, representative, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 12, 1780; son of Lieut.-Gov. Jonathan and Lavinia (Swan) Hunt, and a descendant of Jonathan Hunt, who came from England and married Mary Webster, daughter of the fifth governor of Connecticut, about 1640. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1807, A.M., 1810, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He represented his town in the Vermont legislature, 1816, 1817 and 1824, and was a representative in the 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1827–32. He was married to Jane Maria Leavitt, and had two sons—Richard Morris, and William Morris. He died in Washington, May 15, 1832.

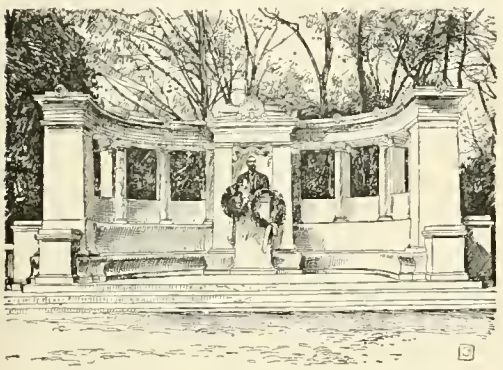
HUNT, Lewis Cass, soldier, was born in Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis., Feb. 23, 1824; son of Lieut. Samuel W. Hunt of the 3d U.S. infantry, stationed at that military post, and grandson of Col. Thomas Hunt of the 1st U.S. infantry. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1847 and was assigned to the infantry. He served on the Pacific coast and commanded the U.S. detachment in the joint occupation of San Juan island in 1859, having been promoted to the rank of captain, May 23, 1855. He was ordered to Washington at the outbreak of the civil war and after serving in the peninsular campaign, 1861-62, was made colonel of the 92d New York volunteers, May 21, 1862. He was severely wounded at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, while leading his regiment. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and served in North Carolina, 1862–63. For gallantry in this campaign he was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., and on June 8, 1863, was promoted major of the 14th U.S. infantry, in charge of the draft rendezvous at New Haven, Conn., 1863–64. He commanded the harbor defences of New York, 1864–66. For his services during the war he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, March 13, 1865. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 20th U.S. infantry, 1868–81, being transferred to the 4th infantry, Feb. 25, 1881. He was promoted colonel of the 14th infantry on May 29, 1881, and died at Fort Union, N.M., Sept. 6, 1886.

HUNT, Mary Hannah Hanchett, reformer, was born in South Canaan, Litchfield county, or in Litchfield, Conn., July 4, 1831; daughter of Ephraim and Nancy (Thacher) Hanchett, and a descendant of Governor Winslow, of the Plymouth colony, 1633, and of the Rev. Thomas Thacher, first pastor of the Old South church, Boston, Mass. Her father was an iron manufacturer, an anti-slavery agitator and an advocate of total abstinence, being vice-president of the first temperance society organized in the United States. She was graduated from Patapsco institute near Baltimore, Md., and was teacher of chemistry there until 1852, when she became the wife of Leander B. Hunt, of East Douglas, Mass. She began in 1870 the scientific study of the effects of alcohol on the human body. In order to reach the legislature and in this way the public schools by making temperance education compulsory, she laid her plan before the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, which body, in 1880, created an educational department, of which she became the national superintendent. The legislature of Vermont was the first to make temperance education a part of the course in the public schools, and in 1896 all the states, with the exception of four out of the forty-five, had passed the law in their legislatures. Her appeal to the American Medical association at their annual national meeting in 1882 secured resolutions pointing out the evil effects of alcoholic drinks. Congress also enacted a law for the military, naval, territorial and other schools under government control. In 1890 she began to extend this reform to foreign lands and was made the national superintendent for the Woman's Christian Temperance union of the world. In 1892 she secured recognition in the provinces in Canada and Australia and in Sweden, and promises of success in England, France, Germany, Norway, India and other parts of the civilized world. She attended the International Anti-Alcoholic congress held at Brussels under the auspices of the king of Belgium in 1897. Nearly thirty text-books on the topic of temperance were issued under her auspices for all grades of schools.

HUNT, Randell, educator, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1825. He was admitted to the bar and became a distinguished lawyer. He removed to New Orleans, La., where in 1847 he was elected professor of constitutional law, commercial law and the law of evidence in the University of Louisiana, which had been founded that year by Dr. Francis L. Hawks and Dr. Thomas Hunt. He served, 1847–67, when he became president of the institution as successor to Dr. Thomas Hunt, deceased, and he served, 1867–83. On the formation of Tulane University of Louisiana on the foundation of the University of Louisiana, in 1883, William Preston Johnston became president and Dr. Hunt was made emeritus rector and professor of constitutional law, commercial law and the law of evidence in the new institution. He received the degree of LL.D. from the university. He died in New Orleans, La., in March, 1892.

HUNT, Richard Morris, architect, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 31, 1828; son of Jonathan and Jane Maria (Leavett) Hunt, and grandson of Jonathan and Lavinia (Swan) Hunt. His mother removed to New Haven, Conn., after the death of his father, and he was educated in that city and at the Boston Latin school. He went to Europe with his mother and brother in 1843, and studied architecture with Alphonse Davier at Geneva, with Hector Lefuel in Paris, and at the École des Beaux Arts in 1845–55, with intervals of travel in Egypt and Asia Minor, studying the examples of ancient architecture. In 1854–55 he was appointed by M. Lefuel to the position of architect of the buildings connectiug the Louvre and the Tuileries, public works in his bureau, and under Mr. Hunt's supervision the designs for the Pavillon de la Bibliothèque, opposite the Palais Royal, were made, and the building constructed. He returned to the United States in 1855, and was engaged on the work of the extensions to the national capitol under Architect T. U. Walter. He then organized a class in architecture in New York city on the plan of the Paris Ateliers, and from his school many noted architects were graduated. He served on the art juries of the Paris exposition of 1867, and the Centennial exhibition of 1876. He was decorated a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the government of France in 1882, and was made a corresponding member of the Institute of France in 1883. He was founder of the Municipal Art society of New York city and its first president; was a member of the Century association, of the National Academy of Design, and of the Society of American Artists; president of the board of architects of the Columbian exposition and designer of the Administration building, Chicago, 1893; a member of the Architectural League of New York; president of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and president of the institute, succeeding T. U. Walter in 1887; one of three American architects honored with a membership

in the Society of St. Luke, an Italian body of artists, the oldest society of the kind in the world; a member of the Institute of British Architects, and in 1893 the recipient of the gold medal instituted in 1847 by Queen Victoria, the first of these medals bestowed upon an American: a member of the Central Society of French Architects: and of the Architects' and Engineers' Society of Vienna. He received the



HUNT MEMORIAL.

honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1892. In 1894 he was elected a foreign associate member of the Academie des Beaux Arts of the Institute of France. His architectural works include: Lenox library building, Presbyterian hospital, Tribune building, and Delaware and Hudson Canal building, in New York city, and the residences of William K. Vanderbilt, New York city and Newport; of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Ogden Goelet, Newport; of C. Oliver Iselin, New York city; of H. G. Marquand, New York city, and of George W. Vanderbilt, Biltmore, N.C. He also designed the U.S. Military academy and gymnasium, West Point, N.Y.; the U.S. observatory, Washington, D.C.; Yorktown monument, Virginia; memorial doors, Trinity church, New York city; Liberty monument, New York harbor; Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, Portland, Maine. In 1898 the various art societies of New York erected a monument to his memory on Fifth avenue, New York city, opposite the Lenox library, with the following inscription: "In recognition of his Services to Art in America." Mr. Hunt died in Newport, R. I., July 31, 1895.

HUNT, Rockwell Dennis, educator, was born at Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 3, 1868; son of Dennis Rockwell and Nancy Ann (Zumwalt) Hunt; grandson of Albinus and Hannah (Robbins) Hunt and of Jacob and Susannah (Smith) Zumwalt; and of English and German descent. He was gradnated in the commercial course at Napa college with highest honors in 1887, and was graduated from the college, Ph.B., 1890: A.M., 1892, and from the California School of Elocution and Oratory at San Francisco in 1892. He studied history, economics and philosophy at Johns Hopkins university, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1895. He was professor of history and assistant in the commercial department in Napa college, 1891–92, professor of history and elocution in Napa college, 1892–93, and became professor of history and political science in the University of the Pacific in 1895. He was lecturer on Pacific Slope history at Leland Stanford, Jr., university, 1898; professor of history in Pacific Grove Summer school, 1900; historiographer of the California conference of the M. E. church; and was made a director of the California School of Elocution and Oratory. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1895; of the American Economic association, 1895; of the American Historical association, 1897, and of the advisory council of the Pacific Coast branch, University association. He was married, July 24, 1895, to Nancy Seavy Stuart. He is the author of: *Genesis of California's First Constitution* (1895); pamphlet on *Legal Status of California 1846–49* (1899); and *History of California* and *Biography of Gen. John Bidwell* (in preparation, 1900).

HUNT, Samuel, author, was born in Attleboro, Mass., March 18, 1810; son of Richard and Ann (Humphrey) Hunt; grandson of John Hunt and a descendant of Enoch Hunt. He was graduated at Amherst in 1832; taught in Southampton, Mass., and Southampton, L.I., N.Y.; was a student of theology at Princeton, 1836–37, and at Andover, 1838–39; was ordained, July 17, 1839, and was pastor at Natick, Mass., 1839–50, and at Franklin, Mass., 1850–64. He was superintendent of freedmen, educational department, American Missionary association, N.Y., 1865–67; clerk of the committee on military affairs, U.S. senate, 1868–73, and secretary to Vice-President Wilson, 1873–75. He assisted Mr. Wilson in writing *Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America*, and completed the work after Mr. Wilson's death; and also prepared his papers for publication. He published *Letters to the Avowed Friends of Missions: Political Duties of Christians; Puritan Hymn and Tune Book;* and left unpublished *Religion in Politics.* He died in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1878.

HUNT, Samuel Furman, jurist, was born in Springdale, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1844; son of Dr. John Randolph and Amanda (Baird) Hunt; grandson of Oliver and Elizabeth (Furman) Hunt, and a descendant of Capt. Ralph Hunt, of Long Island, N.Y., 1660. He was graduated from Miami university, Ohio, in 1864, and from the law department of the University of Cincinnati in 1867. He travelled through Sicily, Greece, Arabia, Egypt and the Holy Land, contributing descrip-

tive letters to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and *Herald and Presbyter*, 1867–68. He was a member of the Ohio state senate, and its president *pro tempore*, 1870–72. He declined a nomination for representative in congress in 1871, and was a candidate for lieutenant-governor the same year. He was a member of the Ohio constitutional convention of 1873; judge-advocate-general of Ohio, with the rank of brigadier-general, 1878–79; was nominated for common pleas judge, 1878, and for representative in congress, 1880; was appointed judge of the superior court, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1890; was elected to the same position in April, 1890, for the unexpired term of three years, and in 1893 for a term of five years. He was a trustee of Miami university from 1872, a director of the University of Cincinnati, 1874–90, and dean of the university, 1880–90. He received from the University of Cincinnati the degrees of LL.D. in 1890 and L.H.D. in 1895, and from Miami university, the degrees of LL.D. in 1890 and L.H.D. in 1895. He is the author of: the *Campaigns of Anthony Wayne and Arthur St. Clair* (1891); *Conscience in Public Life* (1878); *Duty of Educated Men to the Republic* (1895), and contributions to historical and educational journals.

HUNT, Sanford Bebee, journalist, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1825; son of Horace Hunt. His ancestors settled in Connecticut in 1635. He attended the academy at Watertown, N.Y., and was graduated at the Medical college, Willoughby, Ohio, in 1845, and practised in Hunt's Hollow, N.Y., where he resided with his uncle, Sanford Hunt, father of Gov. Washington Hunt. He removed to Mendon, N.Y., practised medicine, and was demonstrator of anatomy at the Medical college, Buffalo, N.Y., 1853–60. He was elected superintendent of schools in Buffalo in 1860, and upon the resignation of Ivory Chamberlain from the editorial staff of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, Dr. Hunt succeeded to his position as editor-in-chief. He subsequently became editor of the Buffalo *Express*. He was commissioned surgeon of the 109th New York volunteers, Col. Benjamin F. Tracy, in 1861. He was transferred to Camp Convalescent, near Alexandria, Va.; was appointed staff surgeon to General Heintzelman, of the Army of the Ohio, and in 1864 was ordered to Fort Smith, Ark., as medical director of the army of the frontier, where he was during the three months' siege, and upon the evacuation of the fort he was transferred to Little Rock, Ark., where he organized government hospitals. He participated in the siege of Mobile, and in 1865 was appointed medical director of the Army of Occupation of Texas. He was mustered out of the service in May, 1865, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He returned to Buffalo, where he engaged in literary pursuits. He was editor of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, 1866–84. He was married in 1854 to Martha Tallmadge, of Mendon, N.Y. His first published article, "The Country Doctor," appeared in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* of 1854. He was editor and proprietor of the Buffalo *Medical Journal*, and is the author of: *The History of the United States Sanitary Commission* (1866); *The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion* (1866). He died at Irvington, N.J., April 17, 1884.

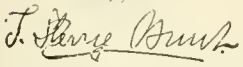
HUNT, Theodore Whitefield, educator, was born in Metuchen, N.J., Feb. 19, 1844; son of Holloway W. and Henrietta (Mundy) Hunt; grandson of the Rev. Gardiner Augustine and Ruth (Page) Hunt and of Ezra and Catherine Mundy, and a descendant of Augustin and Lydia (Holloway) Hunt. His first American ancestor was Thomas Hunt, born in 1626, at West Farms, N.Y. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868; studied at Union Theological seminary, 1866–68, and was graduated at Princeton Theological seminary in 1869. He was a tutor in English in the College of New Jersey, 1868–71; studied in Europe at the University of Berlin, 1871–73; was adjunct professor of rhetoric and English language in the College of New Jersey, 1873–81, and was elected full professor of English language and literature in 1881. He was ordained by the presbytery of Elizabeth, April 17, 1878; received the degree of Ph.D. from Lafayette college in 1880, and that of Litt.D. from Rutgers in 1890. He published: Cædmon's *Exodus and Daniel* (1883); *Principles of Written Discourse* (1884); *English Prose and Prose Writers* (1887); *Studies in Literature and Style* (1890); *Ethical Teachings in Old English Literature* (1894); *American Meditative Lyrics* (1896); *English Meditative Lyrics* (1899), and contributed to current periodicals.

HUNT, Thomas, physician, was born in Charleston, S.C., May 18, 1808. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1829. He was a successful practitioner in Charleston, and was distinguished for his treatment of yellow fever and cholera in the epidemics of 1832 and 1836. He removed to New Orleans, where he helped to found the University of Louisiana, and was professor of anatomy, 1847–66. He was house surgeon of the Charity hospital, and president of the Physico-Medical society of New Orleans. He was elected to the presidency of the University of Louisiana in 1866. He died in New Orleans, La., March 30, 1867.

HUNT, Thomas Sterry, scientist, was born in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 5, 1826; son of Peleg and Jane Elizabeth (Sterry) Hunt, and grandson of John Hunt and of Consider and Mary Sterry, of

HUNT

Plainfield, Conn. His first ancestor in America, William Hunt, settled in Massachusetts in 1635, and was one of the founders of Concord, Mass. Peleg Hunt removed to Poughkeepsie, N.Y., during his son's early childhood, and upon his death in 1838 the family returned to Norwich, where Thomas attended the public school for a short time. Being obliged to go to work, he found employment first in a printing office, then in an apothecary's shop, and finally in a bookstore. It was while in the apothecary's shop that he developed his love for chemistry. He became a pupil of Prof. Benjamin S. Silliman, Jr., and subsequently assisted the elder Silliman in the Yale laboratory. In February, 1846, he was appointed chemist to the geological survey of Vermont. He declined to be assistant at the school of Agricultural Chemistry, Edinburgh, Scotland, to accept the position of chemist to the geological survey of Canada under Sir William E. Logan and removing to Montreal he filled the place, 1847–72. He lectured in French on chemistry at the University of Laval, 1856–62, and on chemistry and mineralogy at McGill university, 1862–68. He was a delegate from the geological survey of Canada to the International exposition at Paris in 1855, and was selected one of the judges of award. During his stay he was invested with the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and was later promoted by the French government to be an officer of that order. He was again an official delegate to the expositions held in London in 1862 and in Paris in 1867. Upon his return to the United States he resided in Boston, Mass., and was professor of geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1872–78, at the same time serving as a member of the geological survey of Pennsylvania. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London, 1859; a member of the National Academy of Science of the United States in 1873; a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1873, president in 1877, and was vice-president in 1888–89. On May 6, 1845, he was present at the sixth meeting of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, and was then elected a member. This body became the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in September, 1848, when Mr. Hunt read a paper on



"Acid Springs and Gypsum Deposits of the Onondaga Salt Group." He was elected vice-president of the association in 1870 and president in 1871; and was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Canada, and its third president. During the year 1876, at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia, he was an international juror, and during the exposition he first took definite measures to insure the calling together of a geological congress of the world, and caused a resolution pointing to that end to be passed at the Buffalo meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1878 the reunion occurred in Paris, France, and was largely due to his efforts. He attended the second congress, held at Bologna, Sept. 26, 1881, where his eminence was so conspicuous that King Humbert conferred on him the orders of St. Mauritius and of St. Lazarus. He also participated in the fourth congress, held at London in 1888, and contributed a paper in French on "Crystalline Schists." Professor Hunt was the first to attempt a systematic subdivision and geological classification of the stratiform crystalline rocks, and made many valuable discoveries as to the constitution of these rocks. He was largely instrumental in bringing before the public the necessity of caring for the wantonly wasted forests, and interested himself greatly in the establishment of Arbor Day in Canada and the United States. He invented a green ink made from stannic acid and oxide of chromium, used in printing the U. S. treasury notes, and from the use of which the treasury notes became known as "greenbacks." He also patented, with James Douglass, in 1869, the use of chloride of iron in connection with common salt as a solvent of copric and cuprous oxide, and in 1871 they patented a method of separating copper from its chlorodized solution, as insoluble subchloride, through the action of sulphurous acid, but none of his discoveries yielded him much revenue. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard university in 1855, and that of LL.D. by McGill (Canada) in 1862, and by Cambridge (England) in 1881. Professor Hunt was pre-eminently a chemist, as his lithological researches were not made with the microscope, but in the chemical laboratory. He is the author of: *Chemical and Geological Essays* (1874); *Azoic Rocks* (1878); *Mineral Physiology and Physiography* (1886); *A New Basis of Chemistry* (1887); *Systematic Mineralogy According to a Natural System* (1891); and numerous papers and essays. He died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1892.

HUNT, Timothy Atwater, naval officer, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1805. He was educated at Yale, but left before graduating to enter the U.S. navy as midshipman, having re-

ceived his warrant in 1825 He was promoted lieutenant in 1836, commander in 1855, captain in 1862, and commodore in 1865, and was retired in 1877. He was in command of the *Electra*, a supply ship in Commodore Conner's Gulf squadron in 1846, and during the early part of the civil war was attached to the Pacific squadron. He was inspector of ordnance at Washington, D.C., 1863–67; on special duty at New London, Conn., 1867–70, and on the reserved list, 1870–77. He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 21, 1884.

HUNT, Ward, jurist, was born in Utica, N.Y., June 14, 1810; son of Montgomery and Eliza (Stringham) Hunt; grandson of Ward and Bathsheba (Briggs) Hunt, and a descendant of Thomas Hunt, who resided in Stamford, Conn., in 1650, and removed to Westchester, Conn., in 1652. He was a student at Hamilton college and was graduated at Union in 1828. He studied law under Judge Gould, of Litchfield, Conn., and Judge Denio of Utica, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the state assembly in 1839, and mayor of Utica in 1844. He was a Democrat, but opposed the annexation of Texas and the extension of slavery; supported Van Buren and Adams in 1848 and in 1856 helped to form the Republican party. He succeeded his law preceptor and partner, Justice Hiram Denio, on the bench of the New York court of appeals in 1865, and was made chief judge of the court in 1868, and when that court was reconstructed by constitutional amendment, he became commissioner of appeals, which position he resigned, Jan. 7, 1873, to accept from President Grant the position of justice of the U.S. supreme court by appointment, Dec. 11, 1872. He was retired by congress on a pension in 1883 on account of ill health. He was thrice married: on Nov. 8, 1837, to Mary Ann Savage, of Salem, N.Y., who died May 18, 1846; secondly, June 18, 1853, to Maria, daughter of James Taylor, of Albany, N.Y.; and after her death to Elizabeth, daughter of Commodore Charles G. Ridgeley, of Baltimore, Md. Rutgers and Union colleges conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1870. He died in Washington, D.C., March 25, 1886.

HUNT, Washington, governor of New York, was born in Windham, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1811; son of Sanford and Fanny (Rose) Hunt. In 1818 his father removed to Portage, N.Y. He was educated at the common schools; studied law, 1829–34, and became a lawyer in Lockport, N.Y. He was married, Nov. 20, 1834, to Mary H., daughter of Henry Walbridge, of Ithaca, N.Y. He did not engage actively in practice as his time was fully occupied with the care of his landed interests. He was the first judge of Niagara county in 1836. He was a representative in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1843–49, being chairman of the committee on commerce in the 30th congress and declining to be a candidate for a fourth term. He was state controller, 1849–50; and governor of the state, 1851–52, being defeated for re-election in 1852 by Horatio Seymour. He then retired to his farm near Lockport. He was temporary chairman of the last Whig national convention in 1856; was chairman of the Democratic national convention at Richmond, Va., June 21, 1860, that nominated Bell and Everett, where he declined the nomination for Vice-President of the United States; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1864, and to the National Union convention in 1866. He was a prominent lay delegate to the conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1851. He died in New York city, Feb. 2, 1867.

W. Hunt

HUNT, William Henry, cabinet officer, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1824; son of Thomas and Louisa (Gaillard) Hunt. His father was opposed to the doctrine of nullification and was induced to leave South Carolina and settle with his family in New Orleans, La. William was a student at Yale college, 1840–41, but was not a graduate. He was admitted to the New Orleans bar and practised in that city, 1845–78. He was professor in the New Orleans law school, and took no active part in politics before the civil war. He was appointed by Governor Kellogg attorney-general of Louisiana in 1876, and was the Republican candidate for that office the same year, when both parties claimed the election. President Hayes recognized the validity of the Democratic state government, and Mr. Hunt removed to Washington, D.C., in 1878, where he was appointed judge of the court of claims by President Hayes. In December, 1880, when Mr. Justice Strong retired from the U.S. supreme bench, the bar of Louisiana sent a unanimous recommendation to President Hayes to appoint Judge Hunt to the vacancy. When Garfield became President in 1881, he appointed Judge

Hunt secretary of the navy in his cabinet. When President Arthur reconstructed the cabinet in April, 1882, Secretary Hunt was succeeded by William E. Chandler, and President Arthur appointed him U.S. minister to Russia, as successor to John W. Foster, resigned. He died in St. Petersburg, Russia, Feb. 27, 1884.

HUNT, William Morris, artist, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., March 31, 1824; son of Jonathan and Jane Maria (Leavitt) Hunt and grandson of Gov. Jonathan and Lavinia (Swan) Hunt. He was a student at Harvard, 1840–42, but left the college on account of impaired health and travelled in Europe, where he was led to enter the Royal academy at Düsseldorf, in 1846, with the purpose of devoting himself to sculpture. After a few months he abandoned the chisel for the palette and brush. He studied painting with Couture in Paris, and subsequently with Millet at Barbizon.

In 1855 he returned to the United States and set up his easel in Newport, R.I. He removed to Boston, Mass., and there painted and taught with great success. He was a leader in shaping American art, and his more important examples include portraits of Chief-Justice Shaw, Justice Horace Gray, Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Archbishop Williams, William M. Evarts, John A. Andrew, James Freeman Clarke, Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner. His single figure compositions include: *The Prodigal Son*, *The Jewess*, *The Hurdy Gurdy Boy*, *Priscilla*, *The Drummer Boy*, *The Cotter's Saturday Night*, *Fortune Teller*, *Marguerite*, and *The Bathers*; and his landscapes of *Gloucester Harbor* and *Plowing* attracted wide attention. He executed two mural paintings: *The Flight of Night* and *The Discoverer*, for the state capitol at Albany, N.Y. His *Talks on Art* were written out and published by Helen M. Knowlton (q. v.) (2 vols., 1875). See also. *The Art Life of William Morris Hunt*, by Helen M. Knowlton (1889). His name in "Class K, Musicians, Painters and Sculptors," received thirteen votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, October, 1900, placing him fourth in the class of seven names in which Gilbert Stuart received fifty-two votes, Hiram Powers thirty-five, and John S. Copley thirty-three; Stuart alone received a place. He died at Appledore, Isle of Shoals, Sept. 8, 1879.

HUNTER, Andrew, chaplain, was born in Virginia in 1752; son of Andrew Hunter, a colonial officer in the service of the king. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1772, studied for the ministry and was licensed by the first presbytery of Philadelphia in 1773, and preached in the colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was brigade chaplain in the American army, 1775–83, receiving the public thanks of General Washington for his services at the battle of Monmouth. He distinguished himself at Elizabethtown, in 1779, when the British attempted to capture Governor Livingston. Hunter's prompt alarm saved the governor, but he was himself taken prisoner, though he managed to escape shortly after. He taught school at Woodbury, N.J., in 1794, and in 1803, on account of ill-health, engaged in farming on the Delaware river, near Trenton, N.J. He was trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1788–1804, and 1808–11, and professor of mathematics and astronomy, 1804–08. He was principal of an academy at Bordentown, N.J., 1808–10, and chaplain in the U.S. navy, being stationed at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1810–23. He was married to Mary, daughter of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 24, 1823.

HUNTER, Andrew Jackson, representative, was born at Greencastle, Ind., Dec. 17, 1831; son of John and Nancy Hunter; grandson of John and Susan (Kellam) Hunter, and a descendant of John Hunter, born in Williamsburgh, Va. He removed in infancy with his parents to Edgar county, Ill., was educated in the public schools and at Edgar academy, and engaged in civil engineering for three years. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1854, and practised in Paris, Ill. He was a member of the state senate, 1865–69; Democratic nominee for congress in 1870 and in 1882; county judge of Edgar county, 1886–92, and Democratic representative from the state at large in the 53d and 55th congresses, serving 1893–95 and 1897–99.

HUNTER, Charles, naval officer, was born in Newport, R.I., in 1813; son of the Hon. William and Mary (Robinson) Hunter, and grandson of Dr. William and Deborah (Malbone) Hunter. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1831, was promoted lieutenant in 1841, and was retired at his own request in 1855. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered his services, and was commissioned commander and assigned to the steamer *Montgomery*, of the Gulf squadron. While on blockading duty in 1862 he chased a British blockade runner into Cuban waters and there fired upon her. As this was a breach of the neutrality with Spain the act was investigated, and Commander Hunter was placed on the

retired list. He was made captain on the retired list by special act of congress in 1866, and afterward resided in Newport, R.I. In 1873 he left New York for France with his wife and daughter on board the steamer *Ville de Havre*, and they were lost at sea, with 224 others, Nov. 22, 1873.

HUNTER, David, soldier, was born in Washington, D.C., July 21, 1802; son of the Rev. Andrew and Mary (Stockton) Hunter, and grandson of Andrew Hunter and of Richard Stockton, the signer. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1822; was assigned to the 5th infantry as 2d lieutenant; was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1828, and captain in the 1st dragoons in 1833, resigning in 1836 to engage in business in Chicago, Ill. In March, 1842, he re-entered the army as paymaster and was commissioned major. He was attached to Gen. John E. Wool's command in Mexico in 1846 as chief paymaster. After the conquest of Mexico he served at New Orleans and at various other posts, including those on the frontier, and in February, 1861, was assigned to accompany President-elect Lincoln from his home at Springfield, Ill., to the national capital. An accident at Buffalo, N.Y., resulting from the pressure of the crowd to see Mr. Lincoln, dislocated Major Hunter's collar-bone and he was not able to reach Washington until May 14, 1861, when he was appointed colonel of the 6th U.S. cavalry, and on the 17th was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He was in command of the 2d division, composed of the brigades of Burnside and Andrew Porter, McDowell's army, at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he opposed the brigades of Evans, Bee and Barton, and was severely wounded. On Aug. 13, 1861, he was promoted major-general of volunteers and served in Missouri under General Frémont. On Nov. 2, 1861, he succeeded to the command of the Western Department, and was relieved by Gen. H. W. Halleck, November 29, and the department became the Department of the Missouri. He was in command of the Department of Kansas from Nov. 20, 1861, to March 11, 1862, and his prompt reinforcement of General Grant at Fort Donelson, at the solicitation of General Halleck, made possible the victory of Feb. 16, 1862. On March 31, 1862, he was transferred from the Department of Kansas to the command

D. Hunter

of the Department of the South, with headquarters at Port Royal, where he relieved Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, and his first effective movement was the capture of Fort Pulaski, April 11, 1862. General Hunter here found a large colored population within his lines, able-bodied and without employment. He assumed that his instructions from the war department authorized him to employ, arm, and train as soldiers, this aggregation of willing helpers, and to make the help effective, he issued, on April 12, 1862, the order announcing that slavery and martial law were incompatible, and declaring free all slaves in Fort Pulaski and on Cockburn Island, Ga., and on May 9th he extended the declaration to slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. The mails went north by sea, and a week elapsed before this order came to the knowledge of the President. On May 19, 1862, the President issued a proclamation reciting that the government had no knowledge or part in the orders issued by General Hunter, and that neither Hunter nor any other person had been authorized to declare free the slaves of any state, and that his order was altogether void. On June 16, 1862, an expedition against Charleston, S.C., by way of James Island resulted in the disastrous battle of Secessionville, in which the force of General Benham, composed of the divisions of Generals Stevens and Wright, were repulsed. General Hunter, in his report, states that the attack was made contrary to his orders. He organized the 1st South Carolina volunteers, made up of refugee slaves, the first to be received in the U.S. volunteer service, and the proceeding called out considerable opposition from both Federal and Confederate general officers. In September, 1862, he was president of a court of inquiry to investigate the cause of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and in November President Lincoln ordered that he assume command of General Burnside's corps, and that Burnside assume command of the Army of the Potomac, but the order was modified by General Halleck, and Hunter was made president of the court-martial instituted by General Pope to try Gen. Fitz-John Porter for disobedience of orders. In the spring of 1863, General Hunter asked for co-operation of the navy in an effort to capture Morris Island, at the time strongly fortified by the Confederates and being the key to land operations against Charleston, but Admiral DuPont discouraged the movement, and on June 12, 1863, General Hunter was superseded in the command of the Department of the South by Gen. Q. A. Gillmore. On May 20, 1864, he succeeded Gen. Franz Sigel in command of the Department of West Virginia, his army being at Winchester. On June 5 he fought the battle of Piedmont, and after ten hours' hard fighting captured 1500 men,

three pieces of artillery and 300 stand of small arms; on the 8th he formed a junction with Generals Crook and Averell at Staunton and moved on Lynchburg by way of Lexington, where he burned the place, including the barracks, mess hall, officers' quarters and library of 10,000 volumes belonging to the Virginia Military institute, sparing only the Washington university, and on the 16th of June he invested Lynchburg. He had skirmishes with the Confederates defending the city on the 17th and 18th, but for want of ammunition he made no general attack, but fell back by the Kanawha river, his only available route of retreat. This brought his army to the Ohio river, and this movement left the valley for several weeks at the mercy of Early, who, taking advantage of the opportunity, made his raid on Washington. General Sheridan superseded Hunter in the command of the Valley of Virginia, and Hunter was on leave of absence from Aug. 8, 1864, till Feb. 1, 1865, when he was placed on court-martial and other duty at Washington. He was president of the military commission that tried the conspirators against the lives of the President and his cabinet in 1865. He was brevetted major-general U.S.A., March 13, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866. He was retired from active service, having reached the age limit, July 31, 1866, and he made his home in Washington, D.C., where he died Feb. 2, 1886.

HUNTER, John Ward, representative, was born in Bedford, Kings county, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1807; son of William and Jane (Ward) Hunter and grandson of William Hunter, of Monmouth, N.J., a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and was clerk in the New York custom house, 1831–37, and assistant auditor, 1837–65, when he resigned. He was married, April 9, 1833, to Hester A. Strang, a descendant of Daniel and Charlotte L'Estrange, French Huguenots, who came to America in 1688. He was elected a representative in the 39th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative James Humphrey, serving through the entire second session, 1866–67. He was a member of the board of education from its organization to 1875, a period of about forty years; was mayor of the city of Brooklyn, 1875–76; director in several trust and insurance companies, first president of the Society of Brooklynites, and president of the St. Nicholas society several years. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 16, 1900.

HUNTER, Joseph Rufus, educator, was born at Apex, Wake county, N.C., June 6, 1865; son of Joseph Calvin and Piannetta (Beckwith) Hunter; grandson of Alsey Hunter and of Green and Lucintha (Holland) Beckwith, and a descendant of Isaac Hunter, of Wake county, N.C., and of Isaac Beckwith, of Chatham county, N.C. He was graduated from Wake Forest college, N.C., A.B., 1885, A.M., 1889; taught in private schools in North Carolina, 1885–88; was a student at Wake Forest college, 1888–90, a student of chemistry at Johns Hopkins university, 1890–91, and professor of physics and mathematics at the State normal school, Oshkosh, Wis., 1891–93. He returned to the study of chemistry at Johns Hopkins in 1893, received his Ph.D. degree in 1895, and in 1895 was elected professor of chemistry at Richmond college, Va. He was elected a member of the American Chemical society, of the German Chemical society, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of contributions on chemical subjects to scientific journals.

HUNTER, Lewis Boudinot, naval surgeon, was born in Princeton, N.J., Oct. 9, 1804; son of the Rev. Andrew (q. v.) and Mary (Stockton) Hunter, and grandson of Richard Stockton, the signer. He was graduated at Princeton, A.B., 1824, A.M., 1827, and at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1828. He entered the U.S. navy as surgeon, and was on board the *Princeton*, Feb. 28, 1844, at the time of the accident on the Potomac river, by which Abel Parker Upshur, secretary of state, and Thomas W. Gilmer, secretary of the navy, were killed by the bursting of a gun. He served on board the *Saratoga* in the Mexican war, and as fleet-surgeon of the North Atlantic squadron under Admiral Porter in the civil war. He was made medical director with the rank of commodore and was retired March 3, 1871. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1887.

HUNTER, Morton Craig, soldier, was born in Versailles, Ind., Feb. 5, 1825. He was prepared for college at Versailles and Wilmington, and was graduated at Indiana university, LL.B., in 1848. He settled as a lawyer in Bloomington, Ind., and was a representative in the state legislature, 1858. He served in the civil war as colonel of the 82d Indiana volunteers, and was under General Thomas from Stone's river to Chickamauga, and under General Sherman to the close of the war. He is credited with saving the day at Chickamauga, and when before Atlanta was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 14th army corps, and he led his brigade in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Washington, D.C., in 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was a Republican representative in the 40th congress, 1867–69, and in the 43d, 44th and 45th congresses, 1873–79, and was named as an available candidate for governor. He died at Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 25, 1896.

HUNTER, Robert Mercer Taliaferro, statesman, was born at Hunter's Hill, Essex county, Va., April 21, 1809; son of James and Maria (Garnett) Hunter; grandson of William and Sarah (Garnett) Hunter, and of Muscoe and Grace Fenton (Mercer) Garnett, and a direct descendant of James Hunter, who (or his son William) immigrated from Dunse, Scotland, and settled in or near Fredericksburg, Va. He was the uncle of the Hon. Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1829 and at the Winchester Law school in 1830.

He practised law in Lloyd's, Essex county, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1834–36. He represented his district in the 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th congresses, 1837–43 and 1845–47, and served as speaker of the house in the 26th congress, when only thirty years of age. He was chosen U.S. senator in 1846 as successor to W. S. Archer: took his seat, Dec. 6, 1847, and was re-elected in 1852 and again in 1858. In the senate he advocated the annexation of Texas, the compromise of the Oregon question, the tariff bill of 1846, and opposed the Wilmot proviso. He advocated the retrocession to Virginia of the portion of the District of Columbia west of the Potomac river, and voted to extend the line established by the Missouri compromise to the Pacific ocean. He opposed the admission of California and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and took his political stand as a state-rights Democrat, on the question of slavery. He became chairman of the finance committee in 1850, held that position until 1861, and framed the tariff act of 1857 which lowered duties and reduced the revenue. In the Kansas troubles he advocated the bill of 1855 forbidding the use of the U.S. army to enforce the acts of the pro-slavery Kansas legislature; also favored the repeal of the Missouri pro-slavery law, which declared the death penalty for nearly fifty offences possible against the rights of slave-holders, and in 1857–58 he advocated the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. In the Democratic national convention of 1860 at Charleston he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for President of the United States and received, next to Stephen A. Douglas, the largest number of votes on the first six ballots. He took an active part in the campaign of 1856, speaking through the North and foretelling the dissolution of the Union if the rights of the southern states were abrogated in the territories. In a sketch of Mr. Hunter Mr. L. Q. Washington says: "When the great and regrettable contest between the North and the South arose, Mr. Hunter held that the South was simply standing on her constitutional rights. He held that it was her right and duty to resist aggression. He stated his position in temperate, thoughtful, conciliatory, but firm, language. At no time of his life did he for one moment doubt the perfect justice and truth of the Southern cause. Gladly would he have welcomed a settlement between the contending states on the firm basis of constitutional rights for both sections, safety for his own people, malice and injury to none, and an enduring peace with honor." He took an active part in the secession convention at Richmond, Va., and on the secession of Virginia, in 1861, he left the U.S. senate. He became a member of the provisional Confederate congress at Montgomery, Ala., and was suggested as the President of the new government, with Jefferson Davis as commander-in-chief of the army. On July 21, 1861, Mr. Davis made him his secretary of state, on the resignation of Secretary Toombs to enter the Confederate army. Mr. Hunter resigned this position when unanimously elected to the Confederate States senate by the legislature of Virginia and he was made president *pro tempore* of the senate. In February, 1865, with Alexander H. Stephens and John A. Campbell he was a peace commissioner and met Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Seward on board the *River Queen* in Hampton Roads. On his return to Richmond from the fruitless conference he presided over the war meeting that resolved, without opposition, to carry on the war till the South had achieved its independence. He opposed the bill allowing freedom to such slaves as should serve in the Confederate army, and when the question came to a vote, he acted under instructions from his constituents and voted for the measure under an emphatic protest. He was arrested at the close of the war, and after imprisonment in Fort Pulaski for several months, was released on parole, and in 1867 was pardoned by President Johnson. He was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator from Virginia in 1874, was elected treasurer of the state in 1877, and at the close of his term, in 1880, retired to his farm in Essex county, Va. He was appointed by President Cleveland, U.S. collector of customs at the port of Rappahannock, Va., in June, 1886. Sketches

of his life by Col. L. Q. Washington will be found in *Our Living Representative Men, from Official and Original Sources*, by John Savage (1860), and an address published in the *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Vol. XXV., pp. 193–205 (1897). He died at his home, Fonthill, near Lloyd's, Essex county, Va., July 18, 1887.

HUNTER, William, senator, was born in Newport, R.I., Nov. 26, 1774; son of Dr. William and Deborah (Malbone) Hunter. His father was a surgeon in the British army, settled in Newport, R.I., in 1752, and was surgeon of Rhode Island troops serving at Crown Point, N.Y., where Baron Dieskau died in his tent. In 1756 he delivered in Newport the first course of anatomical lectures delivered in America, the tickets of admission being printed on the backs of playing cards. He was an adherent of the crown at the outbreak of the Revolution, and was obliged to leave Newport. He returned in 1776 and died there, Jan. 30, 1777. His mother was a daughter of Godfrey Malbone, of Newport, and a descendant of Edward Wanton, the earliest ancestor of the Wanton family in America. William was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1791, A.M., 1794; studied law in the Inner Temple, London, England, was admitted to the bar in 1795, and practised law in Newport, R.I., where he acquired a reputation as a brilliant speaker. He was a state representative, 1799–1812, and speaker of the house, 1811–12. He was elected a U.S. senator in 1811 to succeed Senator Christopher G. Champlin, resigned; filled out his term of service, and in 1814 was re-elected for a full term, serving 1811–21. His course in advocating the Missouri compromise displeased his constituents and he failed of re-election in 1821. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1823–25. President Jackson appointed him U.S. chargé-d'affaires to Brazil in 1834, and he was appointed to the position of minister plenipotentiary in 1841 at the request of Emperor Dom Pedro. In 1845 he returned to the United States. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1819, and was a trustee of the university, 1800–38. He was married to Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (Franklin) Robinson, of New York. Their son William (q.v) was assistant U.S. secretary of state. Senator Hunter died in Newport, R.I., Dec. 3, 1849.

HUNTER, William, diplomatist, was born in Newport, R.I., Nov. 8, 1805; son of the Hon. William and Mary (Robinson) Hunter. He entered the U.S. Military academy in 1822, and remained there two years, when he resigned on account of an affliction of his eyes. He became a lawyer, practising in New Orleans and then in Providence, R.I. In 1829 he was appointed to a clerkship in the state department at Washington, through the friendship of his father with President Jackson and Secretary of State Martin Van Buren. His usefulness in the department insured his regular promotion in successive administrations, and in 1866, by special act of congress, he was made second assistant secretary of state. He had mastered the French and Spanish languages while studying law in New Orleans, and was made chief of the bureau in charge of the relations with Spanish America and Brazil in 1833; claims clerk in 1849; chief clerk of the department in 1852; assistant secretary of state *ad interim* in 1860. He served under twenty-three secretaries of state, 1829–86, and on three occasions was acting secretary. He was in the state department under sixteen Presidents, and his diplomatic correspondence would fill volumes. He was the author of many state documents promulgated over the signatures of the President and his secretary of state. He died in Washington, D.C., July 22, 1886.

HUNTINGTON, Abel, representative, was born in Norwich, Conn., Feb. 21, 1777; son of Ezra and Elizabeth (Huntington) Huntington; and grandson of John and Civil (Tracy) Huntington, and of James and Elizabeth (Darby) Huntington. He studied medicine with Dr. Philemon Tracy, of Norwich, and received his diploma from the Connecticut medical convention in April, 1797. In May, 1797, he removed to East Hampton, L.I., N.Y., and achieved distinction in the practice of his profession. In 1820 he was a Presidential elector, voting for James Monroe, and in 1821 he was elected a member of the New York senate. He was a representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37, having been elected as a Jackson Democrat; collector of customs for the port of Sag Harbor by appointment of President Polk, 1845–49, and a member of the convention for revising the state constitution in 1846. He was married to Frances, daughter of George Lee, of Norwich, Conn. Their son, George Lee, became a physician in East Hampton, N.Y., and George Lee's son, Abel, also followed the profession of his father and grandfather. Abel Huntington, Sr., received the degree of M.D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1853. He died at East Hampton, N.Y., May 18, 1858.

HUNTINGTON, Adoniram Judson, educator, was born in Braintree, Vt., July 6, 1818; son of the Rev. Elijah and Lydia (Parmilee) Huntington of Connecticut. He prepared for college at Randolph, Vt., spent his freshman year at Columbia college, N.Y.; his sophomore and part of his junior year at Brown university; and his senior year at the Columbian college, Washington, D.C., where he was graduated in 1843. He was a tutor at the Columbian university, 1843–46; professor of the Greek and Latin languages there, 1846–49; pastor of the Baptist church, Lexington, Va.,

1849–51; of the First church, Chelsea, Mass., 1851–52; reoccupied his chair at the Columbian university, 1852–59; was pastor at Farmville, Va., 1859–60; of the First Baptist church, Augusta, Ga., 1860–65; professor of the Greek language and literature at the Columbian university, 1865–1900; also acting professor of the Latin language there, 1865–66, and 1871–82. He was elected professor of mental and moral philosophy, Corcoran Scientific school, Washington, D.C., 1884; and in June, 1900, having previously resigned from Corcoran, he gave up his chair of Greek at the Columbian university and was made professor emeritus. He was elected a trustee of the Columbian university in 1865, and received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown in 1868. He was married, June 6, 1844, to Bettie G., daughter of Dr. Richard A. Christian of Urbana, Va., and their only child, Nannie, became the wife of William L. Wilson, afterward representative in congress, postmaster-general of the United States and president of Washington and Lee university. Dr. Huntington is the author of: *The Moral and Religious Education of the Young*, a tract, and of various reviews and newspaper articles. He died in Charleston, W. Va., July 14, 1903.

HUNTINGTON, Benjamin, delegate, was born in Norwich, Conn., April 19, 1736; son of Daniel and Rachel (Wolcott) Huntington; grandson of Deacon Simon and Sarah (Clark) Huntington, and great grandson of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, the immigrants and first of the family in America. Simon started for America from Norwich, England, and died at sea, 1633, and his widow with her children reached Dorchester, Mass., where she married Thomas Stoughton. Benjamin was graduated at Yale in 1761, was admitted to the bar and practised law in Norwich, Conn. He was appointed a member of the convention held at New Haven for the regulation of the army, by the recommendation of Washington in 1778. He was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental congress, 1780–84 and 1787–88; mayor of Norwich, 1784–96; a representative in the 1st U.S. congress, 1789–91; state senator, 1781–90 and 1791–93, and judge of the superior court of the state, 1793–98. He was married, May 5, 1765, to Anna, daughter of Col. Jabez and Sarah (Wetmore) Huntington, and their son Benjamin (1777–1850), married Faith Trumbull, daughter of Gen. Jedidiah Huntington, (q.v.) He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1782 and that of A.M. from Yale in 1787. He died in Norwich, Conn., Oct. 16, 1800.

1785–1788.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW YORK.

HUNTINGTON, Collis Potter, railroad builder and manager, was born in Harwinton, Conn., April 16, 1821; son of William and Elizabeth (Vincent) Huntington; grandson of Joseph and Rachel (Preston) Huntington; great-graudsou of John and Mehitabel (Metcalf) Huntington; great^2-graudson of Lieut. Samuel and Mary (Clark) Huntington; great^3-grandson of Dea. Simon and Sarah (Clark) Huntington; and great^4-grandson of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington the immigrants. His father was poor and Collis, who was one of nine children, was brought up to work hard. As he himself tells it, "when he was too young to carry wood he picked up chips." He attended district school until he was fourteen, and then went to work for a neighboring farmer at seven dollars a month and his board and clothes. He saved all of this, and on the strength of his good name, and armed with letters of commendation from the merchants of his section, he went to New York, and purchased a bill of goods on credit. He travelled in the southern states extensively during his early years of business until in 1843 he established, in conjunction with his brother Solon, a merchandise store in Oneonta, N.Y. In March, 1848, young Huntington started with a number of other young men for California, via the isthmus of Panama. During a delay of three months on the isthmus, he increased his capital stock from $1200 to $5000, by means of trading. He had previously sent a consigument of goods around Cape Horn in 1848, and on his arrival in San Francisco he immediately went to Sacramento on a schooner, paying for his passage and the freight on his stock of hardware by assisting in loading and unloading freight at one dollar per hour. In Sacramento he erected a tent and placing in it his stock of hardware, such as was used in the mines, he began business on his own account. He soon after met and formed a partnership with Mark Hopkins and by 1856 the firm of Huntington & Hopkins was was one of the wealthiest on the Pacific slope. He confined his busiuess to trade, and did

C P Huntington

not engage in mining or in speculation in mining stock. In 1860, when the necessity for a transcontinental railroad became apparent, and the only question to be solved was the possibility of crossing the Sierra Nevada, Mr. Huntington agreed with Theodore D. Judah, a skilful civil engineer, to raise the funds with which to make the survey across the mountains, both men having faith in the success of the route proposed by Mr. Judah. Through Mr. Huntington's representations made to Charles Crocker, Leland Stanford and Mark Hopkins, the fund was raised, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California was organized in 1861, with a capital of $8,500,000, with Mr. Stanford as president, Mr. Huntington as vice-president and Mr. Hopkins as treasurer. With Mr. Judah, Mr. Huntington visited Washington, D.C., and obtained from congress authority to build a railroad from the navigable waters of the Sacramento river eastward to the Union Pacific railroad. The government conceded to the company every alternate square mile of the public lands through a strip extending ten miles on each side of the railroad, and a loan of six per cent. thirty-year bonds of the United States, to the extent of $32,000 to $48,000, for every mile of road built. With this franchise secured, Mr. Huntington telegraphed to California: "We have drawn the elephant, now let us see if we can harness him." He offered $1,500,000 of the bonds at par for cash, and after making himself and his associates responsible for the whole amount, he succeeded in obtaining the money. As vice-president and practical manager, he built the first, say, fifty miles of the road. It was not the government subsidy, but the private fortunes of C. P. Huntington and his associates, that secured the first fifty miles of the first transcontinental railroad, on which the government then held the first mortgage. He afterward controlled and operated, as president, or chief head, the Southern Pacific system, including the Central Pacific, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Chesapeake, Ohio & South-Western, the Kentucky Central, the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas, and many other lines of railroad, including the Mexican International R. R., and the Guatemala Central R. R., a total of 8900 miles of steel track lines. He also became largely interested in steamship lines to Newport News, Va., to Brazil, to China and to Japan, covering 16,900 miles of steam water lines, and founded at Newport News, a prosperous city, where he established a great shipyard. He was a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was twice married: first, in 1844, to Elizabeth C. Stoddard, of Litchfield, Conn., who died in 1883; and secondly, July 12, 1884, to Mrs. Arabella D. Worsham, of New York city. In 1897 he gave to the Metropolitan Museum of Art a portrait of George Washington, painted by Charles Wilson Peale; and in 1898 Mrs. Huntington presented to the Normal and Industrial institute, Tuskegee, Ala., the sum of $10,000 for a girls' dormitory. Mr. Huntington erected a mansion on Fifth avenue, New York city, which, with the picture gallery, was, at the time of his death, valued at about $3,000,000; a country home at Throggs Neck, N.Y.; a mansion in San Francisco, Cal., and an ample camp in the mountains of northern New York. He also erected, in 1885, a massive granite chapel at a cost of $60,000, in his native town, and presented it to the Congregational church of Harwinton, as a memorial to his mother, who had been a member of that church. He also caused to be erected in Woodlawn cemetery, New York city, at a cost of over $100,000, a mausoleum, no single stone in the structure, it is said, weighing less than eighteen tons. His nephew, Henry Edwards Huntington, was at the time of his uncle's death first vice-president of the Southern Pacific railway. Mr. Huntington bequeathed his collection of pictures to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the bequest to take effect after the death of his widow and of his adopted son, Archer M. Huntington. He bequeathed his New York residence to Mrs. Huntington for life, at her death to Archer M. Huntington absolutely, or in default of issue by him, to Yale university absolutely. This was his only bequest to the cause of higher education, as he frequently expressed his regret at the tendency to the increase of higher education for the masses at the expense of valuable time which should be devoted to learning practical business methods. His other public bequests were $100,000 to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute, Hampton, Va., for the practical education of the Negro and Indian youths, and $25,000 to the Chapin Home, New York city. At the time of his death his fortune was estimated at from $50,000,000 to $80,000,000. Mr. Huntington died suddenly at Pine Knot Camp, Raquette Lake, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1900.

HUNTINGTON, Daniel, painter, was born in New York city, Oct. 14, 1816; son of Benjamin and Faith Trumbull (Huntington) Huntington; grandson of Benjamin (1736–1800) and Anne (Huntington) Huntington and of Gen. Jedidiah (1743–1818) and Ann (Moore) Huntington, and a descendant of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, the Puritan immigrants who left Norwich, England, for America in 1633, Simon dying at sea and Margaret and her children settling in Massachusetts Bay colony. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1836, and while an undergraduate he painted his first picture, "Ichabod Crane Flogging a Scholar." He studied art under

Prof. S. F. B. Morse at the University of the City of New York and at the National Academy of Design, 1835–36. He spent the summer of 1836 in the highlands of the Hudson; exhibited in the National Academy of Design in 1837, and was made an associate academician in 1839 and an academician in 1840. He was married, June 16, 1840, to Sophia Richards, of Brooklyn, N.Y. He studied in Paris, Florence and Rome in 1839, and again in 1843–45. He produced *Sibyl*, *Christian Prisoners* and *Shepherd Boy* (1839); *An Old Gentleman Reading*, being a portrait of his father, painted in 1837, exhibited at the Academy in 1838, and which attracted much attention, and *Mercy's Dream* (1841). His visit abroad in 1843–45 resulted in *The Sacred Lesson*, *The Communion of the Sick*, and other notable works in radical contrast to his earliest boyhood efforts, which produced *The Bar Room Politician* and *A Toper Asleep*. His visit along the Hudson in 1836 produced several *Views near Verplanck's*, and *The Dunderburg Mountains*. In 1837 he painted the *Rondout Creek at Twilight* and the *Shawangunk Mountain Lake*. He was president of the National Academy of Design, 1862–69, and 1877–91; president of the Century association, 1879–95, and vice-president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Hamilton college conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1850 and that of LL.D. in 1869. His more important works not above mentioned include: *The Roman Penitents* (1844); *Christiana and Her Children; Queen Mary Signing the Death Warrant of Lady Jane Grey; Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham in the Tower* (1850); *Republican Court* (1861); *Sowing the Word* (1869); *St. Jerome* (1870); *Juliet on the Balcony* (1870); *The Narrows, Lake George* (1871); *Titian; Clement VII. and Charles V. at Bologna; Philosophy and Christian Art* (1878); *The Goldsmith's Daughter* (1884). His portraits include many of the notable men of his time, including Presidents Van Buren, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Arthur; Gen. John A. Dix, William Cullen Bryant, Chancellor Ferris, James Lenox, Louis Agassiz, Robert C. Winthrop, John Sherman, and Generals Sheridan and Sherman. His later works include the *American Projectors of the Atlantic Cable*, a group for the Chamber of Commerce; and portraits for the same collection.

HUNTINGTON, De Witt Clinton, clergyman, was born in Townsend, Vt., April 27, 1830; son of the Hon. Ebenezer and Lydia (Peck) Huntington; grandson of Eleazer and Phebe (Hartshorn) Huntington and of Jathleel and Olive (Hyde) Peck; great-grandson of Eleazer and Deborah (Hovey) Huntington; great^2-grandson of Deacon Thomas and Elizabeth (Backus) Huntington; great^3-grandson of Christopher and Ruth (Rockwell) Huntington, and great^4-grandson of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, who sailed for America in 1633. He attended the schools of his native town, and afterward took a course in ancient and modern languages in Rochester, N.Y. He married, May 25, 1853, Mary E. Moore, of Chelsea, Vt. He became a member of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church by reception into the Vermont conference in 1853; was pastor at Proctorsville, Vt., 1853–55, at Brattleboro, Vt., 1855–57, and was transferred to western New York. He served as pastor at Hornellsville, 1857–59; Trumansburgh, 1859–61; Rochester, N.Y., 1861–71; Syracuse, N.Y., 1873–76; Rochester, N.Y., 1876–79; Bradford, Pa., 1882–85, and 1889–91; Olean, N.Y., 1885–89; Lincoln, Neb., 1891–96. His wife died in 1865, and he was married in 1868 to Frances H. Davis, of Rochester, N.Y. He was pastor in Rochester, N.Y., thirteen years, serving the Asbury church three pastoral terms. He was presiding elder, 1871–73, 1879–82, and 1896–98; was a member of the general conferences, 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1896 and 1900, and of the Methodist Ecumenical conference in London in 1881. He was a trustee of Syracuse university, 1873–79. In March, 1898, he was elected chancellor of the Nebraska Wesleyan university. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Genesee college in 1868; that of LL.D. from Syracuse university in 1899; and is credited as a graduate alumnus *ad eundem* of the Syracuse university, D.D., 1874. He is the author of *Sin and Holiness* (1898), and of several published addresses and sermons.

HUNTINGTON, Ebenezer, representative, was born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 26, 1754; son of Gen. Jabez and Hannah (Williams) Huntington; grandson of Joshua and Hannah (Perkins) Huntington; great-grandson of Deacon Simon and Lydia (Gager) Huntington, and of Jabez and Hannah (Lathrop) Perkins; great^2-grandson of Deacon Simon and Sarah (Clark) Huntington, and great^3-grandson of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington. He was a student at Yale, but left college to serve in the American army, first as a lieutenant in Col. Samuel Wyllis's regiment. He received the degree of A.B. from Yale and from Harvard in 1775, and that of A.M. from both colleges in 1785. In 1776 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and was brigade

major under General Parsons, subsequently serving as deputy adjutant-general and deputy-paymaster to the troops under General Heath on the Hudson. In 1777–78 he was major of Col. Samuel B. Webb's regiment, being stationed in Rhode Island in 1778. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, joined the main army, and commanded a battalion of light troops at Yorktown, and was then made volunteer aide to General Lincoln, continuing with that commander to the time of the surrender of Cornwallis. He was made major-general of the state militia in 1792, and in 1799, when war was threatened with France, General Washington named him as brigadier-general in the U.S. Army of Defence. He was a representative from Connecticut in the 11th and 15th congresses, 1809–11 and 1817–19. He died in Norwich, Conn., June 17, 1834.

HUNTINGTON, Elisha Mills, jurist, was born in Butternuts, N.Y., March 27, 1803; son of Nathaniel and Mary (Corning) Huntington, of Scotland, Conn.; grandson of Eliphalet and Dinah (Rudd) Huntington; great-grandson of Nathaniel and Mehetabel (Thurston) Huntington; great^2-grandson of Deacon Joseph and Rebecca (Adgate) Huntington, and great^3-grandson of Deacon Simon, who, with Christopher, Thomas, William and Ann, came with their mother, the widow of Simon Huntington, to Roxborough, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1633. Elisha was prepared for college, but removed in 1822 with his brother Nathaniel to Carrollton, Ind. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and was appointed first prosecuting attorney by the legislature. He was a representative in the state legislature four years, presiding judge of his district four years, commissioner of the general land office at Washington, D.C., and in 1842 was nominated by President Tyler U.S. district judge for Indiana, which office he held twenty years. He was married, Nov. 3, 1841, to Susan, daughter of Dr. Christopher Rudd, of Springfield, Ky., related on her father's side to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and on her mother's side to John C. Calhoun. They removed in 1858 to Terre Haute, and Judge Huntington's health soon made it necessary for him to seek a more congenial climate in Cuba and upper Minnesota. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 26, 1862.

HUNTINGTON, Ezra Abel, educator, was born in Columbus, N.Y., June 12, 1813; son of Elder Charles (1779–1859) and Martha (Hyde) Huntington; grandson of Ezra and Elizabeth (Huntington) Huntington; great-grandson of John and Civil (Tracy) Huntington, and great^2-grandson of Deacon Christopher and Sarah (Adgate) Huntington. He was graduated at Union college in 1833, studied theology there under President Nott, and was ordained and installed pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1837. He was married, July 30, 1839, to Anna Euphemia daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Van Vechten and granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. John M. Mason. He resigned his pastorate and was dismissed, Jan. 10, 1855, when he became Taylor professor of Biblical criticism in Auburn Theological seminary, Auburn, N.Y., where he remained during his active life. He was married secondly, April 16, 1868, to Katherine Van Vechten, of Albany, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1846, and that of LL.D. from Lafayette in 1883. He is the author of: *Notes on the Epistle to the Hebrews* (1866) and sermons and addresses. He died in Auburn, N.Y., July 14, 1901.

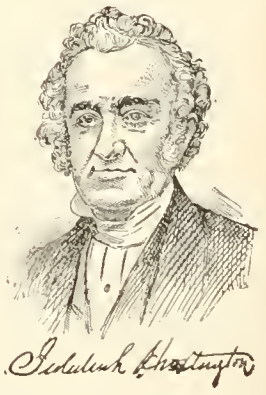
HUNTINGTON, Frederic Dan, first bishop of Central New York and 93d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Hadley, Mass., May 28, 1819; the youngest of seven sons of the Rev. Dan and Elizabeth Whiting (Phelps) Huntington; grandson of William and Bethia (Throop) Huntington and of Charles and Elizabeth (Porter) Phelps, and a descendant of Simon Huntington, who was born in England in 1629, settled with his mother in Massachusetts Bay colony in 1633, and was one of the founders of the town of Norwich, Conn., 1660. His father (born Oct. 11, 1774) was a graduate of Yale, A.B., 1794, A.M., 1797, and Williams, A.M., 1798; tutor at Yale, 1796–98; Congregational minister, subsequently Unitarian; published "Personal Memoirs" (1857), and died in 1864. Frederic Dan was graduated at Amherst as valedictorian in 1839, and received his A.M. degree in 1842. He was graduated at Harvard Divinity school in 1842; was pastor of the South Congregational (Unitarian) church, Boston, Mass., 1842–55, and the first preacher to the university and Plummer professor of Christian morals, Harvard, on the Plummer foundations, 1855–60. He was chaplain and preacher to the Massachusetts legislature one year. In 1860 he retired from the university, and in March of that year was confirmed in the Episcopal church, Cambridge. He was ordained deacon in Boston in September, 1860, and priest in March, 1861. He was called as rector of Emmanuel parish, Boston, on its organization in 1861, and was rector there until consecrated bishop of Central New York, April 8, 1869, by Bishops Smith, Eastburn,

Potter, Clark, Coxe, Neely, Morris, Littlejohn and Doane, after having declined the bishopric of Maine in 1866. He organized the *Church Monthly* with the aid of Dr. George M. Randall in 1861, and was president of St. Andrew's Divinity school, Syracuse, N.Y., from 1877. Amherst conferred upon him the honorary degrees of D.D. in 1855 and LL.D. in 1887, and Columbia gave him that of S.T.D. in 1887. He was married in 1843 to Hannah Dane, daughter of Epes Sargent, and sister of Epes Sargent the poet. Their son, James O. S. Huntington, founded the "Order of the Holy Cross" in New York city, 1881, and became known as "Father Huntington." He was rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, New York, and was a missioner and conductor of retreats in various parts of the country. The headquarters of the order was removed to Westminster, Md., in 1892. Another son, the Rev. George P. Huntington, D.D., was rector of St. Paul's church, Malden, Mass., and St. Thomas' church, Hanover, N.H., and professor of Hebrew in Dartmouth college, also joint author of "The Treasury of the Psalter." Bishop Huntington was the first president of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interest of Labor. He is the author of: *Sermons for the People* (1836; 9th ed., 1869); *Christian Living and Believing* (1860); *Lectures on Human Society as Illustrating the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God* (1860); *Elim, or Hymns of Holy Refreshment* (1865); *Lessons for the Instruction of Children in the Divine Life* (1868); *Helps to a Holy Lent* (1872); *Steps to a Living Faith* (1873); *Introduction to Memorials of a Quiet Life* (1873); *The Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops at the General Convention of 1883* (1883); *Forty Days with the Master* (1891) and of occasioned contributions to church periodicals on timely topics affecting the interests of the working-class.

HUNTINGTON, Jabez Williams, senator, was born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 8, 1788; son of Gen. Zachariah and Hannah (Mumford) Huntington, and grandson of Gen. Jabez and Elizabeth (Backus) Huntington. He was graduated at Yale in 1806, studied in the Litchfield Law school and practised law in that town, 1809-33. He was a member of the state assembly, 1829, and a representative in the 21st, 22d and 23d congresses, 1829-35. He was married, May 22, 1833, to Sally Ann, daughter of Joseph and Eunice (Carew) Huntington, and removed to Norwich, Conn., and was judge of the supreme court and of the supreme court of errors, 1834-40. He was elected U.S. senator in 1840 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Thaddeus Betts, April 7, 1840, and in 1844 was elected for a full term as his own successor. He died in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 1, 1847.

HUNTINGTON, Jedediah Vincent, author, was born in New York city, Jan. 20, 1815; son of Benjamin and Faith Trumbull (Huntington) Huntington, and grandson of Benjamin and Ann (Windham) Huntington, and of Gen. Jedidiah and Ann (Moore) Huntington. He was a student at Yale, but left on account of ill-health, and was graduated at the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838, and at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1838. He studied at Union Theological seminary, 1836-37; was professor of mental philosophy, St. Paul's college, Flushing, N.Y., 1838-41, and was ordained deacon in 1841, and priest, Feb. 24, 1842. He was rector of St. Stephen's church, Middlebury, Vt., 1842; travelled in the south and in Europe, 1842-48, and while abroad embraced the Roman Catholic faith. He was editor of the *Metropolitan*, Baltimore, Md., 1853-54; founder and editor of the *Leader*, St. Louis, Mo., 1855-57; and engaged in literary work in New York city, 1857-61. He published: *The Northern Dawn and other Poems* (1842); *Lady Alice*, a novel (3 vols., 1849); *Alban, or the History of a Young Puritan* (1850); *The Pretty Plate* (1852); *The Forest*, a sequel to *Alban*, (1853); *Blonde and Brunette* (1858); *Rosemary* (1860). He died in Paris, France, March 10, 1862.

HUNTINGTON, Jedidiah, soldier, was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 4, 1743; son of Gen. Jabez and Elizabeth (Backus) Huntington. His father was graduated from Yale in 1741; was major-general of militia, 1776-79; a member of the committee of safety; a shipping merchant engaged in the West India trade, and died Oct. 5, 1786. Jedidiah was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1763; and he received the degree of A.M. from both Harvard and Yale in 1770. He engaged in business with his father; was a Son of Liberty, a member of the committee of correspondence in 1774, and joined the army of Washington at Cambridge with a regiment of militia of which he was colonel, April 26, 1775. He was present at Danbury, Conn., in April, 1776, when he effected a junction with Arnold, and the British were repulsed. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general at Washington's request, May 12, 1777, and in July he joined General Putnam at Peekskill, N.Y., with all the Continental troops he could collect. He was sent to the vicin-



ity of Philadelphia, and shared with Washington the hardships at Valley Forge, 1777–78. In May, 1780, he was ordered again to the North river and was an officer of the courts-martial that tried Gen. Charles Lee in July, and Maj. John André in September. At the close of the year his was the only Connecticut brigade that remained in the service. He was brevetted major-general for his services in the war of the Revolution and was one of the four American officers appointed to draft the constitution of the Society of the Cincinnati, reported May 13,1783. After the war he was sheriff, state treasurer, and delegate from Connecticut to the convention that adopted the Federal constitution. He was appointed by President Washington collector of the port of New London, and served 1789–1815. He was a member of the first board of foreign missions. He entertained Washington, Lafayette, Steuben, Pulaski and Lauzan. His first wife, Faith, was a daughter of Governor Trumbull, and his second wife, Ann, was the daughter of Thomas Moore, and sister of Bishop Richard Channing Moore, of Virginia. Stephen Moore, his wife's uncle, was the owner of West Point, N.Y., and it was through the recommendation of General Huntington that the spot was selected for the site of the U.S. Military academy. He died in New London, Conn., Sept. 25, 1818.

HUNTINGTON, Joshua, clergyman, was born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 31, 1786; son of Gen. Jedidiah and Ann (Moore) Huntington and grandson of Gen. Jabez and Elizabeth (Backus) Huntington. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807; and studied theology under Dr. Dwight, the Rev. Asahel Hooker, of Goshen, Conn., and Dr. Morse, of Charlestown, Mass. He was licensed to preach in September, 1806; and preached in various pulpits until he was ordained as colleague pastor of the Old South church, Boston, May 18, 1808, with the Rev. Dr. Joseph Eckley. Dr. Eckley died, April 30, 1811, and Mr. Huntington became sole pastor. He was recording secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, 1814; helped to found the Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, 1815, which society became known as the American Educational society; declined an election as resident member of the Massachusetts Historical society in 1816; was first president of the Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor, founded in 1816; and was elected secretary of the Boston Foreign Mission society in 1819. He suffered greatly from ill-health during the last years of his ministry. He was married on May 18, 1809, the first anniversary of his ordination, to Susan, daughter of the Rev. Achilles Mansfield, of Killingworth, Conn., and a descendant on her mother's side from John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. She wrote "Little Lucy, or the Careless Child Reformed" (1820); and her memoirs, published after her death, and containing extracts from her journal and letters, were prepared by the Rev. Benjamin B. Wisher, passed through four American editions and were republished in England and Scotland. Mr. Huntington received the honorary degree of M.A. from Harvard in 1808. He published: *Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Abigail Waters* (1817). He died at Groton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1819.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Windham, Scotland county, Conn., July 3, 1731; son of Nathaniel and Mehetabel (Thurston) Huntington; grandson of Deacon Joseph and Rebecca (Adgate) Huntington; great-grandson of Deacon Simon and Sarah (Clark) Huntington, and great²-grandson of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, who left Norwich, England, for Massachusetts Bay in 1633 with their sons, William, Thomas, Christopher and Simon, and the father dying of smallpox at sea, the mother settled in Roxborough, Massachusetts Bay colony, and married Thomas Stoughton, of Dorchester, in 1735–36. Nathaniel Huntington was a farmer in moderate circumstances and Samuel had a limited education, worked on the farm, and learned the trade of a cooper. He did not begin serious study till he was twenty-two years old, when he learned to read the Latin language and studied law. He settled as a lawyer in Norwich, Conn., about 1758, and was married, April 17, 1761, to Martha, daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, pastor of the church at Windham. They had no children. He represented the town of Norwich in the general assembly in 1764, where he opposed the stamp act. He was, however, appointed king's attorney in 1765, and held the office for several years. He was appointed associate judge of the superior court of Connecticut, and was a member of the upper house of the general assembly in 1775. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1776–82, signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, and was president of the body from Sept. 28, 1779, to July 6, 1781. On retiring he received a vote of thanks "in testimony of appreciation of his conduct in the chair and in execution of public business." In August, 1781,

he resumed his seat as justice of the superior court of Connecticut and as a member of the council or upper house of the general assembly. He was re-elected a delegate to congress in May, 1782, but did not take his seat owing to the condition of his health. He was again elected in 1783 and took his seat while the congress was assembled at Princeton, N.J., serving from June 30 to November 4, and when the congress adjourned he gave formal notice of his resignation on account of continued illness. He was elected chief justice of the superior court of Connecticut in 1784; deputy-governor in 1785 and governor in 1786. He was continuously re-elected governor at the succeeding yearly elections up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1779 and that of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1780 and from Yale in 1787. He died in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 5, 1796.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, governor of Ohio, was born in Coventry, Conn., Oct. 4, 1765; son of the Rev. Joseph and Hannah (Devotion) Huntington and grandson of Nathaniel and Mehetabel (Thurston) Huntington, and of the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, of Windham, Conn. The Rev. Joseph Huntington, born May 5, 1735, was a brother of Samuel, the signer, was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1762, A.M., 1765, was pastor at Coventry, 1763–94, received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth, 1780, was a trustee of Dartmouth, 1780–88, and died, Dec. 25, 1794. Samuel was adopted and educated by his uncle Samuel and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1785, A.M., 1788. He also received an honorary A.B. from Dartmouth in 1785. He was married, Dec. 20, 1791, to Hannah, daughter of Judge Andrew and Lucy (Coit) Huntington. He was admitted to the bar in 1793 and practised in Norwich, Conn., 1793–1801, in Cleveland, Ohio, 1801–05, and in Painesville, Ohio, 1805–17. He served as a delegate to the Ohio state constitutional convention of 1802; was judge of the court of common pleas, 1802–03; of the supreme court, 1803–09, and chief justice during the term; was a state senator in the first general assembly, 1803; the third governor of the state, 1809–10, and a representative and speaker in the 10th general assembly, 1811–12. In 1812 he was one of the original proprietors of Fairport, and in the war of 1812–13 was district paymaster with the rank of colonel. He died in Painesville, Ohio, June 8, 1817.

HUNTINGTON, William Henry, art collector, was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 31, 1820; son of Charles Phelps and Maria (Perit) Huntington; grandson of Judge Andrew and Hannah (Phelps) Huntington, and great-grandson of Gen. Jabez and Elizabeth (Backus) Huntington. He became a writer for the press and represented the New York *Tribune* as correspondent in Paris, France, 1858–78, where he gained the friendship of Louis Blanc, Eugène Clémenceau and other prominent French radical politicians. During the siege of 1870–71 he remained in the city in order to relieve the suffering poor, and he gave liberally of his money and time to help the patriots struggling for the establishment of a republic. His gifts were always accompanied by the condition that the benefactor should not be named, and it was not till his death that they were made public. He collected a large and valuable assortment of rare portraits, miniatures, bronzes and engravings of Washington, Franklin and Lafayette, the largest collection of the kind in the world, and he bequeathed it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He wrote for *The American Cyclopædia* (1875) the article on Paris. He died in Paris, France, Oct. 1, 1885.

HUNTINGTON, William Reed, clergyman, was born in Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1838; son of Dr. Elisha and Hannah (Hinckley) Huntington; grandson of the Rev. Asaliel and Alethea (Lord) Huntington, of Topsfield, Mass.; great-grandson of Deacon Barnabas and Anne (Wright) Huntington; great^2-grandson of Christopher and Abigail Lathrop Huntington; great^3-grandson of Deacon Christopher and Dora (Adgate) Huntington, and great^4-grandson of Christopher, son of Simon, the intended immigrant, 1633. Dr. Elisha Huntington, born April 9, 1796, died Dec. 10, 1865, was a graduate of Dartmouth, 1815; of Yale, M.D., 1823; lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1853, and president of the Massachusetts Medical society. William Reed was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862; was class poet at Harvard in 1859 and Phi Beta Kappa poet there in 1870. After a course in theology he was rector's assistant at Emmanuel church, Boston, 1861–62; rector of All Saints' church, Worcester, Mass., 1862–83, and was made rector of Grace church, New York city, in 1883, as successor to the Rev. Henry C. Potter, elected to the bishopric. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Columbia college in 1873, that of D.D. from Harvard in 1898, and the degrees of D.C.L. from the University of the South, D.D. from Princeton and L.H.D. from Hobart, in 1899. Dr. Huntington became an acknowledged leader in the movement looking toward the establishment of a national church

W. R. Huntington

to be built "not of small bricks but rather of huge rough-hewn blocks of that sort that can be counted upon to stay put up without cement; solid masses of facts, that is to say—as distinguished from speculation, basaltic rock which critics and controversialists might chip away at as long as they pleased without any very serious results." The general convention at Washington, D.C., Oct. 17, 1898, adopted by an almost unanimous vote his plan of a more liberal form of worship to meet the wants of congregations not in union with the Protestant Episcopal church, but who were willing to accept the spiritual oversight of the bishop of the diocese. In his parish in New York and throughout the neighborhood peopled by the poorer classes in the city, even outside his parish limits, he extended a system of practical methods of self-help, that took away the appearance of charity and worked a reform never before attained in institutional church work. He is the author of: *The Church Idea, an Essay toward Unity* (1870); *Conditional Immortality* (1878); *The Book Annexed, its Critics and its Prophets* (1886); *The Peace of the Church, Bohlen Lectures* (1891); *A National Church* (1898); *Sonnets and a Dream*, and contributions to ecclesiastical periodicals.

HUNTLEY, Elias Dewitt, chaplain, was born in Elmira, N.Y., April 19, 1840; son of Elias S. and Frances (Tooker) Huntley. He was graduated at Genesee college in 1866, and the same year entered the Methodist ministry. He preached in the Nunda circuit, was professor of ancient languages at Genesee Wesleyan seminary for six months, and then went to Wisconsin, where he was presiding elder of the Madison district. He was president of Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., 1879–83; pastor of the Metropolitan church, Washington, D.C., and chaplain of the U.S. senate, 1883–86; pastor of M.E. church, Madison avenue, New York city, 1886, of the First church, Annapolis, Md., 1887–91; of the First church, Baltimore, Md., 1891–93; of the Summerfield church, Milwaukee, Wis., 1893–95, and of Trinity church, Washington, D.C., 1897–1900. He was a delegate to the Ecumenical conference, London, 1881; received the degree of D.D., from the East Tennessee Wesleyan university in 1879, that of LL.D. from Iowa State university in 1879, and that of D.D. from the U.S. Grant university in 1886, and was a prominent advocate of the higher education of the dependent class.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

HUNTON, Eppa, senator, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Sept. 23, 1823. He was educated as a lawyer, and practised in Warrenton. He was commonwealth's attorney of Prince William county, 1849–62; delegate to the Virginia secession convention, February, 1861; colonel of the 8th Virginia infantry; brigadier-general after the battle of Gettysburg, where he succeeded to the command of Gen. R. B. Garnett; was captured at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, and confined in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, and was released in July, 1865. He was a representative in the 43d, 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1873–81; a member of the judiciary committee, and of the committee to frame a law to settle the disputed presidential election of 1876; was elected by the house of representatives a member of the electoral commission, and was one of the minority of seven in that commission. He was appointed by Governor McKinney, May 28, 1892, to a seat in the U.S. senate to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator J. S. Barbour, taking his seat June 1, 1892, and the legislature of Virginia, when it met, elected him to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Barbour, expiring March 4, 1895. He was chairman of the select committee on the University of the United States, and a member of the committees on the District of Columbia, education and labor, post-offices and post-roads, relations with Canada, and the select committee on the condition of the Potomac river front.

HUNTON, Jonathan Glidden, governor of Maine, was born in Unity, N.H., March 4, 1781; son of Josiah and Hannah (Glidden) Hunton; grandson of Charles Hunton; great-grandson of John Hunton, and great²-grandson of Philip Hunton, who immigrated to America from the Isle of Jersey, and married Elizabeth Hall, of Exeter, N.H., in 1687. His father was a major in the Revolutionary army, and town clerk of Unity, N.H. Jonathan was educated in the public schools, studied law in the office of his uncle, Samuel P. Glidden, at Readfield, Maine, was admitted to the bar in 1806, and practised in Readfield, 1806–37. He was a member of the executive council of Maine, 1829; was elected governor of Maine in 1829 by the Republican party, and served one term, as successor to Enoch Lincoln, and was defeated for re-election in 1830. He was the first governor of Maine to advocate an asylum for the insane, and it was largely through his influence that one was established. He was state senator in 1833. He removed to Dixmont, Maine, about 1837, and engaged in the practice of law. He was married to Betsey Craig, who died, Nov. 7, 1819; and secondly to Mrs. Mary (Mitchell) Glidden, widow of his uncle, Samuel P. Glidden. He died in Fairfield, Maine, Oct. 12, 1851.

HURD, Frank Hunt, representative, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1841. He was graduated at Kenyon college in 1858, and became a lawyer in Toledo, Ohio. He was prosecuting attorney for Lucas county in 1863; state senator, 1866–68; representative in the 44th congress, 1875–77; defeated for representative in the 45th congress by Jacob D. Cox, Republican; elected a representative in the 46th congress 1877–79; defeated for representative in the 47th congress by James M. Ritchie; elected a representative in the 48th congress, 1883–85, and defeated for representative in the 50th congress by Jacob Romeis. He was a prominent advocate of tariff reform. He codified *Criminal Laws of Ohio* (1868). He died in Toledo, Ohio, July 10, 1896.

HURD, John Codman, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1816; son of John R. and Catharine M. (Codman) Hurd. He entered Columbia college, but was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839. He was an extensive traveller in Egypt, China, Japan and India, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by Yale in 1877. He is the author of: *Topics of Jurisprudence connected with Conditions of Freedom and Bondage* (1856); *The Law of Freedom and Bondage in the United States* (2 vols., 1858–62); *The Theory of Our National Existence as Shown by the Action of the Government of the United States since 1861* (1881); *The Union-State* (1890). He died in Boston, Mass., June 25, 1892.

HURLBUT, Jesse Lyman, editor, was born in New York city, Feb. 15, 1843; son of Samuel and Evelina (Proal) Hurlbut; grandson of Abiram, a Revolutionary soldier, and Sarah (Clark) Hurlbut, and of Pierre Proal, an emigrant from France during the French revolution; and a descendant of Thomas Hurlbut, who came to Connecticut from England in 1635, and was wounded in 1637 in the Pequot war. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1864, and the same year was teacher of languages in Pennington seminary and Female Collegiate institute, N.J. He entered the Newark conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and was stationed at Roseville, N.J., 1865–66; Montclair, N.J., 1867–68; Market street, Paterson, N.J., 1869–71; Trinity church, Staten Island, N.J., 1872–73; Plainfield, N.J., 1874–86, and at the First church, Hoboken, N.J., 1877–78. He became principal of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle in 1882; editor of Sunday-school literature and corresponding secretary of the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1888, and was general secretary of the Epworth League, 1889–92. On March 5, 1867, he was married to Mary M. Chase, of New York. In 1899 and 1900 he was chaplain of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He received the degree of D.D. from Syracuse university in 1880. Previous to his election as Sunday-school editor and secretary, he assisted the Rev. John H. Vincent, D.D., in the preparation of uniform Sunday-school lesson papers and wrote with him: *Lesson Compend* (1875–78); *Notes on the International Lessons* (1878–81); *The Lesson Commentary on the International Sunday-School Lessons* (1880–90); "The Beginners' Intermediate and Senior Lesson Books on the International Lessons" (1881–1900); and alone: *The Berean Lesson and Question Books for 1881–88*; "Number 21 of the Chautauqua Text-book," *American History* (1881); *Manual of Biblical Geography* (1882); *Outline Normal Lessons* (1883); *Supplemental Lessons for the Sunday-School* (1887); *Studies in the Four Gospels* (1889); *Outlines in Old Testament History* (1890), and *Revised Normal Lessons* (1893). He was also assistant editor of the *Berean Quarterly* (1878–82), a Sunday-school lesson periodical. After his election as general Sunday-school editor of the Methodist Episcopal church, he took editorial charge of *The Sunday-School Journal*, *The Classmate*, *The Sunday-School Advocate* and various lesson-periodicals. With R. R. Doherty as assistant, he prepared from 1891 the annual volume: *Illustrative Notes on the International Sunday-School Lessons.*

HURLBUT, Stephen Augustus, soldier, was born in Charlestou, S.C., Nov. 29, 1815; son of the Rev. Martin Luther and Lydia (Bunce) Hurlbut; grandson of Stephen Hurlbut, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Hurlbut, of Saybrook and Wethersfield, Conn., who came to America as early as 1637. His father, a graduate of Williams college in 1804, was a teacher and Unitarian clergyman. Stephen A. Hurlbut received his education chiefly at home. He then studied law and practised in Charleston, 1836–45. He served as adjutant in a South Carolina regiment during the Seminole war in Florida. In 1845 he removed to Belvidere, Ill., where he practised law. He was married, May 13, 1847, to Sophrona R. Stevens, of Belvidere. He was a member of the Illinois constitutional convention of 1847, a Taylor and Fillmore elector in 1849, and a state representative, 1859–61. He entered the Federal army in

1861 as brigadier-general of volunteers and was stationed at various points in Missouri, 1861–62. In February, 1862, he was appointed commandant of Fort Donelson. When Grant's army moved up the Tennessee river, he commanded the 4th division and arrived at Pittsburg Landing a week in advance of reinforcements, and, with his single division, held the place. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862, and for his services there was promoted major-general of volunteers, Sept. 17, 1862. After the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, 1862, he left Bolivar and pursued the retreating Confederates and engaged them in battle at Hatchie Bridge, Oct. 6, 1862. He was engaged in the Vicksburg campaign from November, 1862, and on the reorganizing of the forces under General Grant, Dec. 18, 1862, he was made commander of the 16th army corps. He was in command of Memphis in September, 1863, and on Feb. 3, 1864, led a column of Sherman's army in the expedition against Meridian. He succeeded Gen. N. P. Banks to the command of the Department of the Gulf in May, 1864, and continued in command till mustered out of service at the close of the war. He was the first commander-in-chief G.A.R. 1866–68, and a pioneer mover in the formation of the order of the Grand Army of the Republic at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866; was a representative in the Illinois state legislature in 1867; a Republican elector-at-large from Illinois in 1868; U.S. minister to Colombia, S.A., 1869–73, by appointment of President Grant; a representative in the 43d and 44th congresses from the fourth district of Illinois, 1873–77; U.S. minister to Peru, 1881–82, by appointment of President Garfield, and came prominently before the public in connection with the policy of Secretary Blaine in reference to that country. He died in Lima, Peru, March 27, 1882.

HURLBUT, William Henry, journalist, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 3, 1827; son of the Rev. Martin Luther and Lydia (Bunce) Hurlbut, and a younger brother of Stephen Augustus Hurlbut (q.v.). He was graduated at Harvard, A.B. in 1847, and at the divinity school in 1849. He travelled in Europe and on his return was for a few years a Unitarian minister. He then took a course in the Harvard Law school. He devoted himself to journalism after 1855, first as a writer on *Putnam's Magazine* and on the *Albion*, and in 1857 he became a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Times*. He was a correspondent to that newspaper in the southern states in 1861, and while in Atlanta, Ga., was arrested by a vigilance committee, imprisoned, and subsequently released, but would not accept a passport to the North on the terms exacted. He finally made his escape through the Confederate lines in August, 1862. He was employed by the New York *World*, 1862–63; purchased the *Commercial Advertiser* in 1864, intending to publish it as a free-trade paper, but the various parties in interest could not agree. He was in Mexico in 1866, and was a guest of Maximilian; represented the *World* in Paris in 1867 and at the centenary festival of St. Peter at Rome. He accompanied the U.S. expedition to Santo Domingo in 1871; was editor-in-chief of the *World*, 1876–83, and in 1883 went to Europe, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. He contributed to the American and British periodicals and magazines. He published: *Gan-Eden, or Pictures of Cuba* (1854); *General McClellan and the Conduct of the War* (1864); *History of Santo Domingo* (1872); *Ireland Under Coercion* (1888), and several translations, hymns and poems. He died in Cadenabbia, Italy, Sept. 4, 1895.

HURLEY, Dennis M., representative, was born in Limerick, Ireland, March 14, 1843. He immigrated to America in 1850 and settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he was educated in the public school. He became a carpenter and contractor, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the state assembly, 1881 and 1882. He was a Republican representative from the second district of New York in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–99. He died at Hot Springs, Va., Feb. 26, 1899.

HURST, John Fletcher, M.E. bishop, was born in Dorchester county, Md., Aug. 17, 1834; son of Elijah and Ann (Colston) Hurst, and grandson of Samuel Hurst. He was graduated at Dickinson in 1854; was a teacher in 1854–55; studied theology at the universities of Halle and Heidelberg, 1856–57; joined the Newark, N.J., conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1858, and filled various appointments in the district, 1858–66. He was instructor in theology in the Methodist Mission institute, Bremen, Germany, 1866–69, and during part of the time was director of the institute. He travelled in Europe, Syria and Egypt, 1869–71; was professor of historical theology at Drew seminary, Madison, N.J., 1871–73, and president of the seminary, 1873–80. He was elected by the general conference in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880, to the office of bishop, and his duties called him to visit all parts of the United States. He also made journeys to mission stations and conferences in Germany, Denmark,

Sweden, Norway, Bulgaria, Italy and Iudia. In 1891, upon the organization of the American uuiversity at Washington, D.C., an iustitution intended solely for post-graduate work, he was elected its chancellor. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names to be placed in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university. He received the degree of D.D. from Dickinson college in 1866, and that of LL.D. from De Pauw university in 1877. His published translatious include: Hagenbach's *History of the Church in the 18th and 19th Centuries* (1869), Van Oosterzee's *Apologetical Lectures on John's Gospel* (1869), Lange's *Commentaries on the Epistle to the Romans*, with additions (1870), Seneca's *Moral Essays*, with notes (1877); his own works: *History of Rationalism* (1865); *Outlines of Bible History* (1872); *Martyrs of the Tract Cause* (1873); *Life and Literature in the Fatherland* (1874); *Outlines of Church History* (1875); *Our Theological Century* (1876); *Bibliotheca Theologica* (1883); *Short History of the Reformation* (1884); *Short History of the Early Church* (1886); *Short History of the Medieval Church* (1887); *Short History of the Modern Church in Europe* (1888); *Short History of the Church in the United States* (1890); *Indika* (1891); *Short History of the Christian Church* (1892); *The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr.* (1896); *The Literature of Theology* (1896); *History of the Christian Church* (Vol. I., 1897; Vol. II. 1900), and numerous contributions to current periodicals. He died in Washington, D.C., May 14, 1903.

HUSSEY, Curtis Grubb, manufacturer, was born in York, Pa., Aug. 11, 1802; son of Christopher and Lydia (Grubb) Hussey, and a descendant from Christopher Hussey, a member of the Society of Friends, who with others bought the island of Nantucket, Mass., as a place of refuge from persecutiou, 1658–59. His parents removed to Ohio, and he was educated and studied medicine at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county. He practised his profession in Morgan county, Ind., 1825–29; was a represeutative in the Iudiana legislature in 1829, and declined re-election to engage in the provision trade. Iu 1848 he visited the Lake Superior copper region, aud with others formed the Pittsburg and Boston Mining company. He located and sunk the first mining shaft in the vicinity of Copper Harbor, resulting in the Pittsburg copper and brass rolling mills owned by him. He was the pioneer in the successful production of all descriptions of crucible steel, and he established the firm of Hussey, Howe & Co., manufacturers of steel in Pittsburg. The Pittsburg School of Design for Women and the Allegheny Observatory are due to his philanthropy. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., April 25, 1893.

HUSSEY, John, educator, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1831; son of Dr. Zimri and Virginia (Boxley) Hussey; grandson of Stephen and Mary (Underwood) Hussey; great-grandsou of Stepheu and Martha (Chamuess) Hussey, and great^5-grandsou of Christopher Hussey, who was born in Dorking, Surrey, England, in 1598, and came to America in 1630 in company with Johu Winthrop. He was graduated from Miami uuiversity in 1854 and from Lane Theological seminary in 1859, and was ordained by the Hamilton presbytery, June 17, 1859. He served as pastor of the Lockland and Sharon, Ohio, Presbyteriau churches, 1859–67. He served on the U.S. Christian commission in 1864; was captured by Gen. Bragg at the battle of Chickamauga and imprisoned in Libby prison and Thunder castle. He was finally exchanged, and was professor in the Glendale (Ohio) Female college until 1873. He was also a member of the fish commission and of the geological surveys of Ohio, Kentucky aud Indiana. He was professor in Hanover college, 1873–74, and professor of languages in Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., and later of natural science there, 1874–79. In 1879 he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He was married, June 27, 1867, to Isabella Shepherd, and had five sons and three daughters. He made valuable collections of botanical and geological specimens, which were exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, 1893. Hanover gave him the degree of Ph.D in 1871. He died in Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 26, 1888.

HUSTED, James William, legislator, was born in Bedford, Westchester county, N.Y., Oct 31, 1833. He was prepared for college at Bedford academy, taught school for two years, and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857. He was admitted to the bar iu 1857, and practised in Peekskill, N.Y. He was school commissioner for Westchester county, 1858–60; deputy superintendent of state insurance, 1860–62; harbor master of New York city, 1862–70; state commissioner of emigration, 1870–72; major-general in command of the fifth division N.Y.S.M., 1872–90; presideut of the New York State Military association, 1875–77; a member of the New York state assembly, 1869–92, with few interruptions, and speaker of the assembly, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1886, 1887 and 1890; and a delegate to the Republican national conventious of 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888 aud 1892. He died in Peekskill, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1892.

HUTCHESON, Joseph Chappell, representative, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., May 18, 1842; son of Charles Sterling and Mary M. (Hutcheson) Hutcheson. He was graduated from Randolph-Macon college, Va., in 1861, and at once entered the Confederate army as a private in Co. C, in

the 21st Virginia infantry. He served under Gen. T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson in the campaign of the valley of Virginia, and in the seven days' fight around Richmond, and was in all the succeeding engagements of the Army of Northern Virginia up to the surrender at Appomattox. He was commissioned first lieutenant of Co. E. in the 14th Virginia infantry, after the battle of Cedar Mountain, and his captain being a prisoner, he was given command of the company for personal courage at battle of Dinwiddie C. H., Va., and was in command at the surrender at Appomattox. He was graduated at the University at Virginia, LL.B., in 1866, and removed to Grimes county, Texas, where he practised his profession. He settled in Houston, Texas, in 1874; was a representative in the state legislature, 1880–82; president of the Democratic state convention of 1890, and representative from the first district of Texas in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97. He was the author of the bill to establish the University of Texas, and won a prominent position at the bar of the state. He was married in 1867 to Mildred, daughter of Dr. William F. and Elizabeth (Venable) Carrington, of Virginia; and secondly at Houston, Texas, Aug. 11, 1886, to Bettie Palmer, widow of Edward Milby and daughter of Judge Edward A. and Martha Winifred (Branch) Palmer.

HUTCHINS, Charles Lewis, clergyman, was born in Concord, N.H., Aug. 5, 1838; son of George and Sarah Rolfe (Tucker) Hutchins; grandson of Abel and Elizabeth (Partridge) Hutchins, and a descendant of Col. Gordon Hutchins, and of the Rev. Dr. John Tucker, of Newbury, Mass. He was graduated at Williams, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864, and at the General Theological seminary in 1865. He was ordained a deacon, July 11, 1865, and a priest, Oct. 1, 1865. He was rector of St. John's church, Lowell, Mass., 1865–69; assistant at St. Paul's cathedral, Buffalo, N.Y., 1869–72, and rector of Grace church, Medford, Mass., 1890; was assistant secretary of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, 1871 and 1874, and secretary, 1877, 1880, 1883, 1886, 1889, 1892, 1895 and 1898. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Trinity in 1871; that of D.D. from Griswold in 1888, and from the University of the South, 1899. He became editor of *The Parish Choir* in 1874, and published: *Sunday School Hymnal* (1871); *Annotations of the Hymnal* (1872); *Church Hymnal* (1879); *Sunday School Hymnal and Service Book* (1880); *Church Psalter* (1896); *Pointed Prayer Book* (1897), and other musical service books.

HUTCHINS, Harry Burns, educator, was born in Lisbon, N.H., April 8, 1847; son of Carleton B. and Nancy W. (Merrill) Hutchins, and grandson of Mitchell and Mary (Clements) Hutchins and of Ebin and Elizabeth (Walker) Merrill. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, Ph.B., in 1871; was school superintendent, 1871–72; instructor in history and rhetoric at the University of Michigan, 1872–73, and assistant professor of rhetoric and history, 1873–76. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practised law in Mount Clemens and Detroit, Mich., 1876–84. He then returned to Ann Arbor, where he was Jay professor of law in the University of Michigan, 1884–87, and continued the practice of law. In 1887 he resigned his professorship to accept the position of secretary of the law school connected with Cornell university, of which department he was the principal organizer. This position made him practically dean of the school, and in 1892 he was named as associate dean. Under his direction the school increased from 55 to 225 students. He returned to Ann Arbor in October, 1895, to become dean of the department of law in the University of Michigan. When President Angell accepted the appointment as U.S. minister to Turkey in 1897, Dean Hutchins was made acting president of the university. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1897. He revised and annotated under an appointment from the Michigan supreme court Vols. XXX., XXXI., XXXII. and XXXIII., *Supreme Court Reports* (1882–84): edited an edition of Williams on *Real Property*, and is the author of numerous contributions to legal periodicals.

HUTCHINS, John, representative, was born in Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 25, 1812; son of Samuel and Freelove (Flower) Hutchins, and cousin of Wells Andrews Hutchins. His father was a native of Connecticut, and emigrated to the Western Reserve in 1798, settling in Trumbull county. He was educated at home, save one year's attendance at Western Reserve college; was admitted to the bar in 1837; was clerk of the court of common pleas for Trumbull county, 1838–43; a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1849; a representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866. He was married in 1836 to Rhoda, daughter of Hun Andrews. Their son, John Corydon Hutchins, became a prominent lawyer of Cleveland. John Hutchins died in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1891.

HUTCHINS, Joseph, educator, was born in Barbadoes, W.I., in 1747; son of Henry Hutchins. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1765, A.M., *gratiæ causa*, 1767, and became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He was professor of the English language and belles-lettres at Franklin college, Va., 1787–88. He was elected a member of the American

Philosophical society in 1768; received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1790. He wrote: *An Abstract of the First Principles of English Grammar*, which passed through three editions. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 29, 1833.

HUTCHINS, Thomas, geographer, was born in Monmouth, N.J., in 1730. He was an ensign in the British army in 1746, and rose to the rank of paymaster and captain in the 60th Royal American regiment, serving under Gen. Henry Bouquet, 1764. He was imprisoned in London, England, in 1779 on the charge of corresponding with Benjamin Franklin, then in France. By this imprisonment he is said to have lost £12,000. He was released, and went to France, and thence to Charleston, S.C., where he was attached to the staff of Gen. Nathanael Greene, and was made geographer-general, an office created by congress, May 20, 1785. He made the maps and plates for Dr. William Smith's *Account of Bouquet's Expedition* (1765), published in London and Paris; *A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina* (1778–1781), and in Philadelphia, *History, Narrative and Topographical Description of Louisiana and West Florida* (1784); besides three papers in the *Philadelphia Transactions* (1775, 1776 and 1783), and one in the *Transactions of the American Society*. His geographical work forms the basis of *American Gazetteer* (1789), compiled by Dr. Jedidiah Morse. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., April 28, 1789.

HUTCHINS, Waldo, representative, was born in Brooklyn, Conn., Sept. 30, 1822. He was graduated at Amherst in 1842, studied law in New York city, 1842–45; was admitted to the bar in 1845 and practised in New York city. He was a member of the state assembly, 1853; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1867; an advocate of the establishment of public parks in New York city; a member of the board of commissioners of public parks, New York city, 1857–69 and 1887–91, serving as president, 1889–90; and a Democratic representative in the 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1879–85. He died in New York city, Feb. 8, 1891.

HUTCHINS, Wells Andrews, representative, was born at Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1818; son of Asa and Hannah (Bushnell) Hutchins, who emigrated from Hartford, Conn., and were among the early settlers of Ohio. Asa Hutchins was a colonel in the war of 1812, and died when Wells, the fourth child, was twelve years old, leaving the boy practically dependent on his own resources. He devoted his leisure to study, and in 1836 opened a select school at Corydon, Harrison county, Ind., where he earned enough money to enable him to prepare for the bar. He studied under the Hon. John Hutchins and John Crowell; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and began practice in Portsmouth, Ohio. He was married, Feb. 23, 1843, to Cornelia M., daughter of Joshua V. Robinson. He was a Whig in politics until the dissolution of that party, when he became a Democrat. He was a representative in the 50th general assembly of Ohio, 1852–54; provost-marshal for Ohio, 1862, and a representative in the 38th congress, 1863–65, being the only Democratic representative in congress from Ohio who voted for the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. He attained a high position at the bar. He died at Portsmouth, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1875.

HUTCHINSON, Aaron, educator, was born in Hebron, Conn., in March, 1722. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1747, A.M., 1750; studied theology and was pastor of the Congregational church, Grafton, Mass., 1750–73. He was married in 1749 to Marjory Carter, of Hebron, and their ten children were all born in Grafton, Mass. In April, 1774, he visited the valley of the upper Connecticut, and the towns of Hartford, Pomfret and Woodstock, Vt., engaged his services for a term of five years as the pastor for the three towns, and on July 4, 1776, he removed his family to a farm in Pomfret, which afforded him during his life the chief support of his family. While carrying on his farm labors he taught a class of young men preparing for the ministry, the students following him in the fields while he was ploughing or mowing. He taught them Latin and Greek without the aid of text-books, depending entirely on his memory, as he usually did also in conducting the church services, he having committed to memory the entire New Testament by chapter and verse and the hymns in general use. He was given the honorary degree of A.M. by Harvard in 1759, by Dartmouth in 1780 and by the College of New Jersey in 1794. His sermon before the Windsor convention, July 2, 1777, entitled "A Well Tempered Self Love a Rule of Conduct towards Others," was delivered extempore and afterward written out by him and published. It was read before the convention assembled at Bennington in September, 1777. See *Biographical Sketch* by Rush C. Hawkins (1888); *Memoir* by Henry Swan Dana (Woodstock *Standard*, Aug. 17, 24, 31, 1871). His sermon at Windsor was reprinted in *Collections* of the Vermont Historical society, vol. I. pp. 67–101. He is also the author of: *Vator for the Truth* (1767); *Coming of Christ* (1773); *Meat out of the Eater, or Samson's Riddle Unriddled* (1784). He died in Pomfret, Vt., Sept. 27, 1800.

HUTCHINSON, Anne, religious teacher, was born in Lincolnshire, England, probably in 1590; daughter of the Rev. Francis Marbury.

She was married about 1612, to William Hutchinson, of Alford, Lincolnshire, whose younger sister, Mary, was married to the Rev. John Wheelwright, of Lincolnshire. Edward, the eldest son of William and Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson, accompanied the Rev. John Cotton to Massachusetts Bay colony in 1633, and he was followed by his father and mother, in September, 1634, and by his uncle, the Rev. John Wheelwright, in 1636. Mrs. Hutchinson for three years made sweeping criticisms of all the preachers of the Bay, except Cotton, whose teachings she upheld. The clergy considered her doctrines "dangerous errors," claiming that she taught: that the person of the Holy Ghost dwells in a justified person;" that "a devout Christian receives from God immediate revelation of His will;" and that "no sanctification can help to evidence to as our justification." She gave public lectures, first to women, and afterward to both men and women, in which she repeated and commented on sermons she had heard in England. Her only supporters among the clergy were her brother-in-law, the Rev. John Wheelwright, who had been placed over the church at Mount Wollaston (Braintree), and who was outspoken in his advocacy of the doctrine of the "Antinomians," and her pastor, John Cotton, who was less outspoken. Sir Harry Vane, the governor, was her defender. Two parties, one claiming to be "under a covenant of grace," and the other "under a covenant of works," were formed in Boston, and when the Pequot war called for soldiers, a company of militia would not march, as their chaplain was considered to be "under a covenant of works." This brought the church to a determination to put an end to the matter, and Wheelwright was found guilty of preaching a seditious sermon and banished, and Mrs. Hutchinson was exiled from the colony on the civil charge that she disturbed their peace, and, "being convented for traducing the ministers and their ministry, she declared voluntarily her revelations for their ground, and that she should be delivered and the court ruined with their posterity." This action was taken, Nov. 2, 1637. With her husband and fifteen children, she went to the Narragansett country, and purchased the island of Aquidneck from the Indians, and founded the town of Portsmouth, and the Rev. John Wheelwright went to New Hampshire, and with his followers founded Exeter and Dover. Her husband died in 1642, and with her children, she journeyed toward New Netherlands, and settled west of Mill river in Connecticut. They had been in the place less than a year when the Indians attacked the settlement, and murdered sixteen of the settlers, including Mrs. Hutchinson, and most of her children and servants. One child, Susanna, ten years old, was carried into captivity and ransomed four years afterward, and in 1651, was married to John Cole, of Rhode Island. Anne Hutchinson died in September, 1643.

HUTCHINSON, Charles Lawrence, banker, was born in Lynn, Mass., March 7, 1854; son of Benjamin P. and Sarah (Ingalls) Hutchinson; grandson of Ira and Hannah (Wilson) Hutchinson, and of William and Lydia (Atwell) Ingalls. His father removed with his family to Chicago, Ill., in 1856, became a leader on the board of trade of Chicago, and died at Lake Geneva, Wis., March 16, 1899. Charles L. was graduated at the high school, and in 1873 engaged in business with his father, a dealer in cereal products. He was made president of the Corn Exchange bank, and also became a director in various large corporations. He was a liberal patron of the Art Institute of Chicago, and was elected and served for over twenty years as its president. With Martin A. Ryerson, he advanced to the institute $200,000 to secure a valuable collection of paintings. He was a director of the Columbian exposition of 1893, and chairman of the committee on fine arts, and was also promoter of the Chicago university, and other educational interests of the city of Chicago. He was married in 1883 to Frances, daughter of Herbert M. Kinsley. He was president of the general convention of the Universalist church for three terms.

HUTCHINSON, Enoch, editor and author, was born in Marion, N.Y., June 25, 1810. He was graduated at Waterville college, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837, and at the Newton Theological institution, Newton Centre, Mass., 1837. He was ordained a clergyman in the Baptist church in Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1837; and was pastor of the Baptist church at Framingham, Mass., 1840–41. In the latter year he accepted the chair of theology in the Maine Baptist Theological institute, Thomaston, Maine, and was subsequently for many years editor of the *Baptist Memorial* published in New York city. He was a thorough oriental student and is the author of a volume entitled *Music of the Bible* (1864); and also of a translation of Uhlemann's *Syriac Grammar* (1875). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 1, 1885.

HUTCHINSON, Israel, soldier, was born in Danvers, Mass., in November, 1727; son of Elisha and Ginger (Porter) Hutchinson, and a descendant in the fifth generation from Richard Hutchinson, who came to Salem, Mass., in 1634. His father was one of the first board of the governor's council of Massachusetts Bay. Israel served his country as sergeant in a company of rangers in 1757, in the colonial wars against the allied forces of the French and Indians, and was one of the non-commissioned officers who led the

Massachusetts militia to the defence of Ticonderoga and Lake George, in 1758. For his action in these sanguinary engagements, he was promoted to the captaincy of his company, and with it joined the forces of General Wolfe in the assault on the Heights of Abraham at Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, which saved to England the colonies of America. When the British soldiers fired upon the people of Lexington, April 19, 1775, the news reached Danvers at 9 o'clock in the morning, and by 11 o'clock he had sixty minute men gathered ready to intercept the British troops on their return to Boston. This they did at West Cambridge, where from behind breastworks improvised from bundles of shingles, Captain Hutchinson and his sixty Danvers minutemen were attacked by a flanking party of the main British column, and eight of their number fell, martyrs to the cause of American liberty, and on the morning of April 20, 1775, the bodies of the slain were taken back to Danvers. For his conduct at West Cambridge he was on May 3, 1775, made lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Massachusetts regiment, Col. John Mansfield, and with the regiment joined the American militia, assembled at Cambridge. At sunset, June 16, 1775, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson marched from Cambridge green with 1000 men, under Colonel Prescott, and fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. He engaged in the siege of Boston under Washington, as colonel of the 27th regiment, accompanied the commander-in-chief to Long Island, where his men manned the boats in the retreat across the East river to New York, and the regiment was a part of the retreating army through New Jersey and across the Delaware. He returned to Danvers in 1777, where he was a miller up to the time of his death. He represented his town in the general court of the commonwealth for nineteen years, and was a member of the governor's council two years, besides serving in other public capacities. He was married in 1747, to Anna Cue, by whom he had four children; and in 1759, to Mehitabel Putnam. A granite monument was erected to his memory on the site of his home at Danversport, in 1896, and inscribed with a record of his military and civil life. He died at Danversport, Mass., March 16, 1811.

ISRAEL HUTCHINSON MEMORIAL

HUTCHINSON, James, physician, was born in Wakefield, Pa., Jan. 29, 1752. He received a classical education at home, and about 1775 went to London, where he was graduated in medicine. He was in London when the troubles between America and the mother country broke out, and he espoused the cause of the colonists. He went to France to visit Benjamin Franklin, and was entrusted with important despatches, which he bore to the Continental congress. He joined the American forces on his arrival in Philadelphia, and served as physician and surgeon throughout the Revolution. He was secretary of the American Philosophical society for several years; was professor of materia medica in the medical department of the University of the State of Pennsylvania, 1789–91, and professor of chemistry in the medical department of the newly chartered University of Pennsylvania, 1791–93. He served as trustee of the University of the State of Pennsylvania, 1779–81. He held the official office of physician of the port of Philadelphia and as physician to the Philadelphia hospital. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6, 1793.

HUTCHINSON, John Russell, educator, was born in Columbia county, Pa., Feb. 12, 1807. He prepared for college at an academy conducted by his uncle, the Rev. John Hutchinson, at Mifflintown, Pa., and was graduated at Jefferson college in 1826. He studied theology at Princeton, 1826–28; was licensed by the presbytery of Philadelphia, April 22, 1829, and preached at Bethel and Rodney Mills, Miss., 1829–30. He was ordained in July, 1830, by the presbytery of Mississippi; was pastor at Batou Rouge, La., 1830–33; pastor and professor in the Louisiana college, Jackson, La., 1834–36, and pastor at Vicksburg, Miss., 1837–42. He was professor at Oakland college, Claiborne county, Miss., 1842–50, and acting president from the assassination of President Jeremiah Chamberlain, Sept. 5, 1850, to 1854. He was pastor and principal of a classical school at Covington, La., 1854–57; pastor at New Orleans, 1857–60, Houston, Texas, 1860–65, and a missionary in the presbytery of Brazos, Texas, 1867–75. He received the degree of D.D. He published *Reminiscences, Sketches and Addresses* (1874). He died at Houston, Texas, Feb. 24, 1878.

HUTCHINSON, John Wallace, vocalist, was born in Milford, N.H., Jan. 4, 1821; son of Jesse and Mary (Leavitt) Hutchinson, and a direct descendant from Richard Hutchinson, who settled in Salem Mass., having left England in 1634. He was paid a premium for "setting up" the first plough in Massachusetts. Jesse and Mary Hutchinson were vocalists, and "took part in quartettes of ballads and sacred music," and their thirteen children, who reached maturity, inherited musical talent and became well known as the "Hutchinson Family." As children they sang at home in chorus, and assisted in religious meetings in the neighborhood. The demand for their talent led to the formation of a concert troupe,

Judson, Asa, Abby and John forming the quartette. They were abolitionists, temperance advocates, and favored woman suffrage, and directed their songs to meet the sentiments of these growing reforms. In 1845 they travelled through Great Britain and Ireland, where they were extremely popular. Their anti-slavery songs led to their receiving engagements from conventions and political mass meetings, and they travelled over the entire north and west, singing to large audiences. In the Republican campaigns of 1856 and 1860 they were especially effective, and when the civil war occurred they visited recruiting camps, where they cheered the volunteers with patriotic songs. John, with his son and daughter, visited the Army of the Potomac in Virginia after the battle of Bull Run, July, 1861, and were at first expelled by order of the commanding general, but an order from President Lincoln, approved by the cabinet, re-admitted them, and they became not only singers, but active nurses in the hospital camps. Jesse (born 1813, died 1853) composed numerous songs which became very popular, including: "Emancipation Song," "Good Old Days of Yore," "The Slave Mother," "The Slave's Appeal," and "Right over Wrong." Judson (born 1817, died 1859) composed and sang political, humorous and pathetic songs. Asa, the basso (born 1823, died 1884), was the business manager. Abby, the contralto (born 1829, died 1892), was married in 1849 and retired from public life. John Wallace, the most talented singer of the family, composed several anti-slavery and woman suffrage songs and many pathetic ballads. He was the last survivor of the original troupe, and on his seventieth birthday, 1891, his relatives and friends assembled at his home, Tower Cottage, High Rock, Lynn, Mass., where were present his sister Abby and his surviving children, with those of his deceased brothers, Judson, Noah and Andrew. On his seventy-fifth birthday the American Temperance union, which he had organized twenty-five years before, gave him a reception in Chickering hall, New York, and on his seventy-seventh birthday the Peace society gave him a reception in Independence hall, Philadelphia. In 1901 he had given nearly 11,700 concerts. He is the author of: *The Story of the Hutchinsons* (2 vols., 1898).

John W. Hutchinson

HUTCHINSON, Thomas, colonial governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 9, 1711; son of Thomas and Sarah (Foster) Hutchinson; grandson of Elisha Hutchinson, first chief justice of the court of common pleas, and a councillor; great-grandson of Capt. Edward Hutchinson, who was murdered by the Nipmuck Indians, and great²-grandson of William and Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson, who were banished to Rhode Island from Massachusetts in 1637 for their religious belief. He was graduated at Harvard in 1727, became a lawyer, was selectman of Boston, representative to the general court for ten years, and for three years speaker. He was married, in 1734, to Margaret, daughter of Gov. John Sandford, of Rhode Island. She died in 1753. He was lieutenant-governor in 1758; chief justice in 1760; acting governor in 1769, and governor in 1771. His house was twice attacked in the stamp act riots of 1765, and during the second attack his furniture and library were carried to the street and burned. He could not endure the opprobrium heaped on him by Otis, Bowdoin, Hancock, Samuel Adams and John Adams, and on June 1, 1774, he sailed for England and did not return to his native land. For his loyalty he was pensioned by the crown. Much of his valuable manuscript was destroyed with his furniture, but out of that saved was: *History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay* (vols. I. and II., 1764–67); *Collection of Original Papers Relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay* (1769). A third volume, completing the *History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay*, was edited by his grandson, the Rev. John Hutchinson, and published in London in 1828. His great-grandson, Peter Orlando Hutchinson, published *Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson* (2 vols., 1884–86). He died in Brompton, England, June 3, 1780.

Thos Hutchinson

HUTCHINSON, Titus, jurist, was born in Grafton, Mass., April 29, 1771; the youngest son of the Rev. Aaron and Marjory (Carter) Hutchinson. He was fitted for college by his father and applied for admission to the junior class at Dartmouth in 1792. The trustees refused to receive him unless he would pay the full four years' tuition. This he could not do, and mounting his horse, with his clothes still in his saddle-bags, he continued the journey to the College of New

Jersey, Princeton, where he was received and was graduated second in his class in 1794, receiving his A.M. degree in 1797. He studied law with his brother, Aaron J. Hutchinson, in Lebanon, N.H., and was admitted to the Orange county bar in 1798. He was a practising lawyer in Woodstock, Vt., 1798–1813; state's attorney; representative in the state legislature ten years; U.S. attorney for the district of Vermont, 1813–23; judge of the supreme court of the state, 1826–30, and chief justice, 1830–33. He was a member of the corporation of the University of Vermont, 1810–25, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from that institution in 1811. He was married, Feb. 16, 1800, to Clarissa Sage, and they had five sons: Edwin, born Feb. 28, 1803, University of Vermont, A.B., 1823, lawyer, Windsor, Vt., died Aug. 23, 1861; Oramel, University of Vermont, 1824, lawyer, Chester, Vt., died there; Henry, University of Vermont, 1825, lawyer, died, 1885; Titus, and Alexander. Judge Hutchinson is the author of: *Fourth of July Orations* (1806–09); *Jurisdiction of Courts* (1855). He died in Woodstock, Vt., Aug. 24, 1857.

HUTCHINSON, Joseph Chrisman, physician, was born in Old Franklin, Mo., Feb. 22, 1822. He was a student at the University of Missouri and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. He practised in his native town, 1848–52, and in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1852–87. He was surgeon in the Brooklyn hospital, 1857–87; surgeon-in-chief of the Brooklyn orthopædic infirmary for several years; lecturer on the diseases of women, University of the City of New York, 1854–56; surgeon to the Brooklyn cholera hospital, 1854; professor of operative and clinical surgery in Long Island college hospital, 1860–67, and health commissioner of Brooklyn, 1873–75. He was a delegate to the International Medical congress at Paris in 1867; to the British Medical association in Edinburgh in 1875, and to the one in London in 1881. He was vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1869–71, and its president, 1871. He published: *History and Observations on Asiatic Cholera in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1854* (1854); a text-book for schools entitled: *Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene* (1870); *Contributions to Orthopædic Surgery* (1880). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 16, 1887.

HUTSON, Charles Woodward, educator, was born at McPhersonville, S.C., Sept. 23, 1840; son of William Ferguson and Sophronia Lucia (Palmer) Hutson; grandson of Richard Woodward and Martha O'Rielly (Ferguson) Hutson, and of the Rev. Edward and Sarah (Bunce) Palmer, both descended from early colonists of New England; and a descendant of the Rev. William Hutson, who came from England to America in 1740, settling near Stoney Creek church, Prince William's parish, S.C., marrying Mary Woodward, a descendant of the oldest settlers in the colony. Charles Woodward Hutson was graduated from South Carolina college, Columbia, S.C., in 1860, and served in the Confederate army as private in the Hampton Legion, infantry, 1861–62, and the Beaufort artillery, 1862–65. He was professor of Greek at the Louisiana State university, 1869–72; professor of modern languages at the University of Mississippi, 1881–89, and in 1893 was elected professor of English and history at the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas. He is the author of: *Beginnings of Civilization* (1881); *Out of a Besieged City* (1887); *The Story of Beryl* (1888); *French Literature* (1889); *The Story of Language* (1898), and fugitive verses in current periodicals.

HUTSON, Richard, delegate, was born in Prince William's parish, S.C., June 12, 1747; son of the Rev. William and Mary (Woodward) Chardon Hutson. His father, an Englishman, was an Independent minister, who settled in 1743 over a congregation at Stoney Creek. In 1756 the family removed to Charleston, the father having been called to the pastorate of the "Circular Church," in which he served until his death, about 1760. Richard Hutson was prepared for college at Charleston, paying special attention to the languages. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1765, A.M., 1768; was admitted to the South Carolina bar, and practised law in Charleston, 1768–78. On the outbreak of the Revolution he took an active part on the Whig side, and suffered both in purse and person. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778–79. In August, 1780, with other leading patriots of Charleston, he was sent to St. Augustine and imprisoned by the British. To relieve the tedium of prison life he is said to have added Spanish to the languages of which he was master. He was intendant of Charleston, 1783–84; chancellor, 1784–91, and on the promotion of Chancellor John Rutledge, in 1791, he became the senior judge of the court of chancery. He was a member of the South Carolina convention that ratified the Federal constitution, 1788, and lost his property by accepting Continental money, that his example might help to establish public confidence in the currency. He never married. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1793.

HUTTON, Frederick Remsen, mechanical engineer, was born in New York city, May 28, 1853; son of Mancius Smedes and Gertrude (Holmes) Hutton, grandson of Timothy Hutton, and of Obadiah Holmes, and a direct descendant of the Rev. Everadns Mancius, sent from Holland to minister to the settlers of Ulster county, N.Y., and of the Van Wycks and Remsens, of Dutchess county, N.Y. He was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1873, and from the School of Mines, E.M. and C.E., 1876. He was assistant in civil and mechanical engineering at Colnmbia, 1876–77; instructor in mechanical engineering, 1877–82; adjunct professor of mechanical engineering, 1882–92, and was made fnll professor in 1892. He was elected a life member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1894, and its secretary in 1883. He was also made an associate fellow in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia in 1881. He prepared for the tenth U.S. census, monographs on machine tools and wood-working machines, and on steam pump and pnmping-engines, 1880–82; was mechanical editor of the *Engineering Magazine* (1892), and of *Johnson's Cyclopædia* (1893), and is anthor of: *Mechanical Engineering of Power Plants* (1897); *Heat and Heat Engines* (1899); and contributions to scientific jonrnals.

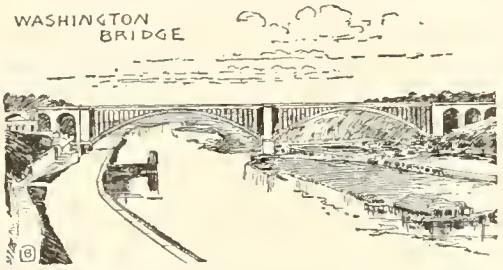
HUTTON, Laurence, author, was born in New York city, Aug. 8, 1843; son of John and Eliza (Scott) Hutton, and grandson of James Hutton, a friend of Sir David Brewster, and of William Scott, a friend and cousin of Sir Walter Scott.

His father was a friend and parishioner of the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, and Lanrence as a boy sat npon Thackeray's knee, and was blessed by him. He was edncated in his native city and entered upon a mercantile career. He visited Enrope and made London his summer home for many years. He became a writer for the pnblic press, especially in the direction of dramatic criticism and the history of the stage, and dramatic critic of the New York *Evening Mail*. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale university in 1892, and from Princeton in 1897. He is the author of: *Plays and Players* (1875); *Literary Landmarks of London* (1877); *Curiosities of the American Staye* (1891); *Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh* (1892); *From the Books of Laurence Hutton* (1892); *Edwin Booth* (1893); *Portraits in Plaster* (1894); *Other Times and Other Seasons* (1895); *Literary Landmarks of Jerusalem* (1895); *Literary Landmarks of Venice* (1896); *Literary Landmarks of Florence* (1897); *Literary Landmarks of Rome* (1897); *A Boy and Four Dogs* (1898); and edited: *Artists of the Nineteenth Century and Their Works* (with Clara Erskine Clement, 2 vols., 1879); *The American Actor Series* (6 vols., 1881–82); *Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States* (with Brander Matthews, 1886); John Bernard's *Retrospection of America* (1886); *Opening Addresses of the American Stage* (1886); *A Memoir of Lester Wallack* (1887); *The Letters of Charles Dickens to Wilkie Collins* (1892). His contributions to periodicals include a series entitled "Literary Notes," in *Harper's Magazine* (1886–98).

HUTTON, Mancius Holmes, clergyman, was born in New York city, Oct. 13, 1837; son of the Rev. Dr. Mancius Smedes and Gertrnde (Holmes) Hnttou. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1857, stndied at the Union Theological seminary, N.Y., 1857–59, and was graduated from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church, New Brnnswick, N.J., in 1860. He took a post-graduate course at the Union Theological seminary, 1860–1861; was ordained by the classis of Westchester, June 15, 1864; was pastor of the Reformed church, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., 1864–79, and became pastor of the Second chnrch, New Brnnswick, N.J., in 1879. He was married, Oct. 9, 1879, to Mary Eleanor, daughter of John Woodruff Clark. He was president of the Middlesex County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, president of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, 1888–89, and in 1896 was elected president of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America. He also became chaplain of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, and one of the chaplains-general of the general society. He was elected a member of the New Brnnswick Greek club and the New Jersey Microscopical society. Rutgers college conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1879. He is the author of book notices and topical papers in various ecclesiastical and literary reviews.

HUTTON, William Rich, civil engineer, was born in Washington, D.C., March 21, 1826; son of James and Salome (Rich) Hntton; grandson of Nathaniel and Eleanor (Dempsey) Hutton and of Obadiah and Salome (Lombard) Rich; great-grandson of John Strangeways and Anu (Van

Lear) Hutton, and a descendant of John Hutton, who came to New York from Scotland and married, according to the records of the Collegiate church, in 1696, Katrina "Stranguish" (Strangeways). He was educated in private schools in Washington, became a civil engineer; was assistant and afterward chief engineer of Washington aqueduct, 1862–63; chief engineer of the



Chesapeake and Ohio canal, 1869–71, and consulting engineer, 1871–80; chief engineer of the Western Maryland railroad, 1871–74, and he designed the two first locks and movable dams for Kanawha river, 1874–78. He removed to New York city in 1880, and in 1886 was for a short time consulting engineer of the new aqueduct. He was consulting engineer of the Colorado Midland railway; chief engineer of the Washington bridge across the Harlem river, New York, 1886–89: chief engineer of the Hudson river tunnel, 1889–91, and a member of the U.S. board of engineers on obstructions in the Columbia river. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Jan. 8, 1873; of the Society of Civil Engineers of France in 1880, and of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1890. He died in Clapper, Mo., Dec. 11, 1901.

HYATT, Alpheus, naturalist, was born in Washington, D.C., April 5, 1838; son of Alpheus and Harriet R. (King) Hyatt, and grandson of Seth and Jemima (Jones) Hyatt, natives of Maryland. Thomas Hyatt, who landed in Virginia in 1633, is probably his first ancestor in America. He was a student at the Maryland Military academy; completed the freshman year at Yale in the class of 1860; travelled in Europe in 1857; entered the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, in 1858, and was graduated under Professor Agassiz in 1862. He served as captain in the 47th Massachusetts volunteers, 1863–65. In 1867 he became one of the curators at the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.; in 1869 he assisted in founding the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, Mass., and was appointed one of the curators of the academy's museum in 1869. In 1870 he was elected custodian of the Boston Society of Natural History, and in 1872 he continued at various museums in Europe his work upon Ammonites, begun while a student at the Museum

of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass. He was elected curator of the Boston Society of Natural History in 1881, and having had charge of the fossil cephalopods at the Cambridge museum for many years, was appointed assistant in paleontology in 1886.

He was professor of zoölogy and paleontology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1870–88. He was one of the two founders, and became manager, of the Teachers' School of Science, and in 1877 was made professor of biology and zoölogy at Boston university. In 1883 he helped to found the American Society of Naturalists, and was elected its first president. He also founded the laboratory of natural history at Annisquam, Mass., under the auspices of the Woman's Educational society of Boston, and took personal charge of this enterprise, which was subsequently used as the basis for the foundation of the Laboratory of Biology at Wood's Hole, Mass., and he was the president of its first board of trustees. He was elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1869, and a member of the National Academy of Science in 1875. In 1889 he was appointed paleontologist in charge of lower mesozoic (Trias and Jura) in the U.S. geological survey, and made several journeys in that and succeeding years in the west. He was one of the four founders and original editors of the *American Naturalist.* He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, Feb. 15, 1895; was a member of the Geological Society of Washington, D.C.; was made honorary member of the American Society of Naturalists in 1897; corresponding member of the Geological Society of London in 1897, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His more important works are: *Observations on Polyzoa* (1866); *Parallelisms Between the Life of the Individual and the Entire Group of the Order Tetrabranchiata* (1867); *Fossil Cephalopods of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy* (1872); *Revision of North American Poriferæ* (1875–77); *Genera of Fossil Cephalopoda* (1883); *Larval Theory of the Origin of Cellular Tissue* (1884); *Values in Classification of the Stages of Growth and Decline* (1888); *Genesis of the Arietidæ* (1889); *Carboniferous Cephalopods of Texas* (1891–93); *Jura and Trias at Taylorsville, Cali-*

fornia (1892-94); *Bioplastology and the related branches of Scientific Research* (1893); *Phylogeny of an Acquired Characteristic* (1894); *Cephalopoda*, in Zittel's *Text Book of Paleontology* (in press, 1900). He edited *Guides for Science Teaching*, for the use of teachers in the public schools; and is the author of several of the series, including: *About Pebbles; Commercial and Other Sponges; Common Hydroids; Corals and Echinoderms; Oysters, Clams, and Worms.* He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 15, 1902.

HYATT, James William, financier, was born in Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 19, 1837; son of James William and Laura (Gray) Hyatt; grandson of John and Jane (White) Hyatt, and a descendant of James William and Laura Gray. He attended the public schools until 1850, when he commenced an active business life. He removed to New York city in 1860, where he was employed in the banking house of Le Grand Lockwood & Co. In 1873 he returned to Norwalk, where he was justice of the peace and vice-president of the Danbury and Norwalk Railway company, and in 1881 became its president. He was secretary and general manager, 1873-74, and president from 1874 of the Norwalk Horse Railway company. He served in the state legislature as a Democratic representative, 1875-76; was state bank commissioner by appointment of Governor Ingersoll, 1876-86; was elected state senator in 1884, and resigned the same year; was re-appointed state bank commissioner, 1884; was U.S. bank examiner for Connecticut and Rhode Island by appointment of President Cleveland, 1886-87, and treasurer of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Conrad N. Jordan, resigned, from May, 1887, to March 4, 1889. He was president of the Fairfield County National bank, in Norwalk, 1890-93. He was married in December, 1860, to Jane M., daughter of Gen. George Hoyt, of Norwalk, Conn., and had two sons and two daughters. He died at Norwalk, Conn., March 12, 1893.

HYDE, Ammi Bradford, educator, was born in Oxford, Chenango county, N.Y., March 13, 1826; son of Asahel J. and Mary (Hinckley) Hyde; grandson of Nathan and Laura (Humphrey) Hyde and of Jared and Hopestill (Brewster) Hinckley, and a descendant in the seventh generation of William Brewster, of the *Mayflower*, and of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. The Hyde immigrant settled in Derby (Oxford), Conn. Jared Hinckley was a soldier in the American Revolution. Ammi Bradford Hyde graduated from Wesleyan university in 1846, and was teacher of languages in Cazenovia seminary, N.Y., 1846-61. He was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Rushville, N.Y., 1862-64; professor of Greek in Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., 1864-79, also serving on the U.S. sanitary commission at City Point, Va., in 1864. He was professor of Biblical literature in Allegheny college, 1879-84, and in the latter year was elected professor of Greek in the University of Denver. He was married, July 25, 1850, to Mira Smith. Syracuse college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1874. He was a member of the Oriental society and a founder of the American Philological association. He wrote: "Book of Ecclesiastes" and "The Songs of Solomon" in the *Commentary on the Old Testament* (1881); and is the author of: *The Story of Methodism*, and a volume of *Essays* (1888).

HYDE, Edward, colonial governor of North Carolina, was born in England about 1650. He was sent out to North Carolina in 1711 as governor of the province, and it fell to his duty to restore order between the rival governments established by the Anglicans and Quakers respectively. He was instructed to receive his commission from the governor of the Anglican division, but before his arrival that official had died, and he had no evidence of authority except private letters from the proprietaries. He convened a legislature, but its acts were not enforced, and Thomas Cary, governor by the will of the Quaker party, determined to break up the rival government. To accomplish this purpose he attempted to land two ship-loads of soldiers in Chowan sound, and Hyde called to his aid the governor of Virginia, who sent a party of marines from the guard-ships and Cary was expelled. Hyde then defended the inhabitants from the attacks of the Indians, and gained much popularity by defeating the Tuscaroras near New Berne, Jan. 3, 1712. The same year an epidemic of yellow fever attacked the people of the colony, and Hyde was one of the first victims, Aug. 8, 1712.

HYDE, Edward Wyllys, educator, was born in Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 17, 1843; son of Harvey and Julia D. (Taylor) Hyde; grandson of Abner Hyde, of Brooklyn, Conn., and a descendant, in the sixth generation, of Isaac Hyde. He was graduated at Cornell university, B.C.E., in 1872, and C.E., 1874. He was instructor in civil engineering there, 1871-73; professor of mathematics at the Chester (Pa.) Military academy, 1873-74; assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Cincinnati, 1875-78, and in 1878 was made full professor. He served as dean and chairman of the academic faculty, 1892-93, 1894-95, 1897-99. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1881, and president of section "A" in 1891; and a member of the American Mathematical society in May, 1891. He was made associate editor of the *Annals of Mathematics* in 1897. He published: *Skew Arches* (1875); *Directional Calculus* (1890);

a chapter on "Grassmann's Space Analysis" in *Higher Mathematics*, edited by Woodward and Merriman, and various articles in scientific periodicals.

HYDE, Frederick, physician, was born in Whitney Point, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1807; son of Col. Ebby and Betsy (Osborn) Hyde, and grandson of Gen. Caleb Hyde, of Berkshire county, Mass.; an officer in the Revolutionary army, who removed to Lisle, Broome county, N.Y., where he was appointed major-general of the state militia, and was elected state senator from the western district of New York in 1803. Col. Ebby Hyde also served in the Revolution. Frederick Hyde was licensed by the Cortland County Medical society in 1833, and was graduated at Fairfield Medical college, M.D., 1836. He practised medicine at Virgil, N.Y., 1833–36, and at Cortland, N.Y., 1836–87. He conducted a private anatomical school at Cortland, N.Y., 1850–54; was professor of medical jurisprudence in Geneva Medical college, 1854–55; of surgery, 1855–72, and dean and professor of surgery in the medical college of Syracuse university, 1872–87. He was a trustee of Cortlandville academy for twenty-five years and its president seventeen years. He also served as president of the local board of Cortland normal school, 1876–87; of the Cortland Savings bank, 1876–87, and of the New York State Medical society in 1865, and as delegate to the International medical congress in 1876 and to the British Medical association in 1884. He was an original and permanent member of the American Medical association, founder and member of the Council of New York State Medical association, and member of the Council of Naval and Military Surgery and of several local societies. He was married, Jan. 24, 1838, to Elvira, daughter of Dr. Miles Goodyear, and their son, Miles Goodyear Hyde, practised medicine in Cortland, N.Y., and was professor of internal anatomy in the medical department of Syracuse university, 1872–78, removing to New York city in 1888. Their daughter, Augusta, was graduated at Mt. Holyoke seminary, and became an artist and teacher of art. Dr. Frederick Hyde died in Cortland, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1887.

HYDE, George Baxter, philanthropist, was born at Sturbridge, Mass., March 20, 1811; son of Joshua Hyde. He taught in country schools in early life and afterward for many years was principal of the Dwight and Everett schools in Boston. He was a member of the school committee of Boston for a number of years. He was married to Mary Wilbur, daughter of Jason and Polly Clapp, of Walpole, Mass. He bequeathed to the city of Boston $14,000 for a statue of Rufus Choate; to the town of Sturbridge, $20,000 for a public library, and to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, his residuary estate, estimated at $40,000. These bequests became active in 1894. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1861. He died in Boston, Mass., July 8, 1889.

HYDE, Henry Baldwin, underwriter, was born in Catskill, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1834: son of Henry Hazen and Lucy Baldwin (Beach) Hyde; grandson of Wilkes and Sarah (Hazen) Hyde, and of the Rev. James Beach, of Winsted, Conn.; great-grandson of Asa and Lucy (Rowland) Hyde and of Jacob Hazen, of Franklin, Conn.; great^2-grandson of Abner, great^3-grandson of Thomas, great^4-grandson of Samuel and great^5-grandson of William Hyde, of England, who settled in Newton, Mass., 1633, and in 1636 in Hartford colony. Henry attended school at Catskill, N.Y., and in 1850 went to New York city, where he engaged as merchants' clerk, and in January, 1852, as a clerk in the office of the Mutual Life Insurance company. In March, 1859, he had attained the position of cashier of the company and resigned, announcing to President Winston his plan to form an insurance company on new lines, and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States was incorporated, July 26, 1859, with Mr. Hyde as its vice-president and manager. On the death of President Alexander, in 1874, he became president of the society with a salary of $100,000 per annum. Mr. Hyde was a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Union League, Union, Lawyers', Press and other clubs. He died in New York city, May 2, 1899.

HYDE, Thomas Worcester, soldier and shipbuilder, was born in Florence, Italy, Jan. 15, 1841; son of Maj. Zina and Eleanor (Davis) Hyde, of Bath, Maine.

T. W. Hyde

He was graduated at Bowdoin college, A. B., 1861, A.M., 1864, and from the (old) University of Chicago one of the first graduates of 1861. He enlisted in a Chicago regiment which was not accepted in the first call for 75,000 men and he returned to Maine, where he helped to recruit the 7th Maine volunteers and was commissioned captain and soon after major. He took part with the regiment in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg and the seven days' battles before Richmond, and commanded the regiment at Second Bull Run, Williamsburg and Antie-

tam. He was made inspector-general of the left division, Army of the Potomac, and was with General Sedgwick as aide-de-camp at Marye's Heights; with his regiment at Salem Church; with General Sedgwick as aide-de-camp and provost-marshal at Gettysburg and Spottsylvania, and by the side of his chief when he was killed at Spottsylvania. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, continuing on the staff of the 6th corps, and soon after was promoted to the rank of colonel and assigned to the command of the 1st Maine veteran volunteers. He commanded the 3d brigade, 2d division, 6th army corps, after the death at Cedar Creek of General Bidwell, and he led the famous "wedge" which was formed out of the 6th corps and broke the Confederate lines around Petersburg. He was present at the surrender of Lee; was military governor of Danville, Va., for two months, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service with the brevet rank of brigadier-general. He was selected to command a brigade of the proposed provisional corps for duty in the south; but the purpose was not carried out. In the fall of 1865 he leased the Bath iron foundry, and later purchased the plant, and in 1884 it was incorporated as the Bath Iron Works. In 1882 he also purchased the Goss Marine Iron Works. He built the ram *Katahdin* and the battle ship *Oregon*, launched in 1893. He was a state senator, 1873–75, and president of the senate, 1874 and 1875; mayor of Bath, 1876–77; a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy, 1877, and in 1883 congress appointed him a member of the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home. He died at Old Point Comfort, Va., Nov. 14, 1899.

HYDE, William De Witt, educator, was born in Winchenden, Mass., Sept. 23, 1858; son of Joel and Eliza (De Witt) Hyde; grandson of Job and Elizabeth (Tolman) Hyde, and a descendant of Jonathan Hyde, born in London, 1626, settled in Newton, Mass., in 1647. He was graduated at Harvard in 1879, studied at Union Theological seminary, 1879–80, and at Andover, 1880–82, graduating with the class of 1882 and then taking a post-graduate course in philosophy at Cambridge and Andover, 1882–83. He was ordained a Congregational minister, Sept. 26, 1883, and was pastor at Paterson, N.J., 1883–85. He was elected

Stone professor of mental and moral philosophy, and president of Bowdoin college in 1885. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Bowdoin and Harvard in 1886, and that of LL.D. from Syracuse university in 1897. He was one of the ninety-seven judges serving as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university. He is the author of: *Practical Ethics* (1892); *Social Theology* (1895); *Practical Idealism* (1897); *The Evolution of the College Student* (1898); *God's Education of Man* (1899), and contributions to periodical literature.

HYER, George, pioneer journalist, was born in Fort Covington, N.Y., July 16, 1819; son of Frederick and Eliza Hyer, who settled in Franklin county, N.Y., in 1812. He received a common-school education and in 1833 entered as apprentice, the office of the *St. Lawrence Gazette*, Ogdensburg, N.Y. He removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1836, where he was a government surveyor. He wrote for the *Advertiser*, the first newspaper published in Milwaukee, and in 1837 was mail agent, carrying the first mail sent west of that point. He established and conducted two newspapers in Milwaukee and two in Madison, Wis., 1838–43, and was a member of the first convention that framed a constitution for the state in 1846, which was rejected. He was married, about 1847, to Catharine, daughter of Capt. Joseph Keyes, and sister of the Hon. E. W. Keyes, of Madison, Wis. He was state senator in 1851, and a member of the assembly in 1863. He published the Waukesha *Democrat*, 1848–54; the Milwaukee *Advertiser*, 1854–59; was register of the land office at Superior, Wis., in 1855, and edited the Madison *Patriot*, 1859–65; the Madison *Democrat*, 1865–69, and the Oshkosh *Times*, 1867–72. His son, Joseph Keyes Hyer, was graduated from the U.S. Military academy. George Hyer died in Oshkosh, Wis., April 20, 1872.

HYSLOP, James Hervey, educator, was born at Xenia, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1854; son of Robert and Martha Ann (Boyle) Hyslop, and grandson of George Hyslop and of James Boyle. He was graduated from the University of Wooster, Ohio, in 1877; taught at Lake Forest university, Ill., 1880–82; at Smith college, Massachusetts, 1885–86; at Bucknell university, Pennsylvania, 1888–89; was tutor of philosophy, ethics and psychology in Columbia college, 1889–91; instructor in ethics, 1891–94, and was elected professor of logic and ethics in 1894. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university in 1887. He is the author of: *Elements of Logic* (1892); *Hume's Ethics* (1893); *Syllabus of Psychology* (1894 and 1899); *Elements of Ethics* (1894); *A Study of Government* (1899).

I.

IDDINGS, Joseph Paxson, geologist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 21, 1857; son of William Penn and Almira (Gillet) Iddings; grandson of Caleb Peirce and Harriet (Jackson) Iddings, and of Martin and Eliza (Edwards) Gillet, and a descendant of Richard Iddings, of Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pa., who died there in 1725; also of Thomas Lloyd, first governor of Pennsylvania under William Penn (1682); of Jonathan Gillet, who landed at Nantasket, Mass., May 30, 1630, in the ship *Nancy and John*, and of Reinold Marvin, who moved from Hartford to Saybrook, Conn., in 1639. He was graduated Ph.B., engineering course, Sheffield Scientific school, Yale college, in 1877, and was assistant in field surveying and mechanical draughting there, 1877–78, during which time he pursued a course in mineralogy and chemistry. He then took a special course in geology and assaying at the School of Mines, Columbia college, 1878–79; worked in microscopical petrography at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, 1879–80; was assistant geologist on the U.S. geological survey, 1880–88; geologist, 1888–92; reinstated, 1895; assistant professor of petrology, University of Chicago, 1892–95, and became full professor in 1895. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1884; foreign correspondent of the Geological Society of London; honorary fellow of the New York Academy of Science, and fellow of the Washington Academy of Science and of the Geological Society of America. He is the author of numerous articles published by the U.S. geological survey and in the *American Journal of Science*, the *Bulletin* of the Philosophical Society of Washington, *The Journal of Geology*, and elsewhere.

IDE, Fannie Ogden, ("Ruth Ogden"), author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1853; daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Murphey) Ogden; granddaughter of Curtis and Ruth B. (Swinney) Ogden, and a descendant of Richard Ogden, of Fairfield, Conn., who with his brother John came to America about 1650. She was educated in the schools of Brooklyn, and in December, 1874, was married to Charles W. Ide. She is the author of: *A Little Queen of Hearts* (1884); *His Little Royal Highness* (1889); *A Little Loyal Red-Coat* (1891); *Courage* (1892); *Little Homespun* (1898); *Loyal Hearts and True* (1899), and *Tattine* (1899).

IDE, Henry Clay, diplomatist, was born in Barnet, Vt., Sept. 18, 1844; son of Jacob and Lodaska (Knights) Ide; grandson of Timothy Ide, and a descendant of Nicholas Ide, who emigrated from England and settled at Rehoboth, R.I., in 1643. He prepared for college at the St. Johnsbury academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1866. He was principal of St. Johnsbury academy, 1866–68; head master of the high school at Arlington, Mass., 1868–69; studied law under Judge H. B. Steele, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1869–70; was admitted to the bar in 1870, and began to practise in St. Johnsbury in 1871. He served for three years as states' attorney for Caledonia county; was a member of the state senate, 1882–85; president of the Republican state convention in 1884, and a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888. He was admitted to practise in the U.S. supreme court in 1891; was U.S. commissioner to Samoa, 1891–93; and chief justice under joint appointment from England, Germany and the United States, 1893–97. In February, 1900, he was appointed to serve on the commission to establish civil government in the Philippine Islands. He was married, Oct. 26, 1871, to Mary M., daughter of Joseph and Sophia Melcher, of Stoughton, Mass. He was a director of the First National bank of St. Johnsbury, and the savings bank at Passumpsic, Vt.; the Tredegar National bank of Jacksonville, Ala., and of various manufacturing and railroad corporations. Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1900.

IHRIE, Peter, representative, was born in Easton, Pa., Feb. 3, 1796; son of Peter (1765–1855) and Elizabeth (Kachline) Ihrie, and grandson of Conrad Ihrie, who was born in the circle of Franconia, Germany, 1731, was married three times, and died in Easton in 1813. Peter Ihrie was graduated at Dickinson college in 1815, was admitted to the bar, Aug. 20, 1818, and practised his profession in Easton, Pa. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature and in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829–33. He was brigadier-general of state militia at the time of Andrew Jackson's death, 1845, and became a charter member of the board of trustees of Lafayette college in 1826, resigning in 1837. He was a director of the Easton bank. He was twice married: first

to Camilla A., daughter of Judge John and Mary (Jenkins) Ross, of Easton, Pa., and secondly to Eliza M. Roberts, of Bucks county, Pa. It was Mary (Jenkins) Ross who presented the flag to General Washington at Philadelphia in 1777. Mr. Ihrie left five children, all by his first marriage: the eldest, Elizabeth K., married Dr. William J. Leary, of Edenton, N.C.; the next, Ross R. Ihrie, M.D., of Pittsboro, N.C. (born in Easton, March 24, 1828; died in Pittsboro, June 28, 1889), a lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate army, married Mary A., daughter of John H. Houghton, a prominent lawyer, of Pittsboro, N.C.; Anna L. married Edwin A. Atlee; Caroline married William Runkle, president of the Warren Foundry and Machine Shop, Phillipsburg, N.J., and Camilla married John Roberts. Peter Ihrie died in Easton, Pa., March 29, 1871.

ILES, Malvern Wells, metallurgist, was born in Midway, Ky., Aug. 7, 1852; son of Dr. Thomas Jefferson Iles. He was graduated from the Columbia College School of Mines in 1875, and was a fellow at Johns Hopkins university, 1876–78, where he made a study of the sulpho-products of xylol. He was later chemist and assayer for the Utica mining and milling company, and was afterward metallurgist successively to the Omaha and Grant Smelting company, the Holden Smelting company and the Globe Smelting and Refiuing company, all of Denver, Col. At first his research dealt with chemistry simply, but gradually extended until he became an authority upon smelting lead and silver. He was elected a member of the leading scientific societies in the United States and Europe. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia in 1876. He is the author of scientific articles published in the *American Journal of Science*, the *American Chemical Journal*, the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, the *School of Mines Quarterly*, and other periodicals.

INGALLS, Charles Russell, jurist, was born in Greenwich, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1819; son of Judge Charles Frye and Mary (Rogers) Ingalls, and grandson of Charles Ingalls, of Methuen, Mass., who was graduated at Dartmouth in 1790 and removed to Washington county, N.Y., where he was a lawyer until his death in 1812. His first ancestor in America—Edmund Ingalls, of Lincolnshire, England—settled in Massachusetts Bay colony in June, 1629, in the section which became the city of Lynn. Charles Russell studied law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar in 1844, with license to practise in the supreme court and court of chancery of New York. He was a member of the state assembly in 1853. He continued in practice with his father at Greenwich, N.Y., till 1860, when he removed to Troy, N.Y., and became a partner with David L. Seymour. He was a justice of the supreme court of the state of New York for the 3d judicial district, 1863–71, and a member, *ex officio*, of the New York court of appeals in 1870–71. He was twice unanimously re-elected to the supreme bench, the judicial term having been extended to fourteen years, and on Jan. 1, 1890, he was retired by operation of the law, having attained the age of seventy years. He was elected a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute in 1866, and president of the institution in 1887 by a unanimous vote of the trustees, but declined the presidency.

INGALLS, Francis Theodore, educator and clergyman, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 3, 1844; son of Elias Theodore and Eliza (Chase) Ingalls. He was graduated from Williams college in 1864, studied theology at Princeton in 1864, was private tutor, 1865–67, and was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1870. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Dec. 20, 1870, and removed to Kansas, where he was pastor at Olathe, 1871–72, Atchison, 1872–80, and Emporia, 1884–87. He was regent of the Kansas State university, trustee of Washburn college, and president of Drury college, Springfield, Mo., 1887–92. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Williams and Washburn colleges, 1888. He twice visited Europe, extending his trips to Palestine. He died in Springfield, Mo., Aug. 5, 1892.

INGALLS, James Monroe, soldier and author, was born in Sutton, Vt., Jan. 25, 1837; son of James and Mary (Cass) Ingalls: grandson of Samuel and Anna (Shepard) Ingalls and a descendant of Edmund Ingalls, who came from Lincolnshire, England, in 1629, and was the first settler of Lynn, Mass. He was educated in the public schools and was professor of mathematics in the Evansville seminary, Wisconsin, 1860-64. He enlisted in the regular army, Jan. 2, 1864, and was assigned to the 16th infantry; was promoted corporal, and served as commissary and quartermaster's sergeant until May 21, 1865. He was promoted 2d and 1st lieutenant, May 3, 1865, accepting the promotions, May 21, 1865. On April 17, 1869, he was transferred to the 2d infantry; on Jan. 1, 1871, to the 1st artillery; was promoted captain of artillery, July 1, 1880; major, June 1, 1897, and lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 5, 1900. He served in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, and other points in the south, 1864–71, and was then sent to the artillery school, Fort Monroe, graduating with the class of 1872. He was next stationed successively at Plattsburgh barracks, and Forts Jefferson and Barrancas, and in July, 1880, was assigned to the command of Battery A, Governor's Island, New York harbor, and thence transferred to San Francisco harbor, where he served until ordered to Battery G at Fort Monroe, 1882. He suggested and organized

the department of ballistics at the artillery school, Fort Monroe, and was made the first instructor, Dec. 19, 1882, which position he held until the school suspended operations in the spring of 1898 on account of the war with Spain. He was also senior instructor in practical artillery exercises, class of 1884; in engineering, class of 1888; in electricity and defensive torpedoes, classes of 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890; and in signalling, 1884–88. He prepared the first text-book on ballistics for the use of the school, embracing all the best modern methods employed in Europe, which was published in September, 1883 (2d ed., 1885; 3d ed., 1886), and was the first treatise on exterior ballistics published in the United States. He is also the author of: *Ballistic Machines* (1885); *Handbook of Problems in Exterior Ballistics* (1890; 3d ed., 1900); *Handbook of Problems in Direct Fire* (1890; rev. ed., 1900); *Interior Ballistics* (1890; rev. ed., 1894); *Ballistic Tables for Direct, Curved and High-Angle Fire* (1891); *Ballistics for the Instruction of Artillery Gunners* (1893); *Ballistic Problems in Indirect and Curved Fire* (1899), and many important tables, essays, reports, papers and contributions on artillery subjects to American and foreign professional journals and to "Johnson's Cyclopædia." His works on ballistics were accepted as authoritative by artillerists in America and Europe.

INGALLS, John James, senator, was born in Middleton, Mass., Dec. 29, 1833; son of Elias Theodore and Eliza (Chase) Ingalls; grandson of Theodore and Ruth (Flint) Ingalls; and a descendant of Edmund Ingalls, who, with his brother Francis, came with Endicott from England in 1629 and founded Lynn, Mass.; and of Aquilla Chase, who settled in New Hampshire in 1630. When fourteen years old he contributed both in prose and verse to the *Carpet Bag*, to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, to the Boston *Transcript* and to the local papers of Haverhill, where he was brought up and prepared for college. He was graduated at Williams in 1855, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He removed to Sumner, Kan., in October, 1858, where he joined the Free-soil party, and the next year was a delegate to the Wyandotte constitutional convention. He was secretary of the territorial council in 1860; secretary of the state senate in 1861; state senator from Atchison county in 1862, and was defeated in 1863, and again in 1864, for election as lieutenant-governor. He was married, in 1861, to Anna Cheeseborough, of New York city. In 1872 he refused nomination for representative in congress. He joined the state militia and held the ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel and judge advocate, 1863–65. He edited the Atchison *Champion*, aided in founding the *Kansas Magazine*, and became well-known as a writer by his "Blue Grass" and "Catfish Aristocracy," published first in its pages. In 1873 he was a candidate for U.S. senator, as successor to Senator S. C. Pomeroy, and he was almost unanimously elected, after a state senator on the floor had denounced Pomeroy as the giver of a large bribe to secure the state senator's vote. Ingalls took his seat, March 4, 1873, and was twice re-elected, his last term in the senate expiring March 3, 1891. He was chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia and a member of the judiciary, pensions, quadro-centennial and rules committees. He succeeded John Sherman as president of the U.S. senate *pro tempore*, and served as such from 1887 to 1891. In 1891, in the contest for re-election, he was defeated by William Alfred Peffer, of Topeka, a member of the Populist party. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1884. After leaving the senate he engaged in lecturing and in literature. Suffering from an affliction of the throat he travelled in Arizona and New Mexico in 1899–1900, where, in July, 1900, his wife and sons, Ellsworth and Sheffield, joined him. He died at East Las Vegas, N.M., Aug. 16, 1900.

INGALLS, Rufus, soldier, was born in Denmark, Maine, Aug. 23, 1818; son of Cyrus and Sarah (Barker) Ingalls. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1843, was brevetted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the U.S. rifles. He was promoted lieutenant and transferred to the 1st dragoons in 1845; served in New Mexico, 1845–47, and was in the fights at Embudo, Jan. 29, 1847, and Pueblo de Taos, Feb. 4, 1847. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1847; captain and assistant-quartermaster, Jan. 12, 1848; was on duty in California, 1848–53; returned to Washington, D.C., 1853; was on the Steptoe expedition which crossed the continent, 1854–55; on the commission to examine the war debt of Washington and Oregon territories, 1857–58, and served on the staff of General Harney while that officer was in command of the Department of Oregon during the San Juan difficulties in July, 1859. He was ordered east, and in April, 1861, was sent with a detachment to reinforce Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor. In July, 1861, he joined the Army of the Potomac and in September of that year was assigned to the staff of

General McClellan with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of staff. On Jan. 12, 1862, he was assigned to the quartermaster's department with the rank of major of staff, and he served as chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, 1862–65, being promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, May 23, 1863. He was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and there renewed his acquaintance with many of the officers who had joined the Confederacy in 1861 whom he had known at West Point and in Mexico. He was promoted, in the regular service, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, July 28, 1866, and colonel and assistant-quartermaster-general, July 29, 1866. Of his services General Grant said: "If he could have been spared to any of the other departments he would have made his mark as a fighter." He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general, U.S. army, for meritorious and distinguished services, and major-general of volunteers and U.S. army in March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. After the war he was on duty in Washington, D.C., to May 4, 1866, when he crossed the continent to Oregon; was chief quartermaster in New York, 1867–76, and subsequently at Chicago and Washington; and on Feb. 23, 1882, was promoted brigadier-general and quartermaster-general of the army. He was retired, at his own request, July 1, 1883, and made his home in Oregon. He removed to New York city in 1891, where he died, Jan. 15, 1893.

INGALLS, Thomas Russell, educator, was born in Salem, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1798; son of Charles and Cynthia (Russell) Ingalls. His father was a native of Methuen, Mass., who settled in Washington county, N.Y., after graduating from Dartmouth, A.B., 1790, A.M., 1783; and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Russell, D.D., of Piermont, N.H. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1822, and resigned from the U.S. army in 1833. He was president of Jefferson college, La., 1833–40; travelled in Europe, 1840–42; returned to Washington county, N.Y., and resided in Greenwich, where he died, July 26, 1864.

INGE, Samuel W., representative, was born in North Carolina. He early removed to Greene county, Ala., and became a lawyer in Livingston. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1844–45; and in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51. While in congress, he fought a duel with Representative Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, at the celebrated duelling ground at Bladensburg, near Washington, neither receiving serious injury. He was appointed by President Pierce U.S. attorney for the district of California in 1853. He died in San Francisco, Cal., in 1867.

INGERSOLL, Charles Jared, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 3, 1782; son of Jared and Elizabeth (Pettit) Ingersoll, and grandson of Jared Ingersoll, the loyalist stamp-agent. He was liberally educated, studied law in his father's office in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He travelled in Europe with Rufus King, who was at the time U.S. minister to England. He was a representative from Philadelphia in the 13th congress, 1813–15; district attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvana 1815–29; a representative in the state legislature; a member of the state internal improvement convention of 1825, and of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1837; and was a representative in the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1841–49, being chairman of the foreign affairs committee and one of the Democratic leaders. He was appointed in 1847 U.S. minister to France, by President Polk, but the nomination was rejected by the senate. He was a member of the American Philosophical society. He published a few poems and translations from the French, and numerous essays, orations and controversial writings. Among the more important of his early publications are: *A View of the Rights and Wrongs, Power and Policy of the United States of America* (1808), and *Inchiquin the Jesuit's Letters, during a late residence in the United States of America* (1810), in both of which he insisted upon American rights and defended the American character against the scurrilous attacks of English writers. In later life he published a *Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States and Great Britain* (4 vols. 1845–52), and a volume of his *Recollections* was issued some years after his death. He had also been engaged upon a *History of the Territorial Acquisitions of the United States*, but left it too incomplete for publication. A life of him was published by his grandson, William M. Meigs (1897). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, 1862.

INGERSOLL, Charles Lee, scientist, was born at Perry, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1844; son of Francis and Frances (Armstrong) Ingersoll; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Nelson) Ingersoll; and a descendant of Francis Ingersoll, a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted as a private in the 9th

Michigan cavalry in 1862, and served until the close of the civil war, in 1865. In 1872 he entered the State Agricultural college of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1874. In 1875 he pursued a post-graduate course at the same college in agriculture and chemistry, and later occupied the position of farm foreman and manager of student manual labor in the college department. He was awarded the degree of M.S. in 1877, and became professor of agriculture, which position he resigned in 1879 to take the same chair at Purdue university, La Fayette, Ind. He accepted the presidency of the State Agricultural college at Fort Collins, Col., in 1882. While under his supervision the college received special commendation from visiting representatives sent to the United States by the governments of Austria, Australia and other foreign countries to study American educational systems. When in 1888 the state experiment station was organized, President Ingersoll was chosen its director, and his bulletins and reports by their accuracy attracted attention both in Europe and the United States. He was a member of the city board of education at Fort Collins, Col., 1883–86. In January, 1891, he was elected fellow of the Society of Science, Literature and Arts of London, England. In April, 1891, he was called to the professorship of agriculture in the University of Nebraska. In June of that year he was elected dean of the Industrial college and director of the experiment station of that institution. These three positions he filled with distinction until the spring of 1895, when his failing health compelled him to relinquish them. He died at Grand Junction, Col., Dec. 8, 1896.

INGERSOLL, Charles Roberts, governor of Connecticut, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 16, 1821; son of the Hon. Ralph Isaacs and Margaret (Van den Heuvel) Ingersoll. He was graduated at Yale in 1840. He visited Europe on the U.S. sloop of war *Preble* as clerk of his uncle, Capt. Ralph Voorhees, remaining abroad two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1845; was representative from New Haven in the state legislature, 1856–58, 1866, and 1871, and was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions at Chicago and Baltimore in 1864 and 1872, respectively. He declined nomination as state senator in 1871, and in 1873 was elected governor of Connecticut, and re-elected in 1874, 1875 and 1876, serving, 1873–77, three years and nine months, under the constitutional amendment of 1875. He was a Tilden elector in 1876. He declined re-nomination, and resumed his practice. He married, in 1847, Virginia, daughter of Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, U.S.N. Yale conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1874. He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 25, 1903.

INGERSOLL, Colin Macrae, representative, was born in New Haven, Conn., March 11, 1819; son of the Hon. Ralph Isaacs and Margaret (Van den Heuvel) Ingersoll. He was a student at Trinity college in the class of 1839, and received his A.B. and A.M. degrees in 1853. He was a clerk of the state senate, 1843, secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, 1847–48, and chargé d'affaires from the time of the resignation of his father as U.S. minister to the arrival of Arthur P. Bagby, his successor, in 1848. He was a representative in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851–55; and adjutant-general of Connecticut in 1867 and 1871.

INGERSOLL, Colin Macrae, engineer, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 1, 1858; son of Colin Macrae and Julia (Pratt) Ingersoll, and grandson of the Hon. Ralph Isaacs and Margaret (Van den Heuvel) Ingersoll. He was graduated at Yale, Ph.B., in 1880, after studying in Europe, notably in Geneva, through several vacations. He engaged as an assistant in the engineer department of the Missouri Pacific railroad, 1880–81, and of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, 1881–1900, and in 1900 was elected chief engineer.

INGERSOLL, Ebon Clark, representative, was born in Dresden, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1831; son of the Rev. John and Mary (Livingston) Ingersoll; grandson of Eben and Margaret (Whitcomb) Ingersoll and of Robert and Agnes Oceanica (Adams) Livingston. His father removed to Wisconsin Territory in 1843, and subsequently to Illinois. In 1854 Ebon Clark established himself in the practice of law at Shawneetown, Ill., in partnership with his brother, Robert Green, who was two years his junior. In 1856 he was elected a representative in the state legislature, and in 1857 they removed to Peoria, Ill. He was elected a representative in the 38th congress, in 1864, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, deceased, and was re-elected to the 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, serving 1864–71. He was chairman of the committee on District of Columbia. He died in Washington, D.C., May 31, 1879.

INGERSOLL, Edward, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1790; son of the Hon. Jared and Elizabeth (Pettit) Ingersoll. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1808, A.M., 1811; studied law with his father and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He was married to Catharine, daughter of John Hill Brinton, of Philadelphia. He published: *Digest of Laws of the United States from 1798 to 1820* (1821); *Abridgment of Acts of Congress Now in Force, excluding those of Private and Local Application;* poems, under the pen-name "Horace," in the *Portfolio*, and articles in *Walsh's Gazette*. He died in Florence, Italy, July 7, 1841.

INGERSOLL, Edward, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 2, 1817; son of the Hon. Charles Jared and Mary (Wilcox) Ingersoll, and grandson of the Hon. Jared and Elizabeth (Pettit) Ingersoll. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838; and became a successful law practitioner. He was married to Anna, daughter of Stephen Warren, of Troy, N.Y. He is the author of: *History and Law of Habeas Corpus and Grand Juries* (1849); *Personal Liberty and Martial Law* (1862); and edited: Hale's *Pleas of the Crown; Addison on Contracts*, and *Saunders on Uses and Trusts*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19, 1893.

INGERSOLL, Ernest, naturalist, was born in Monroe, Mich., March 13, 1852; son of Timothy Dwight and Eliza (Parkinson) Ingersoll, and grandson of Theodore and Lydia (Brewer) Ingersoll, descendants of the early Ingersolls and Brewers of Massachusetts, who emigrated to the Western Reserve of Ohio from Lee, Mass., by way of Ogden, N.Y., about 1834. He was largely self-instructed in natural history by personal investigation, but acquired a partial collegiate education at Oberlin college, and was curator of the college museum during the latter part of the term of his attendance. He then became a special student at Harvard in the museum of comparative zoölogy, devoting his time largely to the study of birds. He spent the summer of 1873 with Louis Agassiz, at Penikese, and was naturalist and collector with Hayden in his geological and geographical survey in the western territories, 1873–79. While thus engaged he was correspondent for the New York *Tribune*, contributing scientific descriptive articles, in 1874, and during his second trip, in 1877, performing a similar service for the New York *Herald*. He was later a member of the U.S. fish commission and special agent for the tenth census in obtaining data as to the oyster industry of the United States, writing an elaborate report. In 1883 he visited California and the Puget Sound region in the interest of *Harper's Magazine*; in 1887 became editor of the publications of the Canadian Pacific railway, with Montreal, Canada, as his headquarters, and in 1899 began lecturing on natural history and travel. He is the author of a large number of magazine articles, and of: *A Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of American Birds* (1879); *Birds' Nesting* (1881); *Oyster Industries of the United States* 1881); *Friends Worth Knowing* (1881); *Knocking 'round the Rockies* (1882); *The Crest of the Continent* (1883); *Country Cousins* (1884); *The Ice Queen* (1885); *The Silver Caves* (1886); *Down East Latch-Strings* (1887); *A Week in New York* (1892); *Guide to Western Canada* (1894); *The Book of the Ocean* (1898); *Nature's Calendar* (1900); besides numerous serial stories for the young, and guide-books for American cities and routes of travel.

INGERSOLL, Jared, colonial agent, was born in Milford, Conn., June 3, 1722; son of Jonathan Ingersoll, and grandson of John Ingersoll, who was born in England in 1615 and came to America. John Ingersoll lived in Salem, Mass., for a time, but was in Hartford, Conn., in 1644, in Northamptou, Mass., in 1655, and settled about 1665 in Westfield, Mass., and probably lived there until his death, on Sept. 3, 1684. Jared Ingersoll was graduated at Yale college in 1742, and became a distinguished lawyer in Connecticut. He was married to Hannah Whiting. In 1759 he was sent to England as agent for the colony of Connecticut, and to him is due the preservation of Colonel Barre's famous burst of eloquence in reply to Charles Townshend. He opposed the passage of the stamp act, but accepted, with Franklin's advice, the appointment of stamp-master-general for the New England colonies. Upon his return to America with his commission, he was compelled by a mob to resign the office and to cheer three times for "Liberty and Property." The story is that he said, "The cause is not worth dying for." After this he moved to Philadelphia, and was appointed admiralty judge of the middle district. He returned to New Haven, and died there in August, 1781.

INGERSOLL, Jared, delegate, was born in Connecticut, Oct. 24, 1749; son of Jared (q.v.) and Hannah (Whiting) Ingersoll. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1766, A.M., 1769; studied law at the Middle Temple, London, and literature in the best schools of England. He was married to Elizabeth Pettit. When the American Revolution became a fact, he espoused the cause of the colonists and left England for France, where he spent nearly two years in Paris, an intimate friend of Franklin, Izard, Pringle and other noted Americans at the French capital. He returned to Philadelphia after the beginning of the war, practised law, and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780–81. He was a member of the convention that framed the Federal constitution, and a signer of that instrument, Sept. 17, 1787. He was city solicitor of Philadelphia, attorney-general of Pennsylvania at two different

periods, and district attorney of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania. He declined the position of chief justice of the U.S. circuit court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania in 1801. In 1812 he was the candidate of the Federalist party for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with De Witt Clinton for President, and received 86 electoral votes against 131 for Elbridge Gerry. He was president judge of the district court of Philadelphia county at the time of his death. He received the degree of LL.D from the College of New Jersey, 1821. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31, 1822.

INGERSOLL, Joseph Reed, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1786; son of Jared (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Pettit) Ingersoll. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He was a representative in the 24th congress, 1835–37, and in the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1841–49. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee, favored protection and defended the Clay tariff measure of 1842. President Fillmore appointed him U.S. minister to Englaud in 1852, to succeed Abbot Lawrence, and in 1853 he was succeeded by James Buchanan, Democrat. He then retired from public life, devoting himself to literature. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Lafayette in 1836, and from Bowdoin in 1845, and that of D.C.L. from Oxford, England, in 1845. Besides translations of the Latin tracts, he is the author of: *De Navibus et Naulo* and *De Assecuratione* (1809); *Secession a Folly and a Crime* (1861); *Memoir of Samuel Breck* (1863). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1868.

INGERSOLL, Ralph Isaacs, representative, was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 8, 1789; son of Jonathan and Grace (Isaacs) Ingersoll; grandson of the Rev. Jonathan Ingersoll, of Ridgefield, Conn., and a descendant of John Webster, an early colonial goveruor of Connecticut. His grand-uncle was Judge Jared Ingersoll, agent of the colony in England, and his father, Jonathan, was for many years a judge of the highest courts of Connecticut. He was gradnated at Yale in 1808, was admitted to the bar in 1811, and practised in New Haven. He represented his native city in the state legislature, 1820–25, and his congressional district in the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1825–33. He declined re-election in 1833 and an appointmeut as U.S. senator by the governor, and in 1846 was appointed by President Polk U.S. minister to Russia. He resigned the office in 1848, leaving his son, Colin Macrae, as chargé d'affaires to the close of his official term, and thereafter continued in the practice of his profession at New Haven. He was married to Margaret Van den Heuvel, of New York city. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 26, 1872.

INGERSOLL, Robert Green, lawyer and lecturer, was born in Dresden, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1833; son of John and Mary (Livingston) Ingersoll, and grandson of Eben and Margaret (Whitcomb) Ingersoll, and of Robert and Agnes Oceanica (Adams) Livingston. His father was a Congregational minister with liberal views, and the son was educated in his native town, and after 1843 in Wisconsin and Illinois. He taught school for a time in Tennessee; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and with his elder brother, Ebon Clark Ingersoll, opened an office in Shawneetown, Ill. In 1857 they removed to Peoria, and in 1860 Robert was the Democratic candidate for representative in the 37th congress, but was defeated. He was married in 1862 to Eva A., daughter of Benjamin Parker, and they had two daughters. He was elected colonel of the 11th Illinois volunteer cavalry in 1862, and served in the 1st brigade, Gen. N. B. Buford, 3d division, Geu. C. S. Hamilton, Army of the Mississippi, aud was present at the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, 1862. He was at Lexington when that place was captured by Forrest, Dec. 16, 1862, and with Major Kerr, of his regiment, he was captured and afterward paroled, but he did not resume military service, returning to the practice of law. In the fall of 1863 he changed his political faith and joined the Republican party. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Oglesby attorney-general for Illinois, and in 1868 he was prominently spoken of for governor of the state. He declined an appointment as U.S. minister to Germany offered by President Hayes in 1877. In the Republican national convention of 1876 he presented the name of James G. Blaine as a candidate for President of the United States, in an eloquent speech that attracted wide attention.

He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1878, and in 1882 he was counsel for Senator Dorsey, accused of complicity in the Star-Ronte frauds. He removed to New York city in 1885. Colonel Ingersoll was especially well known as a lecturer. and for many years before his death his income from this source alone is estimated to have been abont $100,000 annually, from which he spent generous sums in charity. He was an avowed agnostic, and his lectures, while brilliant, were strongly iconoclastic. His last years were devoted almost entirely to speaking against popular religious beliefs, his lecture subjects including: *The Bible*, *Voltaire*, *Superstition*, *The Devil*, *Liberty*, and *What Shall We Do to be Saved?* His published works include: *The Gods* (1878); *Ghosts* (1879); *Some Mistakes of Moses* (1879); *Lectures Complete* (1883); *Prose Poems and Selections* (1884), and nnmerous pamphlets and tracts. He died at the home of his son-in-law, at Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Jnly 21, 1899.

INGHAM, Charles Cromwell, artist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1797. He studied art at the academy in Dublin, and before he was twenty years old he painted "Death of Cleopatra," for which he obtained a prize. In 1817 he settled in New York city, where he took a front rank among artists. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design in that city, and was its vice-president, 1845–50. He also assisted in the organization of the original New York Sketch club. His paintings were much admired, and his snbjects included: *The White Plume*, *The Laughing Girl*, *Day Dreams* and *The Flower Girl*. He painted portraits of many of the famous society beauties of his time and of men of prominence, inclnding Lafayette, DeWitt Clinton and Gulian C. Verplanck. He died in New York city, Dec. 10, 1863.

INGHAM, Samuel, representative, was born in Hebron, Conn., Sept. 5, 1793. He attended school in Vermont, was admitted to the bar in Connecticut in 1815, and opened an office in Saybrook in 1817. He was a representative in the state legislatnre; served as speaker through three sessions; was state's attorney for Middlesex connty, 1827–35, and again in 1843–44; probate judge, 1829–33; state agent to prosecnte claims against the United States, 1837; representative in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39; judge of the connty conrt, 1849–53; unsuccessful candidate before the state legislature for U.S. senator in 1854, and was commissioner of cnstoms, 1857–61. He died in Essex, Conn., Nov. 10, 1881.

INGHAM, Samuel Delucenna, cabinet officer, was born near New Hope, Bucks connty, Pa., Sept. 16, 1779; son of Dr. Jonathan and Ann (Welding) Ingham; grandson of Jonas Ingham, and a descendant of Jonas, who came from Yorkshire, England, abont 1723 and settled on the farm in Bncks county, Pa., which remained in the possession of the family till 1849. He was apprenticed to a paper maker on the Pennypack, near Philadelphia, and later established a paper mill on his father's farm. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislatnre for three years; secretary of the commonwealth; prothonotary of one of the state conrts, and an Anti-Federalist representative from Pennsylvania in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–18, and again in the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1821–29. He was prominent in the councils of his party; opposed the congressional cancus, and in 1824 was falsely charged with writing the celebrated Kremer letter, claiming that a bargain had been made between Adams and Clay by which Clay's votes were to be cast for Adams, and Clay was to become secretary of state. Upon the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency in 1829, Representative Ingham was appointed secretary of the U.S. treasury in his cabinet, which office he resigned, April 19, 1831, and he retired to private life, becoming interested in developing the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. He was married, first to Rebecca Dood, of Bloomfield, N.J., and secondly, to Deborah Kay, daughter of Clement Hall, of Salem, N.J., and their son, William A. Ingham, resided in Philadelphia in 1900. He died in Trenton, N.J., Jnne 5, 1860.

INGLIS, Charles, first colonial bishop of the Chnrch of England in America, was born in Ireland in 1734. He immigrated to America upon reaching manhood and conducted a free school at Lancaster, Pa., which he gave up in 1759, having, in December, 1758, been licensed by the Bishop of London and appointed missionary by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and was stationed at Dover, Del., 1759–65. He was assistant minister of Trinity church, New York city, 1765–76. In 1775 the publication of his pamphlet replying to Paine's "Common Sense," offended the "Sons of Liberty," and they seized and bnrned the edition. Washington reqnested him to omit the prayers for the king and royal family as contained in the "Book of Common Prayer," which he refnsed to do. When the Declaration of Independence was signed he closed his chnrch, and in August, 1776, retired to Flnshing, Long Island, N. Y., which place was in possession of the British. When Washington's army retreated from New York, he reopened Trinity church as its rector, 1777, and continned the service till the city was evacuated by the British army in 1783. He then went to Halifax, N.S., and in 1787 visited England, where he was consecrated the first bishop of Nova Scotia, with jnrisdiction over the North American provinces,

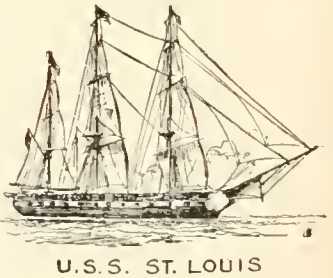
serving 1787–1816. He was appointed one of the governors of King's college (Columbia) in 1770 and retired in 1777. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from King's college in 1767, and that of S.T.D. elsewhere. He published: *Essay on Infant Baptism; A Vindication of the Bishop of Llandaff's Sermon* and two editions of his reply to Paine's "Common Sense." His son John was also bishop of Nova Scotia and a member of the council of 1825, and John's son, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, was a major-general by brevet in the British army. Bishop Inglis died in Halifax, N.S., Feb. 24, 1816.

INGLIS, David, clergyman, was born in Greenlaw, Scotland, June 8, 1825. He was graduated at the University of Edinburgh in arts in 1841 and in theology in 1845. He was licensed to preach and in 1846 emigrated to America. He held pastorates in Dutch Reformed churches in New York city, Bedford, N.Y., Montreal, 1853–54, and Hamilton, Canada, 1854–71. He was professor of systematic theology in Knox college, Toronto, 1871–72, and pastor of the Brooklyn Heights Reformed church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1872–77. He was a delegate of the Reformed church to the Presbyterian council at Edinburgh in 1877. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Olivet in 1872, and that of LL.D. from Rutgers in 1874. His chief book was *Systematic Theology in its Relation to Modern Thought* (1876). He prepared a course of *Vedder Lectures*, which he did not live to deliver. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1877.

INGLIS, John Auchincloss, jurist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 26, 1813; son of the Rev. James Inglis. He was graduated at Dickinson in 1829, studied law and practised in Cheraw, S.C., and subsequently in the state capital. He became judge of the court of common pleas and general sessions; was raised to the bench of the supreme court of appeals and became one of the four chancellors of the state. He presided over the secession convention of South Carolina in 1860 and drafted the ordinance adopted, Dec. 20, 1860. His house and library were burned in the destruction of Columbia by Sherman's army, Feb. 17, 1865. He practised law in Baltimore, Md., 1868–74; was professor in the law department of the University of Maryland, and in 1874 was appointed judge of the orphans' court and elected to the office in 1875. The board of trade of Baltimore made him a judge of the new court of arbitration in 1878. He was a ruling elder in the church of which his father had been pastor, 1802–20. He died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 26, 1878.

INGRAHAM, Daniel Phœnix, jurist, was born in New York city, April 22, 1800; son of Nathaniel Gibbs and Elizabeth (Phœnix) Ingraham; grandson of John Ingraham and of Daniel Phœnix; and a descendant of John Ingraham, who resided in Newport, R.I., about 1700. He graduated from Columbia college in 1817; studied law in the office of Richard Riker, recorder of the city of New York, 1817–21, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year. He was assistant alderman of the city of New York in 1835, and alderman, 1836–38. He was appointed by Governor Marcy judge of the court of common pleas of the city of New York in 1838 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John T. Irving; was re-appointed in 1843, and in 1846, the position having become elective, he was returned to the office by popular vote. He was re-elected in 1851, and was first judge of the court, 1853–57. In November, 1857, he was elected a justice of the supreme court of the state of New York, and was re-elected in 1865. He was the first presiding justice of the supreme court of the first department, 1870–74, when, being over seventy years of age, he was not eligible for re-election. He devoted much of his leisure time to historical and geographical research. He was a member of the New York Historical society and of the American Geographical society and for many years one of the elders of the Collegiate Reformed church of New York city. He was married, Jan. 25, 1838, to Mary Hart, daughter of George Landon, of Guilford, Conn. Judge Ingraham received the degree of LL.D. from Rutgers, 1859, and from Columbia, 1860. He died in New York city, Dec. 12, 1881.

INGRAHAM, Duncan Nathaniel, naval officer, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 6, 1802; son of Nathaniel Ingraham, who served on the *Bon Homme Richard* under John Paul Jones in the engagement with the *Serapis;* and nephew of Lieut. Joseph Ingraham, U.S.N., lost at sea in the *Pickering.* He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in June, 1812; was promoted lieutenant, April 1, 1818; commander, May 24, 1828, and captain, Sept. 14, 1855. He was assigned to the command of the U.S. sloop of war *St. Louis* in 1852, and ordered to the Mediterranean. While in the harbor of Smyrna, which was at this time the anchorage of five well-armed Austrian war vessels, he demanded the release from the Austrian war ship *Hussar* of an avowed American citizen, one Martin Koszta, a native of Hungary, held a political prisoner by the Austrian government. When the demand was refused, Commander Ingraham ranged his ship alongside the *Hussar*, called his men to quarters, shotted his guns, and sent word: "If



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within three hours the prisoner is not delivered up, I shall fire upon you." By mutual agreement made within the time, Koszta was passed to the care of the French consul pending an appeal to Washington and Vienna. A few days after the incident the Austrian government released the prisoner on condition that he would return to the United States, which he did. The conduct of Commander Ingraham was approved by the U.S. government, and on Aug. 4, 1854, congress by joint resolution requested the President to present him with a medal. He was made chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography in the navy department in March, 1856, and in 1861, while in command of the *Richmond*, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, he resigned his commission, returned to the United States, and entered the Confederate navy as chief of ordnance construction and repair. He rose to the rank of commodore. He broke the Federal blockade of Charleston, S.C., in 1863, and after the war resided in Charleston. At the time of his death he was the last survivor of those who entered the U.S. navy in 1812. He was married to Harriet, daughter of Henry Laurens, of South Carolina. He died in Charleston, Oct. 16, 1891.

INGRAHAM, George Landon, jurist, was born in New York city, Aug. 1, 1847; son of Judge Daniel Phœnix (q.v.) and Mary (Landon) Ingraham. He was graduated from the law school of Columbia college, New York, LL.B., 1869, and in May, 1869, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of New York. In November, 1882, he was elected a judge of the superior court of the city of New York, and was assigned to act as a justice of the supreme court, Jan. 1, 1887. In May, 1891, he was appointed a justice of the supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice John R. Brady, and was elected for the full term in November, 1891. On Jan. 1, 1896, he was designated as one of the seven original members of the appellate division of the supreme court for the first judicial department of New York. He was married, Dec. 4, 1873, to Georgina, daughter of George W. Lent, of New York, and their son, Daniel Phœnix Ingraham, born Oct. 23, 1874, was graduated from Harvard in 1898.

INGRAHAM, John Phillips Thurston, clergyman, was born in Hallowell, Maine, Aug. 29, 1817; son of James Milk and Elizabeth (Thurston) Ingraham; grandson of Joseph Holt Ingraham, a prominent citizen and benefactor of Portland, Maine, and a younger brother of Joseph Holt Ingraham, clergyman and educator. His first ancestor in America was Edward Ingraham, who settled in York, Maine, in 1600. John P. T. Ingraham visited St. Louis, Mo., in early manhood, where, at Kemper college, he finished his classical studies. Thence he removed to Wisconsin, and studied theology at Nashotah seminary, where he was graduated in 1847, and ordained deacon and priest the same year. He was rector of St. James' church, Milwaukee, Wis., 1847–61; employed by the U.S. sanitary commission at Nashville, Tenn., 1861–64; rector of Christ church, Indianapolis, Ind., 1864–68; of St. John's church, St. Louis, Mo., 1868–81, and in 1881 became rector of Grace church, St. Louis. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Racine college in 1875.

INGRAHAM, Joseph Holt, author, was born in Portland, Maine, Jan. 25, 1809; son of James Milk and Elizabeth (Thurston) Ingraham: grandson of Joseph Holt Ingraham, and a descendant of Edward Ingraham, a descendant of Sir Arthur Ingraham, knight, in the reign of James I. When quite a youth he enlisted as a sailor in one of his grandfather's ships sailing between New England and the West Indies, and when stopping in South America he took part in a local revolution. He returned to the United States, where he finished his academic and collegiate education at Bowdoin college, Maine, and became professor of languages in Jefferson college, Miss. He contributed stories of adventure to the local papers before he was twenty, and published his first book, "The Southwest, by a Yankee," in 1835, following it by "Lafayette, or the Pirate of the Gulf," and other books of adventure that had an immense sale for the time. He was married in 1837 to Mary E. Brookes, daughter of a wealthy Mississippi planter, and granddaughter of Col. William Ivey, of Mississippi. He entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1855 at Nashville, Tenn., and conducted St. Thomas' hall, a school for boys, at Holly Springs, Miss., and was rector of Christ church there. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Mississippi in 1859. He is the author of: *The Prince of the House of David; or, Three Years in the Holy City* (1855); *The Pillar of Fire; or, Israel in Bondage* (1859); *The Throne of David, from the Consecration of the Shepherd of Bethlehem to the Rebellion of Prince Absalom* (1860). He died at Holly Springs, Nov. 18, 1860.

INMAN, Henry, painter, was born in Utica, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1801. His parents were natives of England, and his older brother, William, 1797–1874, was a commodore in the U.S. navy and senior officer of his rank at the time of his death, and his younger brother, John, 1805–1850, was a well-known journalist. Henry was appointed a cadet to the U.S. Military academy, and was about to enter the academy in 1816, when he visited the studio of John Wesley Jarvis, and that painter induced him to study the art. After a seven years' apprenticeship he had reached his majority, and set up a studio of his own, in which

he acquired renown as a painter of miniature and life-size portraits. His two early portraits that brought him fame were those of Chief-Justice Marshall and Bishop White. In 1825 he joined the Association of Artists, and on the establishment of the National Academy of Design he was elected its vice-president, which office he held until he removed to Mount Holly, N.J., near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1832. He returned to New York city in 1834, where he was so pressed with work that he was unable to fill his orders for portraits. In 1844 he accepted a commission from his friends in that city to visit England and paint portraits of Macaulay, Wordsworth, Chalmers and Lord Cottenham. This consumed one year and gained him a host of friends in England, who offered him flattering inducements to make that country his home. He returned, however, to New York in 1845. He introduced the art of lithography in the United States in 1828, and was one of the early crayon portrait artists. He had two sons, John O'Brien, who became a well-known painter, and Henry (q.v.). His portrait of William Wordsworth is the property of the University of Pennsylvania: his William Penn hangs in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and his William H. Seward, De Witt Clinton and Martin Van Buren are in the New York city hall. He also painted from life William Wirt, Nicholas Biddle, Horace Binney, Fitz Green Halleck, John James Audubon, Bishops Moore, White and De Lancey, and many prominent private citizens of New York. Besides his portraits he painted historical and genre subjects, including: *The Boyhood of Washington*, *Rip Van Winkle Awaking from his Dream*, *Sterne's Maria*, *Mumble the Peg*, *Trout Fishing*; and landscapes: *Dismal Swamp*, *Rydal Falls*, *England*, and *An October Afternoon*. At the time of his death he was commissioned by congress to paint one of the panels of the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, and had outlined *Daniel Boone in the Woods of Kentucky*. He died in New York city, Jan. 17, 1846.

INMAN, Henry, author, was born in New York city, July 30, 1837; son of Henry Inman, N.A. His father was president of the National Academy of Design, and his brother, John O'Brien Inman, was also a well-known painter. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and went west, where he was an Indian fighter in the company of Col. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") and in the service of the U.S. army in the Indian campaigns of 1857–61. He returned home in 1861 and was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. George Sykes. He was severely wounded before Richmond; was brevetted for gallantry in action and promoted to the rank of major. During the great Indian winter campaign of 1868–69 he won promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He resigned from the army in 1869 and devoted himself to literature. He is the author of: *The Old Santa Fé Trail: A Story of a Great Highway* (1897); *The Ranch on the Oxhide* (1898); *The Great Salt Lake Trail* (with W. F. Cody 1898); *Tales of the Trail* (1898); *A Pioneer from Kentucky: An Idyl of the Baton Rouge* (1898); *The Delahoyles: Boy Life on the Old Santa Fé Trail* (1899); and compiled *Buffalo Jones' Forty Years of Adventure* (1899). He died in Topeka, Kan., Nov. 13, 1899.

INMAN, William, naval officer, was born in Utica, N.Y., in 1797. He entered the navy as midshipman, Jan. 1, 1812, and served on the lakes during the war of 1812. He was promoted lieutenant, April 1, 1818; commander, May 24, 1838, and captain, June 2, 1850. He assisted in the capture of a pirate ship in 1823; served on the *Michigan* on the lakes, 1844–46; and in 1851 commanded the frigate *Susquehanna*, of the East India squadron. He commanded the squadron on the African coast that recaptured and landed at Liberia over 3500 slaves, 1859–61. He was promoted commodore and retired on April 4, 1867, and was senior officer of his rank in 1874. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct 23, 1874.

INNES, Hary, jurist, was born in Caroline county, Va., in 1752; eldest son of the Rev. Robert and Catharine (Richards) Innes. His father emigrated from Scotland to Virginia before the middle of the eighteenth century, and his mother was a native of Virginia. He studied law under Hugh Rose, Esq., and practised his profession in Virginia until the beginning of the Revolution. In 1776 he was employed by the committee of public safety in Virginia to superintend the working of lead mines to supply the patriot army with ammunition; and in 1779 he was appointed a commissioner to determine claims to unpatented lands in the Abingdon district. He was married in early manhood to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. James and Sarah (Tate) Calloway, of Bedford county, Va. He was justice of the supreme court of Virginia in 1783 and attorney-general for the district of Kentucky 1785–87. He was U.S. district judge for Kentucky, 1787–1816, and declined the office of chief justice on the admission of the state in 1792. He favored a separate agreement with Spain as to the

navigation of the Mississippi river, but with other prominent patriots he repelled the advances made by Spanish agents to induce the Kentuckians to accept Spanish protection. Efforts to impeach him were made in 1808, but congress refused to act. He died in Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 20, 1816.

INNESS, George, landscape painter, was born in Newburg, N.Y., May 1, 1825; son of John W. and Clara (Baldwin) Inness; grandson of John Inness, and a descendant of Scotch ancestors. From early boyhood he was afflicted with epilepsy, which prevented regular study. He removed to Newark, N.J., when very young and there mastered the rudiments of drawing and painting.

His only regular instructor was Régis Gignoux, in whose studio in New York city he studied for one month in 1845. He visited Rome and Florence, and in 1850, while in Paris, painted "St. Peter's at Rome," which he sold in England. He also painted a smaller picture of the same subject, which he sold to a citizen of New York travelling in Europe. This picture was later seen by Mr. George Williams, of Williams & Stevens, art dealers in New York, who commissioned Inness to paint the same subject on a larger canvas for $250. The picture was exhibited on Broadway and was sold to an Englishman for $1500. Mr. Inness lived and painted abroad for a number of years in order to find a more ready market for his pictures. Upon returning to America he lived for a time in a suburb of Boston, Mass., then at Eagleswood, N.J., 1862–67; and in New York city, 1867–71. He was elected a member of the National Academy in 1868. He was again in Italy, 1871–75, and thereafter made his home in Montclair, N.J. He was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889. He was pronounced by some critics to have been "America's greatest landscape painter." His more notable works include: *A View from the Delectable Mountains; The Delaware Water Gap* (1853); *The New Jerusalem and River of Life* (1864); *The Valley of the Shadow of Death* (1864); *The Sign of Promise* (1865); *Light Triumphant* (1865); *Joy after the Storm; Peace and Plenty* (1865); *A Passing Storm; The Mountain Storm; The After Glow; Autumn; Twilight; Summer Sunshine and Shadow,* and *American Sunset.* Many of these were among the American paintings exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1867 and in the exposition of 1878 he was represented by *St. Peter's from the Tiber* and *View Near Medford, Mass.* His later pictures include: *Under the Green Wood; A Summer Morning; A Day in June; Sunset on the Sea Shore; Durham Meadows; Florida Morning*(1894). He died at Bridge-of-Allan, Scotland, Aug. 3, 1894.

INNESS, George, Jr., animal painter, was born in Paris, France, Jan. 5, 1854; son of George and Elizabeth (Hart) Inness. He was a pupil of his father in Rome, Italy, 1870–74, and of Bonnat, in Paris, in 1875. He lived in Boston, Mass., 1876–78, and in New York, where he occupied a studio with his father, 1878–94. He resided in Montclair, N.J., after 1880, and had a studio in Paris, 1895–99. His first pictures were exhibited at the National Academy of Design. His works: *The Ford* and *Patience* were at the Academy in 1877; *At the Brook* and *The Pride of the Dairy* in 1878; *Pasture at Chemung, Monarch at the Head* and *Returning to Work* in 1886; *After the Combat* and *A Mild Day* in 1887.

IRBY, John Laurens Manning, senator, was born in Laurens, S.C., Sept. 10, 1854; son of James H. and Henrietta (Earle) Irby; grandson of Capt. William and Eliza (Thompson) Irby, and a descendant of Capt. William Irby, of Loudonn county, Va. His grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary war. He was educated at the Laurensville academy, the College of New Jersey and the University of Virginia. He then studied law, was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1876, and practised his profession for three years, after which he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He served as lieutenant-colonel in the South Carolina militia in 1877; was a representative in the state legislature, 1886–90, and was unanimously elected speaker in 1890. In the national campaign of that year he was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, and on December 11 of the same year he was elected U.S. senator, receiving 105 of the votes of the joint houses of the legislature, 42 votes being given to Wade Hampton and 10 to M. L. Donaldson. He took his seat, March 4, 1891, and served a full term, retiring March 3, 1897. He was chairman of the committee on transportation routes and a member of the civil service, coast defence, mines and mining, and post offices and post roads committees. After retiring from the senate he practised law at Laurens, S.C., where he died, after a protracted illness, Dec. 9, 1900.

IRBY, Richard, author, was born in Nottaway county, Va., Sept. 28, 1825; son of Edmund and Frances Briggs (Lucas) Irby; grandson of William and Jane (Edmunds) Irby, and a descendant of Edmund Irby (1685–1733), the first of the name known in America, who married Ann Blunt, and was a planter of Prince George county, Va.

Richard Irby was graduated from Randolph-Macon college in 1844; engaged in farming in his native county, 1845–67; was an iron manufacturer in Richmond, Va., 1867–78; general agent for the bureau of immigration of Virginia, 1879–86; secretary of the Virginia Bible society, 1882–86, and secretary and treasurer of Randolph-Macon college, Ashland, Va., from 1886. He was married, Oct. 1, 1846, to Frances Virginia Fitzgerald, of Florida. He was elected a trustee of Randolph-Macon college in 1854, and in 1900 was senior member of the board. He is the author of: *History of Nottaway Grays* (1878); *History of Randolph-Macon College* (1898); *Bird Notes and other Sketches* (1900), and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

IREDELL, James, associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, was born in Lewes, England, Oct. 5, 1751; son of Francis and Margaret (McCulloch) Iredell. In 1767 he was sent by his father, an English merchant, to North Carolina, where he was appointed comptroller of customs of the port of Edenton, Feb. 29, 1768. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1770. He was married, July 18, 1773, to Hannah, sister of Samuel Johnston, a well-known lawyer of North Carolina, with whom he had studied law. When the colonies declared their independence he joined the patriots and resigned his office under the crown. He was appointed by the provincial congress of North Carolina a commissioner to revise the laws of the province, and in November, 1777, Gov. Richard Caswell made him one of the three judges of the supreme court of the state, and he was appointed attorney-general, July 8, 1779, but resigned the same year when Abner Nash succeeded to the governorship. He was a leader of the Federalists in North Carolina, and in the state convention at Hillsborough, July 21, 1788, he made a vigorous effort to secure the adoption of the Federal constitution. President Washington appointed him an associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, Feb. 10, 1790. He was a charter trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1789–90. Iredell county, N.C., was named in his honor. Under a commission from the state legislature in 1787, proposed by W. R. Davie, he prepared and published a digest of the statutes of the state as *Iredell's Revisal* (1789). See *Life and Correspondence of James Iredell*, by his son-in-law, Griffith J. McRee (1857). He died in Edenton, N.C., Oct. 20, 1799.

IREDELL, James, governor of North Carolina, was born in Edenton, N.C., Nov. 2, 1788; son of James and Hannah (Johnston) Iredell, and grandson of Francis and Margaret (McCulloch) Iredell. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1806, and A.M., 1809. He was admitted to the bar in 1809, and in 1812 was captain of a company of volunteers and went to the defence of Norfolk, Va. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1816–27, and speaker, 1817 and 1819. He was judge of the superior court from March to May, 1819, when he resigned. He was governor of North Carolina in 1827–28, resigning in December, 1828, to accept a seat in the U.S. senate, made vacant by the resignation of Senator Nathaniel Macon, and he served as a senator till March 4, 1831. He practised law in Raleigh, N.C.; was reporter of the decisions of the state supreme court, and a commissioner to revise the laws of the state. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1813–53, and president of the board, 1827–28. He prepared and published: *Revised Statutes of 1836–37* (1837); *Supreme Court Reports* 13 vols., and *Reports in Equity*, 8 vols. (1841–52); *Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators*, and *Digest of all the Reported Cases in the Courts of North Carolina, 1778 to 1845* (1839–46). He died in Edenton, N.C., April 13, 1853.

IRELAND, John, governor of Texas, was born in Hart county, Ky., Jan. 1, 1827; son of Patrick and Rachel (Newton) Ireland. He was brought up on a farm and was educated at the "old-field school." When not eighteen years old he was made a candidate for sheriff of Hart county, and having his disabilities removed by special act of the legislature was elected to that office. He studied law at Mumfordsville, Ky., and in less than six months was admitted to the bar. He at once removed to Seguin, Guadalupe county, Texas, where he attained prominence as a lawyer. When the civil war broke out he advocated secession, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1861. He enlisted in the Confederate army, and was promoted successively to the ranks of captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, serving in the trans-Mississippi campaigns. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1866, and in the same year was elected district judge, but was removed in 1867 by military authorities. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1872, a state senator in 1873, and was appointed associate judge of the state supreme court in 1875. He was elected governor of Texas in 1882 by a majority of 48,000, and in 1884 by a majority of 98,000,

serving, 1883–87. At the close of his second term he retired to private life at Seguiu, decliniug further official honors. He was twice married : first, in 1854, to Mrs. Matilda Wicks Faircloth, and secondly, in 1857, to Anna Penn. But one child, the daughter of his first wife, survived him, and she became the wife of Evan Shelby Carpenter, of Seguin. Governor Ireland died at San Antonio, Texas, after a brief illness, and was buried in the state cemetery at Austin, with military, civic and Masonic ceremonies. The date of his death is March 5, 1896.

IRELAND, John, R.C. archbishop, was born in Ireland, Sept. 11, 1838. His parents emigrated to America in 1849, and settled in St. Paul, Minn. Here John was educated at the Cathedral school. In September, 1853, he entered the "Petit Seminaire" of Meximieux, France, and completed an eight years' course in four years. In 1857 he commenced his theological course at the Grand Seminaire at Hyères, and was graduated in 1861. He returned to America and received ordination at the hands of Bishop Thomas L. Grace, in St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 21, 1861. He was appointed chaplain of the 5th Minnesota volunteers, and went with the regiment to the front. After a service of two years, during which time he took an active part in several battles, notably Corinth and Iuka, he returned to St. Paul and was appointed rector of the Cathedral of St. Paul. He was also appointed secretary of the diocese. He held both these positions until his consecration as titular bishop of Maronea and coadjutor to the Rt. Rev. Thomas L. Grace, Dec. 1, 1875. He organized the first total abstinence society in Minnesota, in 1869, and founded a regular system of temperance societies in connection with the various parishes. In 1870 he was the accredited representative of Bishop Grace at the Vatican council in Rome. The death of the Rt. Rev. James Michael O'Gorman, vicar apostolic of Nebraska, July 4, 1874, led to Father Ireland's appointment as his successor in February, 1875. Bishop Grace appealed to Rome for the cancellation of the appointment, and asked that Father Ireland be made his coadjutor. He was consecrated at the cathedral by Bishop Grace, assisted by Bishops Seidenbush and Heiss, Dec. 21, 1875, the sermon being preached by the Rev.

Thomas O'Gorman, of Rochester, Minn., afterward Bishop of Sioux Falls, Dak. He at once undertook the colonization of the northwest through the National Colonization association, of which he was a director. In 1876 he made large purchases of land in Minnesota, and settled thereon over 900 Catholic colonists, and in 1877 he bought 50,000 acres from the St. Paul & Pacific railroad, which he sold to settlers. In this last purchase he was involved in some litigation, which was not settled until January, 1899, when his rights were maintained by the courts. He succeeded to the see of St. Paul on the resignation of Bishop Grace, July 31, 1884, and on May 15, 1888, he was promoted archbishop, his diocese having been raised to a metropolitan see, May 4, 1888. He was president of the Minnesota State Historical society for several years. In the troubles with Spain, in April, 1898, Archbishop Ireland went to Washington and used his best endeavors to avert a declaration of war by the United States. He then expressed himself as follows : "I have labored for peace, but if the will of the nation is for war, I pray that victory alight on the banners of my country."

IRELAND, Joseph Norton, dramatic author, was born in New York city, April 24, 1817 ; son of Joseph and Sophia (Jones) Ireland ; grandson of John and Hannah (Norton) Ireland, and a descendant of Thomas Ireland, of Hempstead, L.I., who was one of the original proprietors by patent from Governor Kieft, November, 1644, and by purchase from the Indians. He received an excellent education and became a successful merchant iu New York. He retired from business in 1853, and made Bridgeport, Conn., his home. He published : *Fifty Years of a Play-Goer's Journal ; or Annals of the New York Stage, 1798–1848* (2 parts, 1860) ; *Records of the New York Stage from 1750 to 1860* (2 vols., 1866); *Some account of the Ireland Family originally of Long Island, N.Y., 1644–1880* (1880) ; *Mrs. Duff* (1882); *Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States* (monographs, 1886); *Thomas Abthorpe Cooper* ; *a Memoir of his Professional Life* (1888). He died at Bridgeport, Dec. 29, 1898.

IRISH, John Powell, journalist, was born iu Iowa City, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1843 ; son of Frederick M. and Elizabeth A. (Robinson) Irish ; grandson of Jonathan Irish ; and a descendant of John Irish, soldier under Myles Standish, a settler of Duxborough in Plymouth colony ; and of the Rev. John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrims at Leyden, Holland. He was educated in the common schools of his native city ; was a grammar school master ; became editor and proprietor of the *State Press* there in 1864 ; was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in congress from Iowa, 1868 and 1872 ; a member of the Iowa legis-

lature, 1868–72; a regent of the Iowa State university; trustee of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' home; Democratic candidate for governor of Iowa in 1877; and candidate for representative in congress from California in 1890. He edited the *Oakland Times and Alta California*, San Francisco, 1882–91, and was appointed naval officer of customs at San Francisco in 1894. He made a specialty of the care and training of the adult blind, and became president of the state institution for that class in Oakland, Cal. He was married, in 1875, to Annie Fletcher.

IRVIN, James, representative, was born at Linden Hall, Centre county, Pa., Feb. 18, 1800; son of John and Ann (Watson) Irvin. He received a fair elementary education, and in 1814 engaged as a clerk in his father's store and mill. He was married in 1822 to Julianna, daughter of Senator Andrew and Martha (Potter) Gregg, and granddaughter of Andrew and Jean (Scott) Gregg, and of Gen. James Potter, who served in the Revolution. Soon after his marriage he became a merchant and grain dealer at Oak Hall, and in 1832 he became interested with his father and brother, Dr. William Irvin, in establishing and operating charcoal blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, forges, and grist-mills at Milesburg and Bellefonte, Centre county, which proved very profitable. He represented his district in the 27th and 28th congresses, 1841–45, and was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1847. He gave generous sums of money and 200 acres of land to the Pennsylvania Agricultural college, of which he was a founder. He lost his fortune in the crisis of 1857, and accepted the appointment of naval storekeeper in Philadelphia. He died at Hecla, Pa., Nov. 28, 1862.

IRVIN, William, U.S. consul, was born at Linden Hall, Centre county, Pa., Nov. 15, 1805; son of John and Ann (Watson) Irvin. His grandfather, John Irvin, with two brothers, William and Gion, came from county Tyrone, Ireland, to Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., in 1786, and crossed the mountains to the "new country" of Penn's valley, where they all became thriving farmers, mill owners and miners. He was prepared for college at Canousburg, Pa., and entered Dickinson college in the class of 1825, but did not complete the course. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical college in 1828, and at the Homeopathic Medical college of Philadelphia in 1851. In 1833 he engaged with his brother James in the iron business at Milesburg, Pa., and the firm failed in 1857. He practised as a homeopathic physician at Bellefonte, Pa., 1851–54; engaged actively in the charcoal-iron business, 1854–62; was a clerk in treasury department, Washington, D.C., 1862–64, meantime devoting much time to hospital work about Washington, under the Pennsylvania sanitary commission; and was U.S. consul at Amoy, China, 1864–65. He was married, in 1836, to Martha M., daughter of Roland and Jean (Gregg) Curtin; granddaughter of Senator Andrew and Martha (Potter) Gregg, and a descendant of General Potter, the first white man to see Penn's valley. She was a sister of Governor Andrew Curtin, and their son and only child, Roland Clare Irvin, entered the U.S. Naval academy in 1860, was ordered in active service in September, 1863, and resigned, Sept. 26, 1866, after having attained the rank of master, to take charge of his father's estate. Consul Irvin died of Asiatic cholera, contracted while a volunteer physician in the hospitals, at Amoy, China, Sept. 9, 1865.

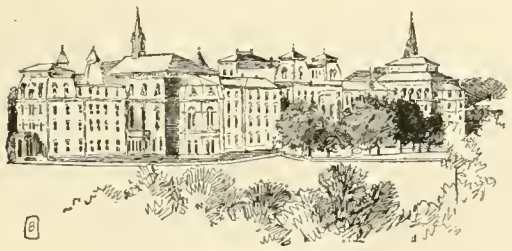
IRVIN, William W., representative, was born in Albemarle county, Va., in 1778; son of the Rev. William Irvin, trustee of Augusta academy and Liberty Hall, 1776–82. He was educated in Virginia; removed to the Northwest Territory; studied law at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio; was admitted to the bar, and represented Fairfield county in the 5th and 6th general assemblies of Ohio, 1806–08; was judge of the supreme court of the state, 1808–15; a representative in the 24th, 25th and 26th general assemblies, 1825–28, serving as speaker, 1825–26; a representative from the ninth district in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829–33, and the defeated candidate for the 23d congress in 1832. He died in Lancaster, Ohio, April 19, 1842.

IRVINE, James, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 4, 1735; son of George Irvine, a native of the north of Ireland, who emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia. He joined the provincial regiment, and was made ensign in Captain Atlee's company in 1760. On Dec. 30, 1763, he was promoted captain, and in 1764 saw active service under Colonel Bouquet against the Indians of the Northwest Territory. He was a delegate to the Provincial conference at Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1775, and was made a captain in the 1st Pennsylvania battalion. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 25, 1775, and colonel of the 9th regiment of the Pennsylvania line, Oct. 25, 1776. He served in the Canada campaign of 1776; was transferred to the 2d regiment, and resigned June 1, 1777, when a question of rank arose. He was made brigadier-general of militia, Aug. 26, 1777, commanding the 2d brigade. He occupied the extreme right of the American line at the battle of Germantown, and was wounded and made prisoner at Chestnut Hill, Dec. 5, 1777. He was exchanged, June 1, 1781; was appointed commander of Fort Pitt by congress, Oct. 11, 1781, and commissioned major-general, May 27, 1782. He commanded the Pennsylvania militia, 1782–93; was a member of the

supreme executive council, 1782–85; was vice-president of the state, 1784–85; a member of the general assembly, 1785–86; state senator, 1795–99, and an original trustee of Dickinson college. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1819.

IRVINE, James, educator, was born in Jackson, Washington county, N.Y., in 1793. He entered Union college, May 1, 1817, and was graduated, A.B., in 1819. He studied theology with Dr. Banks in Philadelphia, was licensed in September, 1822, by the Miami presbytery, and ordained, July 7, 1824, by the Cambridge presbytery. He was professor of mathematics in the Ohio university at Athens, 1819–22, and its president, 1822–23, continuing to hold the chair of mathematics. Owing to ill-health, he was granted leave of absence in 1823, and never returned to the university. He was pastor at West Hebron, Washington county, N.Y., 1824–31, and of the Second church, New York city, 1831–35. He died in New York city, Nov. 25, 1835.

IRVINE, Julia Josephine (Thomas), educator, was born in Salem, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1848; youngest daughter of Dr. Owen and Mary Frame (Myers) Thomas (q.v.); granddaughter of John and Hannah (Stanton) Thomas, and of Samuel and Mary (Frame) Myers; and a descendant of Patrick Thomas, a soldier of the Revolutionary



WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

war. The Thomas family was Welsh, the Stanton, English. Both families settled early in the eighteenth century in North Carolina. The Myers family was Dutch, the Frame, Irish. Both settled in Maryland. John Thomas and Samuel Myers were Quakers, who removed with their families to Ohio, to bring up their children in a free state. Her early years were passed in Fort Wayne and Richmond, Ind., where her mother was a practising physician. She declined to receive help from her parents and worked her way through college, attending Antioch college, Ohio, four years, 1867–71, two of the years being preparatory, and was graduated from Cornell university, A.B., 1875, A.M., 1876. She was awarded the Greek prize at the intercollegiate contest in 1875. She was married in 1875 to Charles J. Irvine, of Chicago, Ill., who died in 1886. After removing to New York and teaching there from 1882 to 1887, she studied at Leipzig, Bologna and Athens, 1887–90. In 1890 she became professor of Greek in Wellesley college, was made acting president of the college in 1894, and in 1895 became president. She withdrew from the offices of president and professor in June, 1899, and was succeeded in the former office by Caroline Hazard. The honorary degree of Litt. D. was conferred upon her by Brown university in June, 1895.

IRVINE, William, soldier, was born in county Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1741. He was of Scotch ancestry and was educated at Enniskillen, and at Dublin university. He was a physician and surgeon and joined the royal navy during the war with France, but resigned his commission as surgeon before the close of the war in order to emigrate to America. He located in Carlisle, Pa., in 1764, when he practised his profession and became identified with the cause of the colonists. He was made a delegate to the Provincial convention that met at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, and in that body favored a Continental congress. When armed resistance took form he determined to join the army. He was made colonel of the 6th Pennsylvania line, which he had recruited, and led the regiment in the expedition against Canada, where he fought in the battle of Three Rivers, June 16, 1776; was taken prisoner, and was not exchanged till April 21, 1778. He was a member of the court-martial that convicted Gen. Charles Lee in 1778; the same year was given command of 2d Pennsylvania line, and on May 12, 1779, of the 2d brigade which, under Lord Sterling and General Wayne, took part in the unsuccessful expeditions against Staten Island and Bull's Ferry in 1780. He succeeded Gen. James Irvine to the command of the troops at Fort Pitt, where he was stationed, 1781–83. He was agent for the distribution of public lands to the soldiers, 1785–86, and secured a lake front for the state of Pennsylvania by the purchase of land on Lake Erie. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1786–88, and a representative in the 3d congress, 1793–95. Failing to secure peaceful compliance with the law on the part of the insurrectionists of western Pennsylvania, he was made commander of the Pennsylvania militia, and by show of force succeeded in restoring or-

der. He was superintendent of military stores at Philadelphia, 1801–04, by appointment of President Jefferson, and was president of the state branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. His brother, Capt. Andrew, was an officer of the Revolntionary army throughout the war and died in Carlisle, Pa., May 4, 1789; another brother, Dr. Matthew, was surgeou in General Lee's division of the Revolutionary army. He was married to Anne Callendar, and their son, Callender, was a captain of artillery and engineers, U.S.A., 1798–1801, and succeeded his father as superintendent of military stores at Philadelphia; another son, Col. William N., served in the U.S. army, 1803–15, and another son, Capt. Armstrong, was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1811; served through the war of 1812; was captain in the regiment of his brother, Col. William N., was aide to General Ripley in 1816, and died at Fort Warren, Mass., Jan. 15, 1817. See *The Washington-Irvine Letters* by C. W. Bntterfield (1882). General Irvine died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1804.

IRVINE, William, pioneer, was born in Virginia about 1750. With his brother, Capt. Christopher, he went to Kentucky, where, in the fall of 1781, they built Irvine's Statiou, near Richmond, Ky., before Madison county was organized, and participated in most of the enconnters with the Indians of that region, including the engagement at Little Mountain under Captain Estill in 1782. William was badly wounded in this enconnter and Christopher was subsequently killed by the Indians in northern Ohio in 1786. William was clerk of the quarter session and county courts of Madison connty on its organization in 1786, and subsequently clerk of the quarter session and circuit conrt of Washington connty. He was a representative in the Virginia house of burgesses subsequently to 1777; a trustee of Boonesborough in 1787; a delegate to the several conventions held at Danville for the purpose of introducing Kentucky into the Union; a member of the convention which framed the second constitution of Kentucky in 1799; a Jefferson presidential elector in 1805; an elector at large on the Madison ticket in 1812, and an elector on the Monroe ticket in 1816. He died at Irvine's Station, Ky., in 1820.

IRVING, John Beaufain, painter, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 26, 1825. He was educated at the College of Charleston and was in charge of the family estate till 1847, when he removed to New York city to study painting, but returned to Charleston the same year greatly disconraged at his progress. He was a pnpil of Leutze at Düsseldorf, 1851–55, and returned to Charleston in 1855, where he occasionally painted portraits. He lost his fortune by the civil war, and in 1865 removed to New York city, where he opened a studio and painted genre pictnres with notable success. He was less successful in treating historical subjects. In 1869 he was elected an associate National Academician and in 1872 a full Academician. Among his more noteworthy works are: *Sir Thomas More Taking Leave of His Daughter on the Way to his Execution* (1854); *The Spinster* (1867); *The Disclosure* (1867); *Wine-Tasters* (1869); *Portrait of Mrs. August Belmont* (1871); *The End of the Game* (1872); *A Musketeer of the Seventeenth Century* (1874); *The Bookworm* (1874); *Cardinal Wolsey and his Friends* (1875); *Off the Track* (1875); *A Banquet at Hampton Court in the Sixteenth Century* (1877); *Connoisseurs* (1877); *The Last Rally* (1877); *Cardinal Richelieu and Julie in the Garden of the Tuileries* (1877). He died in New York city, April 20, 1877.

IRVINE, John Duer, geologist, was born in Madison, Wis., Aug. 18, 1874; son of Prof. Roland Duer and Abbey Louise (McCulloh) Irving. He was graduated at Colnmbia college in 1896; was a fellow in geology there, 1897–99, and a member of the U.S. geological survey, 1899–1900. He is the author of: *Stratigraphical Relations of Brown's Park Beds of Utah* (1896); *Contact Phenomena of Palisades Diabase* (1898); *A Contribution to the Geology of the Northern Black Hills* (1899).

IRVING, John Treat, jurist, was born in New York city, March 26, 1778; son of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving, and a descendant of William de Irwyn, of Drum Castle, Aberdeen, who was armor-bearer to Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn. His father was a native of Kirkwall, the capital of the Orkney Islands, and was a navigator, trading between New York and Falmouth, England. His mother, Sarah Sanders, was a native of Falmouth and a woman of rare beauty and charm of character. They settled in New York city in 1763. John Treat Irving was graduated at Columbia college in 1798; was admitted to the bar; was a member of the state assembly, 1816–17 and 1819–20, and a judge of the court of common pleas, serving as first judge, 1821–38. In his earlier years he contributed political articles to the *Chronicle*, edited by his brother Washington. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1818–28, and a vestryman of Trinity church, New York. He was married, April 28, 1806, to Abby Spicer, daughter of Gabriel and Sarah (Wall) Furman. His son, John Treat Irving, and his grandson, Cortlandt Irving, were members of the New York bar in 1900. He died in New York city, March 15, 1838.

IRVING, John Treat, author, was born in New York city, Dec. 2, 1812; son of John Treat and Abby Spicer (Furman) Irving, and grandson of

William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving and of Gabriel and Sarah (Wall) Furman. He was graduated at Columbia in 1829, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and practised in New York city. He was married, June 5, 1838, to Helen, daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, of New York city. He wrote for the *Knickerboeker Magazine*, 1842–43, over the pen name "John Quod." He is the author of: *Sketches in an Expedition to the Pawnee Tribes* (2 vols., 1835); *Hawk Chief* (1836); *The Attorney and Harry Harson* (about 1839); *The Van Gelder Papers and Other Sketches* (1887). His son, Cortlandt Irving, was graduated at Columbia, LL.B., in 1865, and practised his profession in connection with his father.

IRVING, Levin Thomas Handy, jurist, was born in Somerset county, Md., April 8, 1828; son of Dr. Handy Harris and Peggy Ker (Handy) Irving, and grandson of Dr. Levin and Leah (Handy) Irving and of William and Betsy (Ker) Handy. He was prepared for college at Washington academy and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850. He read law with his uncle, William Washington Handy, of Princess Anne, Md., and practised in Somerset county, Md., 1849–56; in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1856–57, and in Somerset county, Md., as a member of the firm of Jones & Irving, 1857–67. He was associate judge of the first judicial circuit, 1867–79; chief justice of the first judicial circuit and judge of the Maryland court of appeals by appointment of Gov. J. L. Carroll, 1879, and by unanimous election, 1879–92. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1879. He was married, Nov. 15, 1865, to Florence, daughter of Thomas Teackle and Elizabeth (Teackle) Upshur, of Northampton county, Va. He died in Princess Anne, Md., Aug. 24, 1892.

IRVING, Peter, author, was born in New York city, Oct. 30, 1771; son of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving, and brother of William, John Treat, Ebenezer and Washington Irving. He was graduated at Columbia, M.D. in 1794. He founded the *Morning Chroniele*, a Democratic newspaper supporting Aaron Burr for the Presidency, in October, 1802, and among the contributors to its columns were his brothers, Washington and John Treat Irving, James Kirke Paulding, William A. Duer and other well-known literary men of the time. He visited Europe in 1807, and during his absence his father died. On his return to New York he planned the publication of *Diedrich Knickerboeker's History of New York*, which he began and which was developed and carried through by his brother Washington. He engaged in business with his brothers, Ebenezer and Washington, as P. & E. Irving, and had charge of the business in Liverpool, England, 1809–18. After the firm failed in 1818 he suffered much from ill-health. He remained abroad till 1836, and while in England he wrote *Giovanni Sbogarro, a Venetian Tale* (1820). He died in New York city, June 27, 1838.

IRVING, Pierre Munro, literator, was born in New York city, in 1803; son of William and —— (Pauldiug) Irving, and grandson of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1821, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1824, and as a counsellor in 1827. He was travelling in Spain in 1826, when he met his uncle Washington, who prevailed upon him to take charge of "Life of Columbus," then going to press in London. This work he accomplished to the satisfaction of his uncle, who made him his literary assistant and the manager of his business affairs. Before his death Washington Irving appointed Pierre Munro his biographer, and in 1862–63 he carried out the wishes of his uncle by publishing *The Life and Letters of Washington Irving*. He also edited his *Spanish Papers and Other Miscellanies* (1866). He was married to Helen, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Richard and Ann (Irving) Dodge. She died in New York city, March 5, 1885. He died in New York city, Feb. 11, 1876.

IRVING, Roland Duer, geologist, was born in New York city, April 27, 1847; son of the Rev. Pierre Paris and Anna (Duer) Irving, and great-grandson of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving, who settled in New York city in 1763. He was graduated at Columbia, M.E., 1867, A.M., 1870, Ph.D., 1879. He was assistant on the Ohio geological survey, 1869–70; professor of geology, mining and metallurgy in the University of Wisconsin, 1870–88. He was assistant state geologist of Wisconsin, 1873–79; U.S. census expert, 1880–82, and U.S. geologist in charge of the survey of the Lake Superior division, 1882–88. He published: *Geology of Central Wiseonsin* (1877); *Lake Superior Region* (1880); *Crystalline Roeks of the Wiseonsin Valley* (1882); *Mineralogy and Lithology of Wiseonsin* (1883), and reports of the U.S. geological survey (1883–86). He died in Madison, Wis., May 30, 1888.

IRVING, Theodore, educator, was born in New York city, May 9, 1809; son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Kip) Irving, and nephew of William, Peter, John Treat and Washington Irving. He joined his uncle Washington in Spain in 1826, and remained three years abroad, where he studied the modern languages. On returning to New York city he studied law. He was professor of history, modern languages and belles-lettres at Hobart college, 1837–47, and of belles-lettres at the New York free academy (College of the City of New York), 1848–52. He was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1854, and was rector of Christ church, Bay Ridge, L.I.; of

St. Andrew's, Richmond, S.I. ; of the Ascension, West New Brighton, S.I., and took charge, as rector, of a school for young ladies in New York city in 1874. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1837, and that of LL.D. from Union in 1851. He is the author of: *The Conquest of Florida by Hernando de Soto* (1835); *The Fountain of Living Waters* (1854); *Tiny Footfalls* (1869); *More than Conqueror* (1873). He died in New York city, Dec. 20, 1880.

IRVING, Washington, author, was born in New York city, April 3, 1783; the youngest son of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving, and grandson of Magnus and Catharine (Williamson) Irving and of John and Anne (Kent) Sanders.

Washington Irving

His father was a native of the island of Shapinsay, Scotland, a descendant of William de Irwyn, secretary and armor-bearer to Robert Bruce, and during the latter part of the French war was employed on board of a British armed packet ship plying between Falmouth, England, and New York city. While at Falmouth he met, and on May 18, 1761, was married, to Sarah Sanders, the granddaughter of the Rev. Mr. Kent, an English curate, of Cornwall, England. In July, 1763, the newly-married couple came to New York, where William Irving established himself in business as a merchant. When the British army occupied the city he was obliged, by his opposition to the ruling authorities of the city, to leave his business and take refuge with his family at Rahway, N.J., where he remained two years. On his return to the city his business was ruined, and his family ill from malarial fevers contracted in New Jersey. He at once re-established business with such success as to be able to purchase for £2000 an estate on William street, where Washington was born, the youngest of eleven children. When President Washington visited New York to be inaugurated in 1789, he chanced to meet the six-year-old boy on the street, and on learning that the child was his namesake, he blessed him. This benediction Washington Irving believed attended him through life. His home training was of the Puritan order, and he afterward confessed that he had been led to believe that everything pleasant was wicked. His mischievous propensities were a source of anxiety to his father and mother, and the latter, to whom he was much attached, would at times, in the midst of one of his effusions of wit and drollery, look at him with half-mournful admiration and exclaim, "Oh, Washington, if you were only good!" Reading was with him a passion from early childhood. Among his favorites, a translation of "Orlando Furioso," "Robinson Crusoe" and "Sindbad the Sailor" aroused in him a longing for the sea, which his father took care did not ripen into action. He was sent, in 1787, to a school kept by Mrs. Ann Kilmaster, and was transferred in 1789 to a school for both sexes kept by Benjamin Romaine, a soldier in the Revolution. He next attended Josiah A. Henderson's school in John street, in the spring of 1797, and in the following December another conducted by Jonathan Fiske, with whom he studied Latin. This was his nearest approach to a classical education. Besides Latin, he took lessons in music, and furtively in dancing, to which his father, who was a somewhat stern Presbyterian, was averse. In 1799, at the age of sixteen, he began the study of law in the office of Henry Masterton, where he remained for two years, but made little headway in mastering the technicalities of the law. A trip up the Hudson in 1800 was his first voyage of any importance, and a little later in life he first wrote of the beauties of this river. He entered the law office of Brockholst Livingston in 1801, and in 1802 continued his law clerkship with Josiah Ogden Hoffman. About this time, under the pen-name "Jonathan Oldstyle," he commenced a series of humorous contributions to the *Chronicle*, of which his brother Peter was proprietor and editor. In 1804 he evinced tendencies to pulmonary consumption and was sent abroad at his brother's expense. He sailed for Bordeaux, May 19, 1804, and was so weak that he had to be helped on shipboard. He travelled in France, Italy, Sicily, Germany and England, and on crossing from Genoa to Messina the vessel in which he was a passenger was captured by a privateer, searched, stripped of its valuables and allowed to proceed on its way. In Rome he made the acquaintance of Washington Allston, who almost persuaded him to become an artist. He had an eye for color and believed that he might have succeeded in landscape painting. On his return to New York after an absence of two years he resumed his law studies, was admitted to the bar, Nov. 21, 1806, and settled in practice at No. 3 Wall street, sharing the office of his brother John. He was retained by the defence in the trial of Aaron Burr at Richmond, Va., in 1807. Shortly after this, with James K. Paulding and his brother, William Irving, he established a fortnightly magazine called *Salmagundi*. The first number appeared Jan. 27, 1807, and the magazine was

Washington Irving

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continned throngh twenty nnmbers, receiving favorable criticism, and was reprinted in London in 1811. After his father's death, Oct. 25, 1807, he resided with his mother until 1811, when he took up his lodgings with his friend, Henry Brevoort. Irving devoted himself more and more to literary work, and in conjunction with his brother William began the "History of New York" in 1807. In 1809, in the death of his fiancée, Matilda Hoffman, danghter of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Washington Irving received a blow from the effects of which he never recovered. Her Bible and prayer book were always with him, and her picture, a lock of her hair, and a letter written to some woman friend, in which he told of his love for Miss Hoffman and of his hopes of making her his wife, were fonnd among his private papers after his death. He pnblished "Diedrich Knickerbocker's History of New York" in 1809, which gave offence to some New Yorkers, but was read and praised by Americans and Englishmen. Before its appearance its publication was advertised in a unique manner by three notices in the New York *Evening Post*, the first asking for information about an old gentleman by the name of Knickerbocker who had disappeared from the Columbia hotel in Mulberry street, the second purporting to come from some one who had seen a man answering the description, resting by tbe wayside in Kingsbridge, N.Y., and the third was a letter signed by the proprietor of the hotel, acknowledging the aid the *Evening Post* had given him in his five days' search for the old gentleman abont which nothing satisfactory had yet been heard. He also advertised in this notice that a MS. had been found in the room, in Knickerbocker's handwriting, and that the proprietor intended to dispose of it to pay for the board and lodging of the missing man. The work was a great sncccss, eliciting a letter of appreciation from Sir Walter Scott, and netted Irving the sum of $3000. He retired from the law in 1810, and became a silent partner in the firm of P. & E. Irving, merchants. By the terms of the partnership the profits were divided into fifths, the two active partners receiving each two-fifths and Washington one-fifth. In tbe event of his marriage, however, the profits were to be divided into thirds. He served as an agent for the firm in Washington, D.C., in 1810–11. In 1811–12 he arranged for a new edition of his "History of New York," and became editor of a periodical published in Philadelphia, Pa., called *The Select Reviews*, changing the name to *The Analectie Magazine*. He also contribnted to the magazines throughout the years 1810–14, book reviews and biographical articles on leading military and naval men. He offered his services to Governor Tompkins of New York, after the captnre of Washington, D.C., by the British, and was made his aide and secretary with the rank of colonel in 1814, serving fonr months. He was sent to Sacket Harbor to consult with General Brown, commanding the regulars and militia, and with powers if necessary to order out more militia. He then retnrned to New York and decided to go to Washington and apply for a position in the regular army. He was, however, detained in Philadelphia attending to the affairs of *The Analectie Magazine* nntil news came of the victory at New Orleans and of the treaty of peace. In May, 1815, he sailed for Enrope, intending only a short sojonrn, but he remained abroad seventeen years. He visited his brother Peter, at Liverpool, and then went to Birmingham, where his sister, Mrs. Van Wart, had a pleasant home, and a number of yonng children. He also made the acqnaintance of Thomas Campbell, Kean, the actor, Sir Walter Scott, the elder Disraeli, John Mnrray and Mr. Jeffrey. Soon after his arrival in England, the business of the Irving brothers absorbed all his time and attention. Peter, who managed the bnsiness in Liverpool, was ill, and the firm's financial standing was in a precarious condition. The death of his mother in 1817 determined him to remain another year abroad, and when the firm of P. Irving & Co. went into bankruptcy, Jan. 27, 1818, he decided to devote himself to literature in London. The failnre of the firm was a great blow to him, and during the investigation of the affairs by the commissioners, he sought relief in studying the German language. In August, 1818, he settled in London, determined to earn a living with his pen, and in October, 1818, he refnsed the office of chief clerk in the U.S. navy department at Washington, which had been secured for him by Commodore Decatnr. His literary work enabled him to be tbe mainstay of the family. He declined the editorsbip of a periodical in Edinburgh, and one in London, in 1818; refused to contribute to the London *Quarterly*, an anti-American review, and in May, 1819, published in America the first number of "The Sketch Book," by "Geoffrey Crayon, Gent." The appearance of the first number, which contained the prospectns, the anthor's account of himself, and "The Voyage," "Roscoe," "The Wife," and "Rip Van Winkle," created a sensation in literary circles in America, which soon spread to England. In September, 1820, the series were completed. Irving found it difficult to procnre a publisher in England, and at last, at his own expense, made arrangements for its pnblication with an obscure printer, John Miller, who failed at abont the time the book was ready for sale. This hindered the sale and left him with a large number of copies on his hands. Sir Walter Scott soon after visited London, and

induced Murray to publish the book, and this friendly act secured Irving's success and popularity in Great Britain. He entered upon a round of gayety, and he was a welcome guest in the best London houses and a constant attendant in Murray's drawing-room. He went to Paris in August, 1820, where his social duties seriously interfered with his work. There he made the acquaintance of Thomas Moore, which ripened into friendship. In the meantime "The Sketch Book" was making a great name for him in England. Lord Byron admired the author, and once said to an American: "'The Sketch Book,' I know it by heart," and to Moore: "His writings are my delight." Irving returned to England in 1821, and being something of an invalid that year, saw little of London society. He published "Bracebridge Hall," in London, in 1822, and in July of that year started on a tour of Germany. At Dresden he was cordially received, not only by the foreign residents, but at the court of King Frederick Augustus and Queen Amalia. He there became intimate with an English family named Foster, and conceived for their daughter, Miss Emily, something more than friendship. It is believed that had Miss Foster been fancy free Irving would have offered himself as a suitor, but because his case was hopeless he left Dresden in July, 1823, and made his way to Paris. The "Tales of a Traveller" appeared in London in 1824. In February, 1826, he went to Spain and settled at Madrid, where Longfellow visited him, and where Irving wrote or gathered the material for the "Life of Columbus," which was published in London in 1828, and in that year he visited Granada, Seville and Palos. He then settled in Seville, and on learning that an American abridgment of his "Life of Columbus" was soon to be issued, he resolutely set to work to defeat the plans of the American publishers, and in nineteen days completed a condensation of the work into about five hundred pages. This appeared in New York in 1829. He published the "Conquest of Granada" in London in 1829, and received a diploma from the Royal Academy of History at Madrid the same year. He intended to return to New York in that year, but was appointed U.S. secretary of legation to the court of St. James, London, by President Jackson in July, 1829, while he was still a resident of the Alhambra. He took up his diplomatic duties in London and resumed his social intercourse. He received a gold medal from the Royal Society of Literature of London in April, 1830, was made chargé d'affaires at London in June, 1831, and retired from the U.S. legation in September, 1831, after three years' service. He visited his friends and relatives in Birmingham, Sheffield, Hardwick

Hall and Newstead Abbey; obtained a publisher for and edited the English edition of Bryant's "Poems," and set sail for America, arriving in New York in May, 1832, where he received a flattering reception. Public dinners were tendered him in his native city and in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and were declined at the two latter places. He visited Washington, the White Mountains, Springfield, Saratoga and Trenton Falls during the summer, and made a journey to the far west in the fall of 1832. He then returned to New York, but it was two years before he settled down to literary work. He published a series of sketches under the title of "Crayon Miscellany," which appeared first in numbers like those of "The Sketch Book." The first article, "A Tour of the Prairies," appeared in 1835, and was followed in that year by "Abbotsford," "Newstead Abbey" and "Legends of the Conquest of Spain." In 1835 he purchased a home two miles south of Tarrytown, on the east bank of the Hudson, the site of the castle of the Van Tassels, and situated in the neighborhood of Sleepy Hollow. This became known as "Sunnyside." Irving called it

"Wolfert's Roost" (or Rest), and transformed the Dutch cottage into a summer residence for his relatives and a home for his old age. In 1836, with his brother Peter, he moved into this cottage, where he assiduously applied himself to his work. In 1838 Irving was unanimously nominated by the Democratic party, mayor of New York city, and shortly after was invited by President Van Buren to a seat in his cabinet as secretary of the navy. Both of these offices were declined, as was a nomination for representative in congress by the Jackson party in 1834. After the death of his brothers John and Peter in 1838, he engaged on "The History of the Conquest of Mexico," which he abandoned to William H. Prescott on learning that he had started on the subject. In March, 1839, he became a contributor to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, from which he received the sum of $2000 a year for monthly contributions. He had decided upon writing "The Life of Washington," when he

was induced to accept the appointment of U.S. minister to Spain, made in February, 1842, by President Tyler at the suggestion of Daniel Webster and with the recommendation of Henry Clay. He presided at the dinner given to Charles Dickens in New York in February, 1842, and on April 10, 1842, embarked for Spain. He made a short stay in London, where he was presented to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and made a flying visit to France. He reached Madrid in July, 1842, and at once prepared to devote himself to his "Life of Washington," but diplomatic affairs and his own illness interrupted his plans. The early Carlist revolution made his position peculiarly difficult, and while he acquitted himself with honor, he did not distinguish himself. He went to France for three months in September, 1843, for the purpose of procuring medical attendance, but was obliged to return without having received any benefit. He resided at Barcelona, to where the court of Spain adjourned for the summer, in June, 1844, and in July again went to France. He returned to Madrid in November, 1844, made another visit to Paris and London in the fall of 1845, and in December resigned his office. He was obliged to fulfil the duties, however, until the arrival of Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, the newly-appointed minister, in July, 1846. He returned to the United States, and reached Sunnyside in September, 1846, where he spent the remainder of his days, save for brief visits to Washington, D.C., and to Virginia, and occasional visits to New York city. The quietness and leisure of his home life were favorable to literary work, and he devoted himself to a revision of a complete edition of his works, published in 1848 by G. P. Putnam, of New York. In 1848 he announced his membership with the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he had been confirmed in early boyhood, unknown to his parents. In 1848–49 he was occupied, as executor of the will of John Jacob Astor, with the settlement of the Astor estate, and he took a prominent part in organizing the Astor library. He was in character genial, modest, humorous and extremely sensitive, especially to the criticisms of his own countrymen. He was of medium height and somewhat stout; his eyes were dark gray, with delicate eyebrows, and his head was handsome and shapely. He was called the father of American letters. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1835–42; a member of the American Philosophical society; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society and of the Real Academy of History at Madrid, and an honorary member of the Institute of History and Geography at Brazil.

Busts were erected to his memory in Central park, New York city, and Prospect park, Brooklyn, N.Y.; the Washington Irving association was formed in his honor at Tarrytown in 1883, and "Irvingiana, a Memorial of Washington Irving," was published in 1860. He received from Columbia the honorary degree of A.M. in 1821, and that of LL.D. in 1829; from Oxford, England that of D.C.L. in 1831, and from Harvard that of LL.D. in 1832. In selecting names for the Hall of Fame, New York university, in October, 1900, twenty-three names were suggested as eligible for a place in "Class A, Authors and Editors," and the ninety-seven electors gave Emerson eighty-seven votes, Longfellow eighty-five votes, Irving eighty-three votes and Hawthorne seventy-three votes, none of the other names in the class receiving the necessary fifty-one votes. Following is a complete list of his published books: *The Literary Picture Gallery* (edited, 1808); *Salmagundi; or, the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq., and Others* (with J. K. Paulding and William Irving, 2 vols., 1807–08); *A History of New York, from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty, by Diedrich Knickerbocker* (2 vols., 1809); *Biographical Sketch of Campbell the Poet* (1810); *Sketch-Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.* (7 parts, 1819–20); *Bracebridge Hall; or, the Humourists* (2 vols., 1822); *Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle, Gent.* (1824); *Tales of a Traveller* (4 parts, 1824); *History of the Life and Voyages of Columbus* (3 vols., 1828); *The Life and Voyages of Columbus* (abridged, 1829); *A Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada, from the MSS. of Fray Antonio Agapida* (2 vols., 1829); *Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus* (1831); *The Alhambra* (2 vols., 1832); *Crayon Miscellanies* (3 vols., 1835); *Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey* (1835); *Tour on the Prairies* (1835); *Legends of the Conquest of Spain* (1835); *Astoria* (2 vols., 1836); *The Rocky Mountains; or, Scenes, Incidents and Adventures in the Far West. Digested from the Journal of Captain B. L. E. Bonneville* (2 vols., 1837), afterward published as *The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U.S.A.; Biography and Poetical Remains of Margaret Miller Davidson* (1841); *The Life of Oliver Goldsmith* (2 vols., 1840); *Legend of Rip Van Winkle* (1848); *Oliver Goldsmith: A Biography* (1849); *Legend of Sleepy Hollow* (1849); *A Book of the Hudson, collected from the Various Works of Diedrich Knickerbocker* (1849); *Mahomet and his Successors* (2 vols., 1849); *Dolph Heyliger* (1851); *Wolfert's Roost* (1855); *Life of Washington* (Vol. I., 1855; Vols. II. and III., 1856; Vol. IV., 1857; Vol. V., 1859). His *Spanish Papers and other Miscellanies hitherto Unpublished or Uncollected* were edited by Pierre M. Irving (2 vols., 1866).

See *Life of Washington Irving*, by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving (4 vols., 1862–63); *Bryant's Address before the New York Historical Society* (1860); *Longfellow's Address before the Massachusetts Historical Society* (1860); *Washington Irving*, by David J. Hill (1879); *Life of Irving*, by Charles Dudley Warner, in *American Men of Letters* series (1881). Washington Irving died at Sunnyside, near Tarrytown, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1859.

IRVING, William, representative, was born in New York city, Aug. 15, 1766; son of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving. He was employed in his father's store and learned the business of a general trader. In 1787 he left home to trade with the Indians in furs, making his trading posts on the Mohawk river, at Johnstown and Caughnawaga, N.Y. In 1793 he returned to New York city and was married to a sister of James Kirke Paulding, U.S. secretary of the navy and one of the editors of *Salmagundi*. He became a contributor to that work as "from the mill of Pindar Cockloft." He suggested the letters of "Mustapha," which were elaborated by his brother Washington. He was a representative in the 13th, 14th and 15th congresses, 1813–19, serving from Jan. 22, 1814, to April 20, 1818. He was a member of the committee on commerce and manufactures and an influential representative of the commercial metropolis. At the close of the first session of the 15th congress he resigned on account of failing health. His contributions to *Salmagundi* gave him a place among American humorists, and had he cultivated his talent in that direction and published his poetical and other writings in book form, his place would have been acknowledged. He encouraged his brother Washington, seventeen years his junior, in his literary ambition, and gave him the means to travel, and especially to make his visit to Europe in 1804, which determined his health as well as his literary career. William Irving died in New York city, Nov. 9, 1821.

IRWIN, Agnes, educator, was born in Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1841; daughter of William Wallace and Sophia (Bache) Irwin; granddaughter of Richard and Sophia (Dallas) Bache and of John and Agnes (Farquhar) Irwin. Her father was a representative in the 27th congress from Pittsburg, Pa., 1841–43, and chargé d'affaires of the United States to Denmark, 1843–47, and her mother was the daughter of Richard Bache, who was grandson of Benjamin Franklin, and married Sophia, daughter of Alexander J. Dallas, secretary of the treasury and of war. Miss Irwin was educated in Washington and first taught in the school of Mrs. Hoffman, of New York city; then conducted a private school in Philadelphia, Pa., and was elected dean of Radcliffe college, Cambridge, Mass., in 1894. She was named by Governor Wolcott a commissioner from Massachusetts to the Paris exposition of 1900. She received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1898.

IRWIN, Jared, governor of Georgia, was born in Mecklenburg county, N.C., in 1750. He early removed to Burke county, Ga.; took an active part in the Revolutionary war and later commanded a company of Georgia militia against the Creek Indians on the frontier. He moved to Washington county in 1778; was elected to the convention to frame the state constitution, 1789; was a member of the first legislature that met after independence was secured, 1790; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1795; governor of Georgia, 1796; president of the state convention of 1798 that revised the constitution; again governor, 1806–09, and served almost continuously as state senator and president of the senate until his death. While he was governor in 1796 he signed the bill revoking the notorious "Yazoo act." He spent almost thirty years in public service and attained the rank of brigadier-general of militia. He died at Union Hill, Washington county, Ga., March 1, 1818.

IRWIN, John, naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania, April 15, 1832. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Sept. 9, 1847; was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy in 1853; was promoted passed midshipman, June 10, 1853; master, Sept. 15, 1855; lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commander, July 25, 1866; captain, May 15, 1875; commodore, March 4, 1886, and rear-admiral, May 19, 1891. He served on the frigate *Wabash* at the battle of Port Royal in the civil war, and took an active part in the capture of forts at Hatteras Inlet, and of Forts Walker, Beauregard and Pulaski. He was later on duty in California; commanded the Asiatic squadron; was retired, April 15, 1894, on attaining the age of sixty-two, and was prize commissioner of South Carolina in the war with Spain, 1898. He died in Washington, D.C., July 28, 1901.

U.S.S. WABASH.

IRWIN, John Nichol, diplomatist, was born in Ohio, Dec. 25, 1847; son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Nichol) Irwin. He was educated in the public schools of Keokuk, Iowa, and at Miami university, Ohio; enlisted as a private in the 45th Iowa volunteer infantry in 1864, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1867. He was mayor

of Keokuk, receiving the support of both parties. He was appointed governor of Idaho Territory by President Arthur in 1883, and of Arizona Territory by President Harrison in 1890. He was appointed by President McKinley U.S. minister to Portugal, April 18, 1899, to succeed Lawrence Townsend, transferred to the embassy of Brussels.

IRWIN, Thomas, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1785; son of Col. Matthew Irwin (1740–1800), a native of Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1767; took up his residence in Philadelphia, and at the beginning of the Revolution entered the patriot army as captain, and was one of the sixty citizens of Philadelphia to donate money for the support of the army at Valley Forge. He became recorder of Philadelphia in 1785, and master of rolls for the state in 1790. Thomas Irwin's mother was a daughter of Benjamin Mifflin, whose grandfather, John Mifflin, in company with William Penn, came from England to Delaware in 1682. Thomas was educated at Franklin college, Pennsylvania, but was not graduated owing to his father's death and the straitened circumstances in which he was left. He became editor of the Philadelphia *Repository* in 1804, and was admitted to the bar in 1808. The same year he was appointed to the Indian department at Natchitoches, La., where for two years he practised law. Ill health caused his temporary removal in 1810 to Uniontown, Fayette county, Penn. He was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, 1824–26, and at that time prepared the bill for the extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. He was a Democratic representative in the 21st congress, 1829–31, and in 1830 was chosen judge of the western district of Pennsylvania, which office he held until his death, in Pittsburg, Pa., May 14, 1870.

IRWIN, William, governor of California, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1827; son of David Irwin, a native of Ohio and a farmer. He was graduated from Marietta college, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; and after teaching at Port Gibson, Miss., 1848–49, was tutor at Marietta, 1849–51. From there he went to Chicago, studied law, 1851–53, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He settled in Siskiyou county, Cal., and became a miner and lumberman. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1861–65; was editor of the *Yreka Union*, 1865–75; was a member of the state senate, 1869–75, being for a time president *pro tempore* of the senate; was lieutenant-governor of the state, 1873–75, governor, 1875–79, and president of the state board of harbor commissioners, 1883–86. He received the degree of LL.D. from Marietta in 1876. He was married, Dec. 21, 1865, to Elizabeth Cassidy. He died in San Francisco, Cal., March 15, 1886.

IRWIN, William Wallace, representative, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1803; son of John and Agnes (Farquhar) Irwin; grandson of John and Agnes (Wallace) Irwin, and a descendant of John Irwin, who, with two brothers, came to Pennsylvania in the middle of the eighteenth century, landing in Philadelphia, and finally settling in Cumberland county, Pa. William's father settled at Fort Duquesne about the time its name was changed to Fort Pitt, and owned land in what became the heart of the city of Pittsburg. William Wallace Irwin was educated at a private school in Pittsburg and at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., and became a lawyer, practising in his native place. He was married, in February, 1839, to Sophia, daughter of Richard and Sophia (Dallas) Bache, granddaughter of Alexander J. Dallas, and great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Irwin was a representative in the 27th congress, and U.S. chargé d'affaires to Denmark, by appointment of President Tyler, 1843–47. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 15, 1856.

ISAACS, Abram Samuel, educator, was born in New York city, Aug. 30, 1852; son of the Rev. Samuel Myer (q.v.) and Jane (Symmons) Isaacs, and brother of Myer Samuel Isaacs (q.v.). He was graduated at the University of the City of New York (afterward New York university), A.B., 1871, A.M., 1873, and Ph.D., 1878. He was a student at the Jewish Theological seminary, Breslau, Germany, and at the University of Breslau, 1874–77. He assumed the editorship of the *Jewish Messenger* in 1878, and was professor of Hebrew and Biblical Aramaic in the University of the City of New York, 1885–94, and of German language and literature, 1889–96, when he was made professor of German literature in the post-graduate seminary of the university. In 1896 he was appointed rabbi of Barnert Memorial temple, Paterson, N.J. He was married, April 23, 1890, to Lily Lee, daughter of J. D. Harby. He is the author of: *A Modern Hebrew Poet* (1878); *Stories from the Rabbis* (1893), and a biographical sketch of his father in the *Magazine of American History* (1891), besides articles in the *Forum*, *Andover Review*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *North American Review*, *Arena*, *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Century*.

ISAACS, Myer Samuel, jurist, was born in New York city, May 8, 1841; son of the Rev. Samuel Myer and Jane (Symmons) Isaacs, who came to America in 1839. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York, A.B. and class valedictorian in 1859, A.M. in 1862, LL.M. in 1896. He was graduated from the university law department in 1862, when he established himself in the practice of law in New York city. He was editor of the *Jewish Messen-*

ger, 1857–76; judge of the marine court, New York city, 1880; lecturer in the University law department, 1887–97; director and vice-president of the Real Estate exchange, New York city, 1886-90; director of the Prison association and of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, 1892; president of the board of delegates of American Israelites, 1876–80, and its secretary, 1859–76; president of the Hebrew Free School association, 1882–92; president of the Educational alliance, 1893–95, and president of the Baron de Hirsch fund, 1890–1900, and of the Woodbine Land and Improvement company, 1898–1900. He was elected a trustee of the Columbia bank in 1888, and of the American Savings bank in 1890; a member of the Civil Service Reform association; the Academy of Political and Social Science; the American Academy of Science; the New York, the American and the State bar associations; the City club; the Republican club, and the executive committee of the New York bar association, 1898–99. He was married, Feb. 9, 1869, to Maria, daughter of Barnet L. Solomon, who died in March, 1889. Of their three sons, Julien Myer was graduated from the New York university, B.S., 1893, LL.B., 1896, and was admitted to the bar in 1896; Louis Montefiore (New York university, A.B., 1897, Columbia, LL.B., 1897), also became a lawyer; and Stanley Myer entered Columbia university in 1899. Of their three daughters, Minnie Hart became secretary of the Kindergarten society, and chairman of the committee on Sabbath-schools, Jewish Women's council; Alice Maria became tutor in botany at the Normal college, New York, in 1894; was president of the Barnard Botanical club, 1896–99, and treasurer of the Alumnæ Settlement, 1896–1900; and Estelle Miriam, A.B., Normal college, 1895, was superintendent of the Hebrew Charities Sabbath-school, 1897–99.

ISAACS, Samuel Myer, theologian, was born in Leeuwarden, Holland, Jan. 4, 1804. He went with his parents to London in 1814, and in 1839 came to America to take charge of a New York synagogue on Elm street, which divided itself in 1845, and a new congregation, known as the Gates of Prayer, was organized, to which he ministered during the remainder of his life. He was an earnest philanthropist and a leader in building up Jewish charities in New York, prominent among them being the Mount Sinai hospital, the Hebrew Free Schools and the North American Relief Society for Palestine. He established in 1857 the *Jewish Messenger*, which he edited, 1857–78. He was one of the officiants at the exercises in memory of Abraham Lincoln in April, 1865. At the time of his death he was the oldest Jewish minister in the United States. He died in New York city, May 19, 1878.

IVERSON, Alfred, senator, was born in Burke county, Ga., Dec. 3, 1798. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1820, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Columbus, Ga. He served three terms as a representative in the state legislature and one term in the state senate, and was a judge of the superior court for the Columbus circuit for seven years. He was presidential elector in 1844; a representative in the 30th congress, 1847–49; was elected to the U.S. senate, taking his seat, Dec. 3, 1855, and resigned, Jan. 28, 1861. He was chairman of the committee on claims and a member of the committee on military affairs. He served in the Confederate army as colonel of the 20th North Carolina regiment; was promoted brigadier-general in November, 1862; commanded a brigade in D. H. Hill's division at Chancellorsville, in Rodes's division at Gettysburg and under Wheeler at Atlanta and Macon, Ga. He died in Macon, March 4, 1873.

IVES, Charles Linnæus, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 22, 1831: son of Nathan Beers and Sarah (Badger) Ives; grandson of Eli Ives. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1852, and from Jefferson Medical college, M.D., 1854. He practised in New Haven, 1856–68, and was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at Yale, 1868–73. He resigned his chair on account of ill-health, accepted the professorship of the diseases of the nervous system in the University Medical College of New York, and went to Europe to make a special study of that subject. Owing to a continued failure of his health, he never entered upon that position. He published: *Prophylaxis of Phthisis Pulmonalis: The Therapeutic Value of Mercury and its Preparations; The Bible Doctrine of the Soul.* He died at Burlington, N.J., March 21, 1879.

IVES, Eli, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 7, 1779; son of Dr. Levi and Lydia (Auger) Ives, and a descendant of William Ives, who came from England to America and was one of the original settlers of New Haven, Coun. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1799, A.M., 1802. He was rector of the Hopkins Grammar school, 1799–1801, and at the same time studied medicine with his father and with Dr. Æneas Munson, and also attended the lectures of Doctors Bush and Wooster in Philadelphia, Pa. He

commenced to practise medicine in company with his father in 1801, and had the degree of M.D. conferred upon him by the Connecticut Medical society in 1811. He helped to secure the establishment of the medical department of Yale college in 1813, and was adjunct professor of materia medica there, 1813–20; professor, 1820–29; professor of the theory and practice of physic, 1829–52; professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1852–53, and professor emeritus, 1853–61. He was married, Sept. 17, 1805, to Maria, daughter of Dr. Nathan and Mary (Phelps) Beers, and their son Levi, M.D., Yale, 1838, died in 1891. Professor Ives established and was for many years president of the State Horticultural and Pomological societies, and was also president of the American Medical association and a contributor to the *Journal of Science*. He died in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 8, 1861.

IVES, Halsey Cooley, art educator, was born at Montour Falls, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1846; son of Hiram Du Bois and Terressa (McDowell) Ives, and grandson of John and Lola Jane Ives and of John and Jane (Brink) McDowell, of English and Scotch ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of Schuyler county and technical schools of South Kensington, England, and as a pupil of Alexander Piatowsky. He was a member of the faculty of Washington university, 1875–95, and in 1879 became director of the St. Louis School and Museum of Fine Arts. He was elected a member of the National Sculpture society, an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Chicago Art institute, and associate of the Academy of Sciences of St. Louis. He was U.S. commissioner to art expositions in Paris and Brussels, and chief of the art department of the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893. He was created a knight of the order of Danebrog of Denmark in 1894 by order of King Christian IX.; of the order of Vasa of Sweden by King Oscar in 1895, and received marks of distinction from the French, German and Japanese governments.

IVES, Levi Silliman, second bishop of North Carolina and 25th in succession to the American episcopate, was born in Meriden, Conn., Sept. 16, 1797. He removed with his parents to Turin, Lewis county, N.Y., where he lived until 1812, when he entered the Lowville academy. He served one year in the war of 1812, and in 1816 entered Hamilton college, intending to become a Presbyterian minister, but ill-health prevented his finishing the college course. In 1819 he was baptized and confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal church, and he studied theology with Bishop Hobart, of New York, whose daughter Rebecca he married in 1822. He was made a deacon in 1822 and a priest in 1823. He was rector at Batavia, N.Y.; of Trinity church, Philadelphia; Christ church, Lancaster, Pa., 1827, and Christ church, New York city, 1828–31. In 1831 he was elected bishop of North Carolina, and was consecrated, September 22, by Bishops White and H. U. and B. T. Onderdonk. He went to the extreme in advocating ritualistic worship and in teaching the slaves, which gave offence to the churchmen of his diocese. He visited Rome and made a formal submission to the pope, Dec. 25, 1852, and at the next general convention of the Episcopal church he was deposed from his bishopric. He returned to the United States, was made professor of rhetoric in St. Joseph's Theological seminary, New York city, and a lecturer on that subject in the convents of the Sacred Heart and the Sisters of Charity. He became president of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, and in 1858 founded the Catholic male protectory and the House of the Angels, a home for orphans, and was president of both until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1834. His published works include: *Catechism; Manual of Devotion; Humility a Ministerial Qualification* (1840); *The Apostles' Doctrine and Fellowship* (1844); *Sermons on the Obedience of Faith* (1849); *The Trials of a Mind in its Progress to Catholicism* (1854). He died in New York, Oct. 13, 1876.

Levi Silliman Ives

IVES, Moses Brown, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Providence, R.I., July 21, 1794; son of Thomes Poynton and Hope (Brown) Ives, and grandson of Nicholas and Rhoda (Jenckes) Brown. He was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1812, A.M. 1815; studied at the Litchfield Law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He then engaged with Brown & Ives, and upon the death of his father in 1835 succeeded him in business and in many of his positions of trust, including the presidency of the Providence bank. He was one of the founders of the Providence Athenæum, and contributed liberally to its permanent endowment. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1822–57, and treasurer of the corporation, 1825–57. He was a founder and treasurer of Butler Hospital for the Insane, and a constant and generous donor to both the university and the hospital. He married, April 17, 1833, Anne Allen, daughter of Sullivan and Lydia (Alleu) Dorr, and

they had two children, Thomas Poynton and Hope Brown Ives. Mr. Ives died at his country home, Potowomnt Neck, Warwick, R.I., Aug. 7, 1857.

IVES, Robert Hale, merchant, was born in Providence, R.I., Sept. 16, 1798; son of Thomas Poynton and Hope (Brown) Ives. He was gradnated at Brown, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819. He entered the counting-house of Brown & Ives; and travelled in Enrope, 1824–26, with his cousin, John Carter Brown. He was married in 1827 to Harriet Bowen, daughter of Thomas Amory, of Boston, Mass. In 1832 he became a partner in the firm of Brown & Ives, being the yonngest member. He devoted himself to the development of the cotton indnstries and erected the Lonsdale mills, of which he was treasurer for many years. He was an original trustee of Bntler Hospital for the Insane, in 1844, a patron of the institution, and secretary of the corporation, 1844–75; a fonnder of the Rhode Island hospital, established in 1863, contribnting over $60,000 to its funds and serving as its first president. He was a trnstee of Brown university, 1838–75, a liberal patron of the institution, and treasnrer of the corporation, 1857–66. He was a Whig in politics, and a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore, June 16, 1852. In the civil strife of 1842 he was a member of the "Law and Order" party, and in the civil war of 1861–65 he gave liberally of his means. He died in Providence, R.I., July 6, 1875.

IVES, Thomas Poynton, merchant, was born in Beverly, Mass., April 9, 1769. His parents died when he was a child, and relatives in Boston took him to that city, where he was educated in the pnblic schools. In 1782 he was received as a clerk in the house of Nicholas Brown & Co., of Providence, R.I., and soon after the death of Mr. Nicholas Brown, May 29, 1791, he became a partner with Nicholas Brown, Jr., in the new firm of Brown & Ives. He was president of the Providence bank for twenty-fonr years; of the Providence Institution of Savings fifteen years, and a trustee of Brown university forty-three years. He married, in 1792, Hope, the only surviving daughter of Nicholas and Rhoda (Jenckes) Brown, and their son, Moses Brown Ives, succeeded to his father's business. Mr. Ives died in Providence, May, 1835.

IVES, Thomas Poynton, naval officer, was born in Providence, R.I., Jan. 17, 1834; son of Moses Brown and Anne Allen (Dorr) Ives. He stndied under Renben A. Gnild, 1847–50, and under James B. Angell, 1850–52, and was graduated at Brown nniversity, Ph.D., in 1854. At the death of his father, in 1857, he became a member of the firm of Brown & Ives. At the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services to the government and presented his yacht *Hope* to the navy department, refusing any compensation for his services as an officer in the navy. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the revenue service in 1861, serving on blockade dnty in Chesapeake bay. The same year his offer to build a vessel at his own expense and present it to the government, providing he would be commissioned its chief officer, was refused. He was commissioned assistant adjntant-general of the state of Rhode Island, with the rank of captain, in November, 1861, and resigned his commission in the revenue service to accept the command of General Burnside's flag-ship *Picket*, Jan. 11, 1862. He was engaged in the attacks on Forts Clark and Hatteras and at Roanoke Island, N.C. He was promoted acting master and statioued at Aqnia Creek, Sept. 3, 1862; acting volnnteer lieutenant for gallant condnct, May 26, 1863, and lieutenant-commander, Nov. 7, 1864. He was married, Oct. 19, 1865, to Elizabeth Cabot, daughter of John Lothrop Motley, U.S. minister to Austria. He bequeathed $50,000 to the Rhode Island hospital, $10,000 to the Providence Athenænm and $5000 to the Providence Dispensary. He died at Havre, France, Nov. 17, 1865.

IVISON, Henry, publisher, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1808. He immigrated to the United States with his father in 1820, and was apprenticed to William Williams, of Utica, N.Y., at that time the largest bookseller west of Albany. In 1830 he established a bookstore in Anbnrn, N.Y., to meet the requirements of the professors and students of the Auburn Theological seminary. He removed to New York city in 1846 and became a partner of Mark H. Newman, a snccessful school-book pnblisher. The firm published a series of reading books adapted to children of different ages, which was the first series of graded school readers pnblished in America. In 1814 the firm became Newman & Ivison, and on the death of Mr. Newman, Mr. Ivison bought out the entire interest of the concern and took into partnership H. F. Phinney. The firm had a list of over 300 school-books. Upon the retirement of Mr. Phinney in 1866, the firm name was changed to Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. Mr. Ivison retired from business in 1880. He died in New York city, Nov. 26, 1884.

IZARD, George, governor of Arkansas Territory, was born in London, England, Oct. 21, 1776; son of Ralph (q. v.) and Alice (De Lancey) Izard. He was brought to America by his parents in 1780, and was prepared for college in South Carolina. He was gradnated at the College of Pennsylvania in 1792; studied military science in England and on the continent, 1792–94; entered the U.S. army as lieutenant in the engineer corps, serving 1794–96; served as lieutenant in the engineer corps of the French army at Metz, as a stndent, 1796–97; was captain in the engineer corps, U.S.A., 1799–1802, and captaiu U.S. artil-

lery, 1802–03, when he resigned his commission. He was secretary of legatiou at the court of Lisbon, Portugal, through the request of Thomas Sumter, U. S. minister, 1809–11. He re-eutered the U.S. army in 1812 as colonel of the 2d artillery, and was made a brigadier-general in 1813 and major-general in 1814. He commanded the Departmeut of Penusylvania, Maryland and Delaware in 1812; the 3d military district, with New York as headquarters, 1813; a brigade uuder Gen. Wade Hampton at Chateaugay river, Lake Champlain, N.Y., in October, 1813, aud in the retreat of Hampton's army was coumended for the skill with which he handled his brigade. Ou May 4, 1814, he took command of the Division of the Right, with headquarters at Plattsburg, N.Y. He had in August about 7000 raw recruits, which he drilled and had under so good discipline as to make the place safe against the British army of 30,000 men uuder Prevost, all regulars and veteraus of European wars. He was ordered to Sacket Harbor and Niagara with 4000 of his uen and marched them 400 miles over bad roads and joined Gen. Jacob Brown. With their combined forces they crossed the Niagara river and found General Drummond entrenched behind the Chippewa. He offered battle on the plain, which was declined, and fearing the approach of winter and being weak in artillery, he declined to attack the entrenched army. After destroying Fort Erie, he evacuated the peniusula and his action was approved by the war department and by the President, while Geuerals Armstrong and Ingersoll criticised his military judgment. He resigned from the army in 1815, and on March 4, 1825, President Adams appointed him goveruor of Arkansas Territory, which office he held till his death. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1807. He was married to Elizabeth Carter, daughter of James Parke Farley, of "Autigua," Va., and widow, first of John Banister, of Virginia, and secondly of Thomas Lee Shippen, of Philadelphia. He is the author of: *Official Correspondence with the War Department, 1814–15* (1816). He died in Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 22, 1828.

IZARD, Ralph, statesman, was born at "The Elms," near Charleston, S.C., in 1742; son of Henry and Margaret (Johnson) Izard; grandson of Ralph and Magdalene Elizabeth (Chastaigner) Izard and of Governor Robert Johnson, of South Carolina, and great-grandson of Ralph Izard, who came to America from England during the reign of Queen Anne, and was the founder of the South Carolina branch of the family; and also great-grandson of Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson. Ralph Izard was early sent to England and placed at school at Hackney, finishing his education at Christ college, Cambridge. Returning to America, he took possession of his estate in South Carolina, but spent much of his time in New York, where he met his future wife, Alice, daughter of Peter De Lancey, of Westchester, N.Y., and niece of James De Lancey, lieuteuant-governor of the province. He was married iu 1767, and in 1771 returned to England and resided in Londou. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he made several attempts to intercede with the king in behalf of the colonists, but without success. In 1777 he removed with his family to Frauce, and soon after was appointed by congress commissioner to the court of the Grand Duke of Tuscauy. Considering it inexpedient to proceed to the court of Tuscany, he continued his residence in Paris, where he supported Arthur Lee iu opposition to Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane. When Commodore Gillon was sent from South Carolina to Europe to purchase frigates, and for that purpose to obtain a loan, he could not effect the object on the security of the state government alone. Mr. Izard theu pledged his whole estate, and the vessels were secured. Through alleged misrepresentations, the Coutinental cougress, in 1779, passed resolutions to recall Mr. Izard, and he returned to the United States in July, 1780, and reported at Washington's headquarters. He influenced Washington to send General Greene to take command of the southern army, for which service he received the thanks of the governor of South Carolina. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental congress, 1782–83, and U.S. seuator, 1789–95. He was president *pro tempore* of the senate from May 31, 1794, to Feb. 20, 1795, serving in the first and second sessions of the 3d congress. He was a founder of the College of Charleston and a trustee of that institution, 1791–1804. Of his children, George (q.v.) became governor of Arkansas Territory; Ralph was a lieutenant in the U.S. navy, and served with distinction in the war with Tripoli; and Henry was married to Emma, daughter of Arthur Middleton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. See *Correspondence of Mr. Ralph Izard, of South Carolina, from the Year 1774 to 1804, with a Short Memoir* (1844), by his daughter, Anne Izard Deas. He died at South Bay, near Charleston, S.C., May 30, 1804.

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